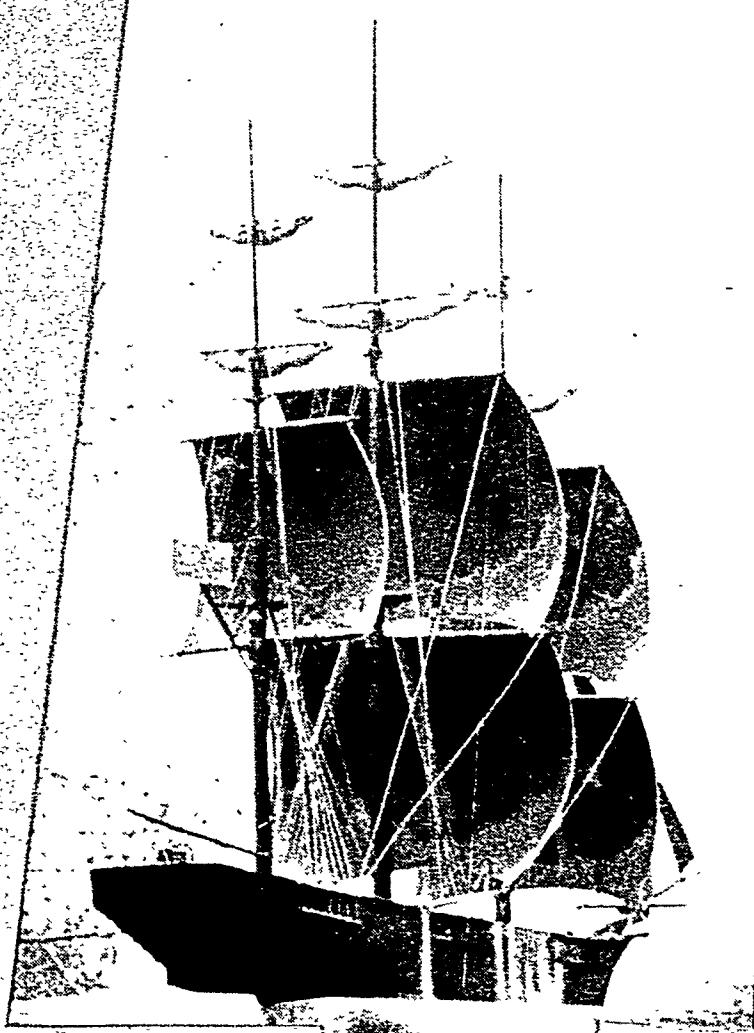


# SCHOLASTIC

APRIL 23, 1967

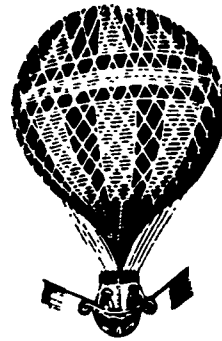
## DOES THE BUSINESS SCHOOL HAVE A FUTURE?



THE BUSINESS SCHOOL HAS BEEN A PART OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SCENE SINCE THE 1880S. AT THAT TIME, THE FIRST BUSINESS SCHOOLS WERE ESTABLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES. SINCE THEN, THE BUSINESS SCHOOL HAS GROWN IN SIZE AND IMPORTANCE. TODAY, IT IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PARTS OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION. BUT IS IT STILL RELEVANT IN THE 1960S? DOES IT HAVE A FUTURE?

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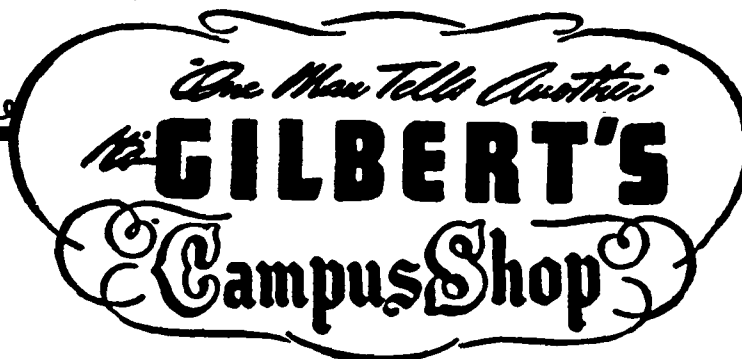


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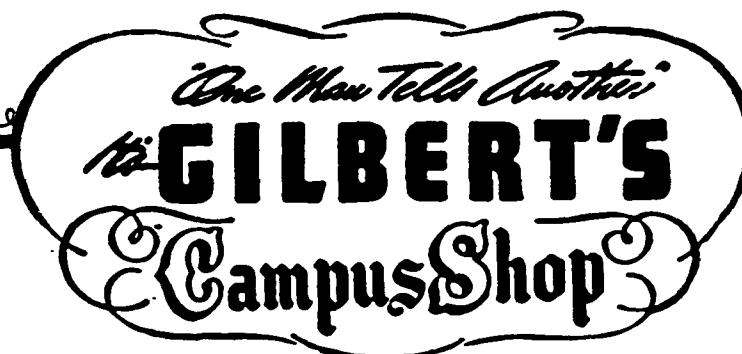
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ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME

# Editorials

## Dignifying the Dole

Being on "public assistance" is the single most immediate and apparent fact in the life of anyone who has to endure the experience. In order to get put on the dole an applicant has to relate his complete life history to a supercilious civil servant, leaving out nothing that might have the slightest bearing on his economic status — number of marriages, number of children, how much money he made at any job he ever held, what relatives are in a position to support him and how much he is likely to get from them. Moreover, he must actually prove to the "welfare" agency that he is destitute, worthless to himself and his family; and, if Heaven smiles on him and he gets that minuscule check every month, he must make sure that he never earns so much that he might have his assistance removed and be reduced to near-starvation again. In short, he must utterly degrade himself.

In these days when no enlightened person any longer recognizes the distinction between the "deserving" and the "undeserving" poor, such humiliating treatment is barbaric. The necessity of keeping a check on expenditures has caused federal, state and local governments increasingly to suborn the demands of humanity to those of the cost accountant, in defiance of the accepted social principle that the nation, as a matter of *duty*, should support every one of its citizens who is unable to support himself.

Recently a proposal has come forth that attempts to solve this problem at the expense of neither the dignity of the welfare-recipient nor efficiency in distribution of funds. This is the concept of the "negative income tax." Under this proposal, the federal government would determine an "ideal" income for an average family, one that is well above the subsistence level (the consensus puts it at somewhere in the \$5000-\$6000 range, although this once-respectable figure would no longer go very far toward supporting a large family). At income-tax time each year, anyone whose income was below this ideal level would be entitled to a reverse tax on his income. That is, he would receive some fixed percentage of the difference between his actual income and the ideal figure. The money, which would be distributed by the federal government on a quarterly or monthly basis, would be the recipient's to do with as he pleased; and, whether he spent it on necessities or squandered it, he would get no more.

The advantages of this innovation are manifold. In the first place, it would render government bookkeeping infinitely simpler, since this would be the only form of public assistance: there would be no social security, no old-age benefits, no support payments, no veterans' pensions. More importantly, it would give the recipients an incentive to find employment if they can. Under most existing welfare systems payments stop when a family's income reaches subsistence level. Thus, if a family were receiving \$1000 worth of public assistance a year and its outside income were suddenly to increase by \$1000, welfare payments would be cut off completely. Therefore, why work? Under the negative income-tax plan, however, the rate of payment would be on a sliding scale in relation to outside income, and payments would not stop completely until the recipient was comfortably into the middle-income range. By this means, every increase in income that is effected by the individual's own effort is so much more money in his pocket, and thus productive occupation is encouraged. But by far the greatest advantage to this method of relief is in the long-lost dignity that it conveys to its beneficiaries. It is time that we recognize the fact that everyone has the right to a civilized standard of living.

— R. S.

# On Abolishing the Business School

The expanding burden of a college education has forced the educators to critically reexamine every phase of their vast enterprises. The pressure to get that degree, forget the cost, is constantly pushing more and more people into college who neither belong nor want to be there. The result: mass marketing of bachelors, masters, and doctors of questionable quality at best.

To even begin to solve the problem we must get back to the old definition of education, that of disciplining the mind through study and instruction. We must clear away the college burdens by clearing away the training school aspects of education, in this case business courses. As the population grows and urbanizes the term "higher" education begins to lose its meaning. For now it applies to everyone in a whole slew of disciplines.

This is not to say some should and some should not be educated. But rather a shift in emphasis is needed if the quality of any form of education is to be preserved. Colleges must specialize, direct their efforts to individual needs, rather than operate under the principle that everybody must be "educated." The multiversity tends to stifle creativity, leadership, and character development.

Notre Dame is hardly playing the same numbers game the big, big schools are playing but it has that same tendency toward monopolizing "growth" as any other university. There are theories about how to check this trend. One in particular calls for a new emphasis on liberal arts for *all* undergraduates with a corresponding de-emphasis of business training on the undergraduate level.

The long-range effects of such a plan would be that the undergraduate would receive a general liberal education of high quality which would hold him in good stead no matter what field he decided to specialize in after graduation — including business.

Both concerns would thus be improved. By removing business education from the realm of the undergraduate (a) the student receives a more liberal undergraduate education; (b) the liberal arts school can unify and concentrate its program without having them mitigated by business requirements; (c) the training the student gets when he finally does decide on business as a career will be of a much higher caliber.

The point is that business techniques are skills which may or may not be picked up in college. Whether these skills are learned or not does not guarantee success in business careers. It has been shown that liberal arts graduates fare equally as well, if not better, in competition with business graduates for acceptance and/or scholarships to prestigious graduate schools. Last June, out of four Notre Dame graduates accepted by the Harvard Business School, two held degrees in liberal arts.

A breakdown of the fall enrollment for Notre Dame's new graduate school of business reveals some interesting statistics. Only 39 percent enrolling in the college are business graduates. 28 percent come from liberal arts while 33 percent are science or engineering graduates.

When Father Hesburgh announced the grant for the new school earlier this year he was questioned as to whether or not the undergraduate business school would eventually be phased out. He said there would be no such change for the time being, but the door was left open for further discussion of the proposal. Commenting on the in favor of a strong graduate program in business, Dean Murphy said this week, "If a man knows he has six years of college ahead of him when he enters, then that may be a very acceptable route." Let's continue to fulfill our commitment to academic excellence — and educate the whole man.

—M. McI.

## Catholic Character

In lecturing and teaching he [the teacher] should not introduce controversial matter that has no relation to his subject *nor unrelated matter that is contrary to the specified aims of this Institution.*

—Article III, Sec. 2, Faculty Manual

Dismissal [of a faculty member] for serious cause is defined as dismissal for one of the following reasons: professional incompetence or continued neglect of academic duties or responsibilities, conviction of a felony, *continual serious disrespect or disregard for the Catholic character of this institution . . .*

—Article III, Sec. 6, Faculty Manual

The Faculty Manual has been the work-object for many months of a number of faculty committees. At the February meeting of the University Academic Council the manual was approved and recommended for passage to the University Board of Trustees, meeting in May. However, the approval was not given before certain revisions were made, notably in the two sections quoted above—academic freedom and grounds for dismissal. The italicized phrases, omitted by the faculty committees, were appended by the Council because of a feeling that the faculty had failed to take into account the character of Notre Dame as a Catholic university, "to provide protection [for the University] against being undermined internally."

In the Academic Council version, issue was taken with the words "specified aims" since it was felt that the University has never set down anything but exceedingly broad purposes. However it now seems likely that the Trustees will pass still a third version of the article, replacing the italicized words with "nor should he in teaching or lecturing take a position contrary to the stated aims of this Institution." Such a statement flatly denies academic freedom, particularly that of some theologians here even now.

A faculty group has proposed an alternate wording for the section, which would admit the role and commitment of the University as a Catholic one and recognize the freedom of religious conscience among all faculty members. It would state that the faculty in general endorses the commitment of the University to the study of man's relation to God especially through the Catholic church.

The second disagreement concerns serious cause for dismissal. Here, a more specific wording is more acceptable to the faculty than the italicized phrase. "Serious and public disruption of the teaching and research functions of this University as a Catholic university" are called sufficient grounds for dismissal. This would allow faculty disagreement in almost any case if the disagreement were not propagandized.

Both proposals made by the faculty have been submitted to Fr. Walsh, Vice-President for Academic Affairs, and a member of the Academic Council. As the statement of the views of the faculty it should be carefully considered and accepted. The language of the revisions made by the Council is incomplete and even misleading, a symptom of the situation in all Catholic education today. First, "aims" must be specified, and the definition and validity of a "Catholic character" must be determined. Only then can academic freedom be claimed at a Catholic university.

—M.S.P.



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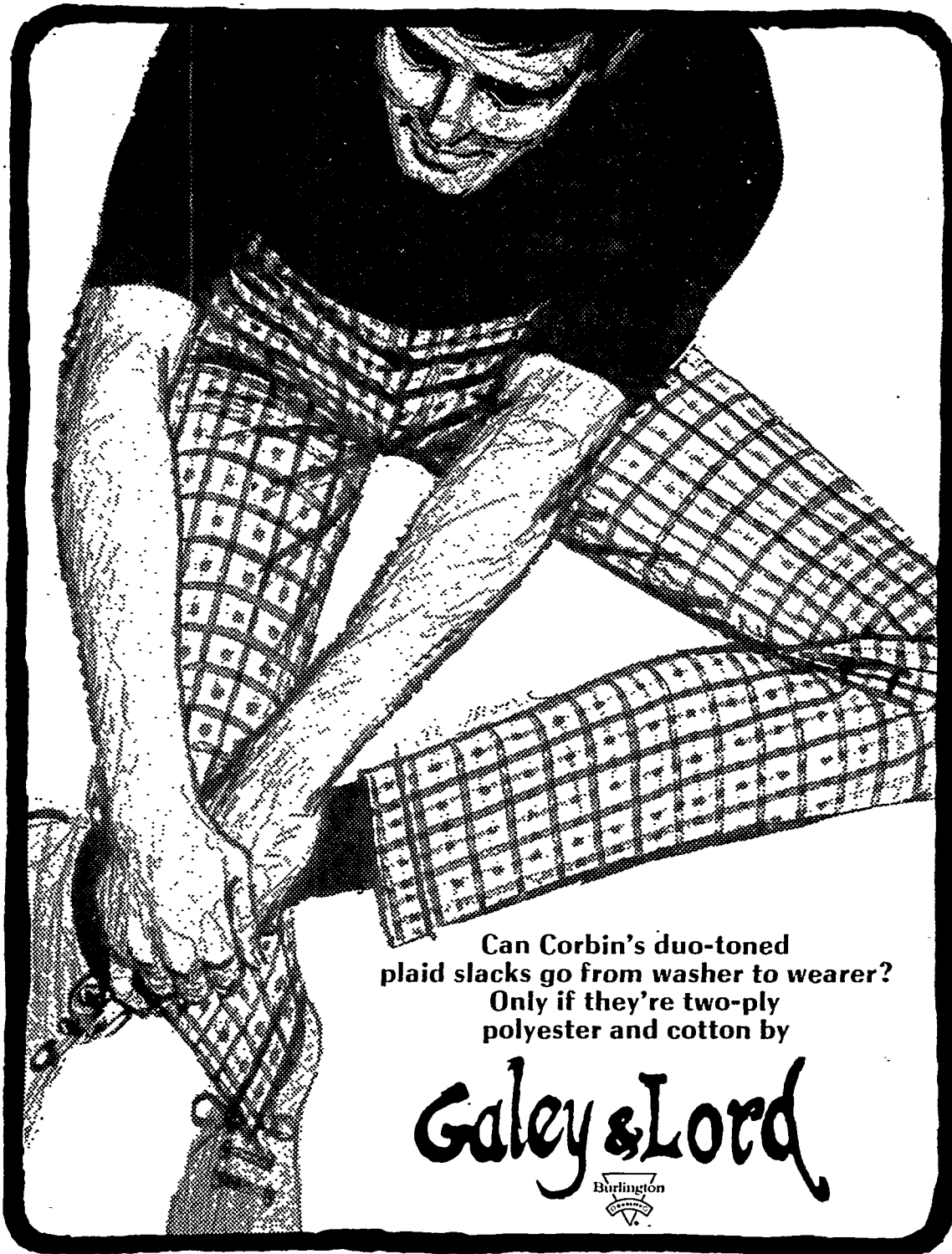
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# letters

The SCHOLASTIC welcomes letters from its readers. No letter will be printed without a signature; however, names will be withheld upon request. All letters are subject to condensation and editing. Letters should be addressed to the Editor, Mike McInerney, 210 Fisher Hall, Notre Dame, Indiana.

## EDITOR:

Having watched four years of panty raids on SMC and the actions of the Administration regarding them, we feel it is time the forces opposing such displays take note of their prohibitions and the consequences of these actions. This is not to say that we approve of the panty raids; it simply means that we see no reason for the calling out of large numbers of police, canine corps, and fire departments to fight against them, and for the threatening of the participants in such a way as was done today.

To those who are ultimately responsible for the prohibitions against and the penalties for participation in such "raids," may we suggest the section of Chapter 3 of *Sex and the College Student* entitled "The Institution 'in loco parentis'" from which comes this quote: "To the extent that these incidents are representative of a need or desire to express independence, it is important to recognize that severely repressive regulations may act as goads to rebellious behavior, and that some means must be found that allow expression of these drives for independence in non-destructive ways." And these same people might read the rest of the book in the hopes that their guiding of student lives may attain the same level of maturity which they strive to build in those whom they guide.

Thomas W. Filardo  
Joseph J. Jankowski  
418 Farley Hall

## EDITOR:

Your account of the problems faced by the South Bend migrant workers was, on the whole, accurate. Although the ADA is involved in the attempts to help these people, we are not the sole, or even the major, source of this help. The fact that your article suggested we were is probably as much my fault as anyone's.

Since last year, Hank Topper, through his Community Services Board, has devoted a tremendous amount of time to showing the migrant worker in South Bend that there is concern on our campus for his exploited condition. Without this link between themselves and Notre

Dame the migrants probably wouldn't have thought to contact us when a crisis arose.

Besides Hank, Steve Northup as Human Affairs Coordinator, Lenny Joyce, Joe Ahearn, Tom Figel, and Tom Trebat, to mention a few, were all working with the migrants before the call came for a protest over the firings. In fact, the call came to me, as ADA Chairman, through Lenny.

Lastly, although the ADA is waiting for the results of the election, Hank Topper and several others have formed a "Friends of the Migrants" Committee. Most of its members are either ND or SMC students. Its object is to provide both vocal and financial support to the cause of the South Bend migrant worker.

In short, the ADA and I are pleased to have taken part in the effort to publicize the difficulties faced by the migrant worker in South Bend, and we will continue to do so, but there are several others, both organizations and individuals, who deserve much more of the credit for these efforts than do we.

Chick Schoen  
ADA Chairman

## EDITOR:

The New Testament records experiences of glossolalia (the gift of tongues) in Caesarea, at Corinth, Thessalonica, Ephesus, and universally. Now, if the SCHOLASTIC is to be believed, students and clerics of the Notre Dame community have been "blessed" with this phenomenon. Citing chapter and verse of Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, these twentieth-century revivalists — in the tradition of the Jansenists, early Quakers, converts of Wesley, and Mormon — claim assorted gifts of the "Spirit," including the gift of tongues to more than a score of adherents.

I must confess that I am more amused than edified by the spectacle of morbid and abnormal trance utterances. In this letter, however, I prefer to restrict my quarrel with the nascent Pentecostal movement to scriptural grounds. It seems that Notre Dame's revivalists have considerably less common sense than their first-century mentor, mystic though he was. Paul not only recognized the insignificant value of glossolalia, but attempted to discourage it. In 1 Corinthians 14 — a section of the Epistle which the Pentecostal enthusiasts seem to have "overlooked" — he warned:

*For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself for the battle? So likewise you, except you utter by the tongue plain speech, how shall it be known what is said? For you shall be speaking*

*into the air. . . . If I know not the power of the voice, I shall be to him I speak a barbarian. . . . If therefore the whole church come together in one place, and all speak with tongues, and there come in unlearned persons or infidels, will they not say that you are mad?*

Being neither unlearned nor an infidel (nor a Christian), I will not say that the Pentecostals are mad; rather, I would suggest that they are "children in the faith" who lack an elementary sense of discretion. Paul urged those having glossolalia to keep the gift for moments of privacy; if, however, tongues must be exhibited in a public place, then let no more than three of the "blessed" demonstrate the gift, and they only in succession. Above all, "let all things be done decently, and according to order." The meetings of the Notre Dame Pentecostals, held publicly and with half-a-dozen "tongues" being spoken simultaneously, do more than minor violence to the injunctions of Paul. Contrary to those who would claim that the phenomenon represents "a return to the spirit of the early Church," I would suggest that it represents a regression to the enthusiasms common to ancient pagan cults.

*"O, me sontro von te, sontro von te, sontro von te, O me palassate te. . . . Enough of these cheap thrills! Let Paul have the last word: 'I had rather speak five words with my understanding, that I might instruct others also, than ten thousand words in a tongue.'"*

Howard J. Dooley, '66  
251 South Laurel St.

## EDITOR:

The letter defending the actions of ASP associates in the Student Center simply missed the point of the annoyances registered in the previous SCHOLASTIC. This is all the more regrettable in that I personally admire many of the signatories. Their letter summons the following defence: "Don't get so righteous, fellas, we're just ordinary guys like you." The point this (last-ditch) defense naively misses is that the ASP had assumed a righteous and highly moral position in their public pronouncements. And if one adopts a moral posture we have the right to expect consistency between his assertions and his actions. Failure to achieve that consistency produces a credibility gap, as I needn't remind the signers. Avowing that "we're just human too" will not succeed in bridging the gap. It simply weakens any reason for believing at all. One can't have it both ways. And that's what the spate of letters said.

David Burrell, C.S.C.  
Assistant Professor, Philosophy



# coming distractions

DAILY

10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., weekdays Notre Dame Art Gallery, O'Shaughnessy Hall: Northern European Art from the Permanent Collection, through May 2.  
1:00 to 5:00 p.m., weekends St. Mary's College Art Gallery, Moreau Hall: Student exhibition.  
8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Architecture Building lobby: An exhibit of the most recent projects executed by the faculty.

## FRIDAY, APRIL 28

9:00 a.m. Ohio Valley Sociological Society Conference, Center for Continuing Education; discussions on different topics in Sociology, open to faculty and students.  
12:30 p.m. T. F. Kellogg, lecture on "Bacterial Mammalian Symbiosis" in the Lobund Laboratory.  
2:30 p.m. Dr. Foil Miller, lecture on "Torsional Transitions in the far Infra-red Benzaldehydes and Phenols." Rm. 123 N.S.H. Be there early.  
3:00 p.m. Baseball: Bowling Green at Notre Dame.  
Tennis: Illinois, Southern Illinois, and Northern Illinois, all at Notre Dame.  
4:00 p.m. Dr. Daniel Suits speaks on "The Economic Outlook — A Forecast with Budget in Hand." Continuing Education, rooms 210, 212, 214. Open to Faculty and Graduate Students. Mothers from Gary discuss "The Negro Family and the Ghetto." Library Lounge. Part of "Revolution and the Student."  
4:30 p.m. Seniors who want to pick up Commencement Invitations in the Faculty Lounge of the Main Building are too late, it has been open since 8:30. Prof. Michio Suzuki, Univ. of Illinois, lectures on "A Characterization of PSL(2,q)." Room 226 Computing Center. Open to anyone who knows what PSL(2,q) is.  
6:45-9:15 p.m. *Rio Conchos*, starring Richard Boone and Jim Brown. In the Engineering auditorium.  
8:15 p.m. Hans Linde on the recorder, and Lewis Bagger on the harpsichord team up to give you an evening of Baroque Music, in the Library Auditorium. Indiana U. Theater presents *Marat/Sade* by Peter Weiss.

## SATURDAY, APRIL 29

9:00 a.m. O.V.S.S. Conference at Kellogg Center; discussion on "Sociology of Youth." Open to faculty and students.  
12:00 m. "A March of Conscience," speakers at the Library, and downtown at Wayne and Main streets.  
2:00 p.m. Baseball: Bowling Green at Notre Dame. Sorin Week: Sorin-Badin Olympic Games—Battle of the Titans. Jesse Salas speaks on "Liberating the Mexican-American Farm Workers." In the Library Auditorium. Semiannual Winged Mastodon Tooth Hunt, sponsored by The Notre Dame Chapter of Tibetan Lamas. Open to all.  
2:00 & 7:30 p.m. Cinema '67—*Potemkin* by Sergei Eisenstein and *A Day In The Country* by Jean Renoir. Engineering Auditorium. 75 cents.  
8:00 p.m. Party, and discussion with Blackstone Rangers, and N.D. Law Students. S.M.C. Clubhouse.  
11:45 p.m. "The Professors," "The Dilemma of the Educated Woman." WNDU—channel 16.

## SUNDAY, APRIL 30

2:00 & 7:30 p.m. Cinema '67, Engineering Auditorium.  
2:30 p.m. Co-ex Discussion—Prof. Dixon, U. of Chicago, on Student Involvement, S.M.C. Clubhouse. Volleyball at 1:30.  
3:00 p.m. Seminar on American Education, R. Hassenger moderates in the Law Auditorium.  
8:00 p.m. Saul Alinsky, lecture: "Power Politics in the Inner-city." Washington Hall.

## MONDAY, MAY 1

8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Seniors may pick up their Commencement Invitations in the Faculty Lounge of the Dome.  
6:45 p.m. College Teaching Seminars — An Open Discussion of Problems. Lewis Hall.  
7:00 p.m. Sorin Night at the Senior Bar.

## TUESDAY, MAY 2

All Day Professional Educators Conference at the Kellogg Center through May 4.

## WEDNESDAY, MAY 3

Not a real busy day — Senior Ball Tickets will be on sale in the Coke Bar of the Student Center.

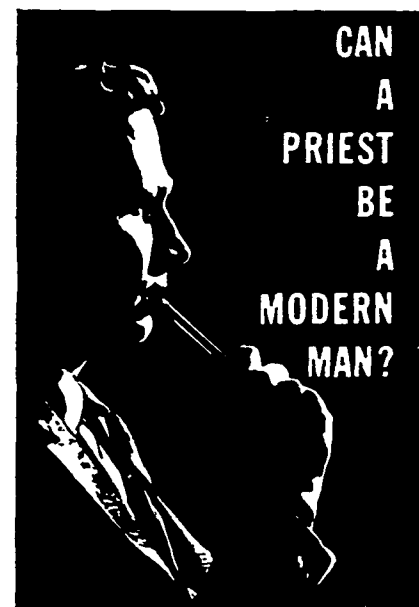
## THURSDAY, MAY 4

All Day Ascension Thursday — No Classes. Sorin Week presents a Golf Outing, followed that night by *Midnight Lace*. Time and place still to be arranged.  
8:30 p.m. *How to Succeed In Business Without Really Trying*, O'Laughlin Auditorium.  
All Day International Simulations, Presented by the Government Department — read a bulletin, I don't understand it.

## FRIDAY, MAY 5

8:30 p.m. "How to Succeed."  
9:00 p.m. T.H.E. Prom.

Compiled by MIKE DAVIS



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# news and notes

• DUE to severe financial woes, the *Observer* did not go to press yesterday, and its publication schedule for the rest of the year is uncertain. The newspaper, which depends on advertising for 70 percent of its revenue for continued operation, found out last week that it was owed \$1500 by its accounts. Large issues which did not pay for themselves in terms of advertising copy had whittled away cash on hand. Since up to 80 percent of the ads are national ones that do not have to be paid for until June or July, and a printer cannot be paid with accounts receivable, Pat Collins, editor-in-chief, cannot say for sure when or if he will be able to publish again before June. "We've sacrificed continuity," he remarked, "but we didn't really ever have that anyway." "We did get out six issues in a row before Easter, though," he added.

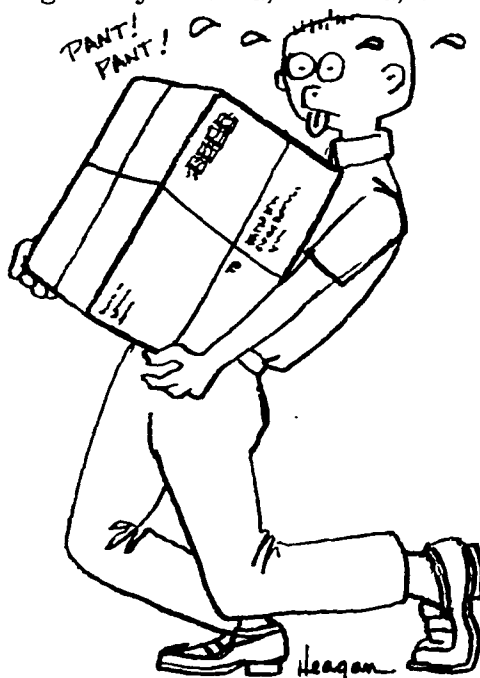
• "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING" would be the appropriate as well as the prevalent attitude towards the panty raids, except that last week it was revealed that 14 students were sentenced to Notre Dame's penal colony (off campus) and one other exiled home as a result of them.

• CONTRARY TO RUMOR, the fire alarms last Saturday night were not due to a fieldhouse insurance blaze. Three hook and ladder trucks, two pumping trucks, an ambulance, and two police cars were on hand for a small fire in the old particle accelerator in Nieuwland Science Hall. Scientists working with the machine, slated to act as a particle injector for the new Van de Graaff accelerator that will arrive later in the spring, were forced from the building when a spark in the instrument spewed leucite fumes into the lab area. There were no serious injuries but damages reportedly reached \$20,000.

• IT SEEMS that Notre Dame students will have to continue eating hamburgers in the SMC coffee shop. A recent proposal aimed at allowing N.D. students in the co-ex program to patronize the St. Mary's dining hall has been turned down. Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick, head of the SAGA catering service at St. Mary's, felt that the main obstacles to the proposal were due to limitations in the dining facilities. The hall's two lines (as compared to Notre Dame's twelve) are already working at near capacity. "If you let N.D. students in, where would I put them . . . they'd

be waiting for seats. A problem of this sort already exists." Contract obligations to SAGA and an SMC rule excluding nonresident students from the hall's facilities were also cited. Other problems involve wading through red tape and a possible adjustment in the catering service's meals, etc. According to Fitzpatrick, the two major objections raised were due to problems in the physical plant and production area, and the catering service's intention to maintain certain quality standards.

• WHY aren't parcels delivered to the halls? "We used to do this," Bro. Marcellinus, assistant postmaster, noted, "but when certain valuables were lost, we discontinued the practice." With 12,000 pieces of mail coming in daily, the post office staff is literally snowed under sorting mail. However, Bro. Marcellinus did report that recently parcels containing photographs and eyeglasses are being sent to the halls. He did not say how he identified an "eyeglass package" though. Any insured, certified, or reg-



istered mail is usually held, and the customary "mail withheld, please collect at the post office" notices are sent to the halls instead. However, Bro. Marcellinus does sympathize with the students and hopes that someday parcel delivery to the halls and not the inconvenient walks to the post office will materialize. Which is comforting.

• DEMOSTHENES, apparently, Fr. Joseph Simons, dean of students is not. Fr. Simons had allegedly convinced Charlie Walsh, a freshman pacifist in Breen-Phillips, not to burn his draft card last Wednesday night after Walsh had called in the news media

to record the event. Simons' mesmerizing influence suffers from a certain lack of durability, it seems though, for the following night Walsh threw the fat in the fire by putting his card to the torch.

• DUE to 34 complaints from some not so neighborly neighbors and Off-Campus Judicial Board action taken because of cries of distress from one Mrs. Ruby L. Guillians, Christopher J. Murphy III no longer has a home. Contrary to popular belief, Mr. Murphy is still an undergraduate and consequently was removed from his illegal off-campus land-lady-less house last week.

• MORRISSEY HALL's chapel was kept busy last week in a prayer-fast sympathy protest over the ouster of Rev. Charles E. Curran at the Catholic University of America (see On Other Campuses). Students fasting totaled 12, while 125 Notre Dame students and 25 faculty members signed a petition sent to Catholic U. demanding Fr. Curran's reinstatement. The Notre Dame protest was largely the work of Joe Hoban, who had contacted an old classmate now attending C. U. when he heard of the strike.

• THE SECOND-GENERATION ASP acorns seem to be growing into mighty oaks much faster than their ancestral nuts. At any rate the ND Action Student Party members are sitting up and taking notice of action at SMC last Wednesday. Dennis M. O'Dea attended a meeting of the female ASPers to present his ideas on what the attitude of the modern university student should be and what the role of ASP is and should be. O'Dea commented that "the attitude which closes the university campus to the ideas that dominate our time must give way to a confidence and honesty that will open the minds of Notre Dame students to the full spectrum of reality." Continuing along this line he feels that theory has little relevance if it isn't concretized. On ASP itself he hopes that interested students will prod the officially recognized Student Government into action, inasmuch as they should be expressing the ideas of the majority. With this idea of change coming through political struggle comes the realization that change might never be realized. O'Dea admits, however, the ASP has pledged itself to try, he adds. One special interest, he feels, is to lift the aura of trivia that presides at SMC Student Government meetings.

# campus:



## STUDENT UNION

Whether Chris Murphy is able to fulfill his campaign promise of student representation will depend in large part on the time he has free to devote to student politics. Part of the answer will lie in the newly created Student Union and its efficiency in keeping the social realm under control without presidential bird-dogging.

Although the supporting cast will remain largely anonymous until May 9, the commissioners who will assume power on May 1 have been named and the organizational structure outlined. The Union will be headed by an executive triumvirate: President Michael Browning, Vice-President Peter Toomey, and a student body treasurer. The remaining positions have been streamlined to three commissions headed by Charles Nau, James Mulhern and Thomas Nelgon.

Early this week, Mike Browning said that the small, tight executive board will hopefully lead to "a more concerted student effort through the centralized ruling for proper and efficient functioning." Along this line, all money affairs will be turned over to a full-time secretary and accountant. Browning, past business manager of the Social Commission and General Chairman of the Junior-Parents Weekend, sees as the cost of this streamlining an increasing of the student government fee to \$10 as necessary to cover the expanded program which will be handled by the Union.

In many respects, the new program actually represents more of a reshuffling or redefining of responsibilities than an expansion. Mulhern's title as coordinator, for instance, marks him as responsible for the activities of a diverse group of committees which were formerly more directly tied to the student body president: student organizations commission, transportation, book exchange, and the student services commission (directory, on-campus mail, and various commercial concessions).

The picture is slightly different when one enters Social Commissioner Nelson's domain. The usual events will again be offered: concert series, football trip, the Collegiate Jazz Festival, Mardi Gras, and Homecoming. But Nelson hopes to draw the St. Mary's students more closely into positions of responsibility. "There is no reason that a girl cannot, for example, be placed in charge of the decorations committee for the Homecoming Dance. We hope

*(Continued on page 32)*

## ... AND THE REST OF STUDENT GOVERNMENT

Describing his plans for next year, Student Body President-Elect Chris Murphy insists that "Student Government will become more vocal." It will tackle issues both local and national, now that it is freed of the more mundane worries of student services. Apathy, it is hoped, will be banished in the face of a Student Government onslaught.

Murphy went on to more specifically define the role his government will take in view of outgoing Jim Fish's legacy — the Student Union. According to Murphy, the Student Union will remain a function of the University, under the auspices of the Student Government. The Union President, Mike Browning, will be a member of Murphy's Executive Cabinet, and will carry to the SBP the reports of Student Union activities.

Also in the cabinet will be the Human Affairs Coordinator, Jack Donahue; the Student Affairs Coordinator, Mike Krutcher; the Hall Life Coordinator, Tom Breslin; the Student Union President; and the Public Relations Coordinator, Mike McCauley. These men will form the administrative area of Student Government.

A new organ for Student Government, the Steering Committee, is also envisaged by the incoming SBP. This body will act in an advisory capacity. Its members will hopefully include the vice-president, the chairman of the Honor Council, the SCHOLASTIC editor, the station manager of WSND, and a student who is outside of the regular Student Government.

The Senate will continue as the chief organ of legislation at Notre Dame, but will be under the chairmanship of the President instead of the Student Body Vice-President. Murphy will, therefore, take an active role as President of the Senate, as well as President of the Student Body. What, then, becomes of the Vice-President?

Tom McKenna, incoming SBVP, will chair all of the newly formed Senate Standing Committees. These committees will be formed in every area in which the President's Cabinet concerns itself (Hall Life, Public Relations, etc.) and will be responsible for carrying out legislation involving a specific area. The Standing Committees will also deal in investigation of their respective areas, and will make recommendations to the Coordinators as needed.

The SBVP will also continue to lead in areas where

*(Continued on page 32)*



**COOKS AND BOTTLE WASHERS**  
Enough administration procrastination



**NASH, FISH, DUNNE, MORAN**  
Documenting financial chicanery

### STRIKING BACK

The roots of last Tuesday's student strike against the dining halls are to be found in an election promise about the dining hall food situation which sophomore Student Senator Dick Ott decided to keep to his Dillon Hall constituency. Citing the reticence of the Administration and the managers of the University Food Service to recognize the Dining Hall Committee of Student Government as valid conveyor of student sentiment, Ott and a group of Senators, most from the Hall Life Committee, organized the protest. The Student Affairs Commissioner, Tom Chema, under whose office the Dining Hall Committee falls, encouraged the strike and expressed sympathy with it, saying that there has been enough Administration procrastination on the subject.

In a final effort to avert the strike, Bernard Mehall, the Director of the University Food Service, called Ott and other leaders of the strike into his office for a meeting early Monday evening. The preparations for the strike were supposed to be kept secret from the dining hall management, but Mehall received news of the plan through a freshman who showed Mehall an open letter, signed by Senator Jack Radey, which announced the plan of the strike to Fisher Hall. Mehall's demeanor during the meeting was reported as betraying a fear that he would lose his job if the strike resulted in violence or any blemishing of the Notre Dame image due to national press and television coverage. Those who met with Mehall presented three demands: 1) establishment of a continental breakfast, 2) infrared heat lamps to keep food in the South Dining Hall warm, and 3) the establishment of a permanent

committee in Student Government to present complaints to the dining hall management and to assist in the implementation of plans to modify and improve the bases upon which the dining halls operate. Mehall expressed his willingness to look into and correct grievances, and to present the demands of the students to the Administration; but he remained uncommitted to any specific course of action. Through a broadcast over WSND later that night, Ott and the other organizers of the strike then confirmed the plans to hold the strike, saying that participation in it would be a demonstration of support for their demands.

Further modifications proposed included getting the University out of the food business by turning the dining halls over to caterers as has been very successfully done at St. Mary's, establishing a pay-as-you-go system based upon coupons similar to those used by the laundry service, abolishing poorly attended meals to save money, and abolition of the requirement that off-campus dining hall employees buy meal tickets.

This year's chairman of the Dining Hall Committee is Gordon Beeler, a sophomore from Farley Hall. Last semester, his committee issued questionnaires to one thousand students asking them to evaluate the food service by listing their preferences for certain types of meats, vegetables, juices, etc. Approximately 68 percent of the questionnaires were returned which gave only a rough idea of student food preference, since the degree of validity of the questionnaire was probably not too high. Even so, the responses to the questionnaire indicated a two-to-one pref-

erence for an extension of the breakfast hour by supplementing the regular breakfast serving period with a longer and later continental style period. Mehall refused to make any changes in the service on the grounds that the questionnaire was not a sufficiently representative survey. Later negotiations with Mehall resulted in a proposal for a referendum to the student body asking them if they favored abolition of regular breakfast and the establishment of a continental breakfast in its place. Cost was said to be prohibitory of a system offering both types of breakfast. Tom Chema refused to give his assent to such a question being put to the students on the grounds that requiring them to choose one style breakfast to the exclusion of the other is unfair.

In interviews given on the afternoon before the strike, both Mehall and Fr. Charles McCarragher, the Vice-President for Student Affairs, lamented the breakdown of communications between the dining hall management and Student Government. Both claimed that only Beeler (without his committee) ever met with Mehall, and then only infrequently. McCarragher pointed to the workings of a committee active a few years ago which held weekly dinners with the dining hall management and which passed judgment on the food served as a constructive step.

Although many complaints are received in the office of the dining hall management, the long lines issuing from the dining halls last week bore witness to the fact that there had been little organized articulation of student complaints up to that time. Rumor has it that the next step is a move to end parietal hours. — T. P.





**BROADCASTERS KENNEDY, ACTIERO AND ABERLI**  
As a result of low quality local listening



**MARY PERRONE**  
Freedom in academics



### WHAT PRICE GLORY

Receiving reports of a little mud-slinging, a little back-biting and a few questionable procedures only served to break up the monotony for Student Government's watchdog election committee during the recent class elections. As usual, the committee, made up of SBP Jim Fish, Rich Dunn, SBVP Bob Moran and Pat Nash spent most of its time documenting the painfully large number of ways that student candidates can get around restrictions on campaign expenditures.

The rules concerning political spending for this election arose from the financial inequities that were possible under the guidelines utilized during the Student Body President elections. At that time, the election committee tried to determine what could be bought in the way of publicity within the proposed \$150 limit. They assigned a value to a two-page brochure, with certain specifications, a three-page brochure, and so on. Everything from mimeographed flyers to hand-lettered signs were so judged. The error in their thinking was that the committee did not realize that the use of a staple, a diagonal cut, a thrice-folded sheet, etc., might jack up the cost enormously. As a result, a brochure which was tagged at \$25 could actually cost \$90 or \$100 as one of Chris Murphy's allegedly did.

During the recent class elections, the system for preventing anyone from taking advantage of a greater degree of solvency than his opponent entailed having the participants list the retail value of all campaign materials. A copy of everything the candidates posted or distributed was to be handed to the committee together

with a running tally of expenditures at 48-hour intervals. With this information the election committee was to keep tabs on the politicians to insure that the \$150 limit on retail expenses would not be violated.

Mike Minton, who was elected senior class president by 27 votes, claims that he gave a campaign worker \$50 to get a brochure printed, with the express order not to go over that amount. He feels he thereby violated no rules. Be that as it may, the election committee felt that the leaflet he received for his \$50 was worth much more. In fact, a call to the printer set its possible value at closer to \$125. Only last-minute capitalization on smaller violations of campaign rules by the other candidate, Dennis Withers, and the two vice-presidential hopefuls prevented him from being disqualified on the night before the election.

"The election committee is only in its second year of operation," Dunn, the spokesman for the committee, points out. "There are a lot of bugs to be worked out in the expenditure system. Since my race with Jim Fish last year when I spent \$600 and he spent \$400, a lot of progress has been made, though."

Eventually, Dunn hopes to see political parties supporting candidates, spending money to get them elected. He feels that financial restrictions could then be lifted, inasmuch as the financial responsibility would no longer be personal.

### LOCAL PROGRAMMING

Interhall radio stations are nothing new. It seems that every year a few inevitably pop up and usually die rapidly, due to poor taste in programming and a lack of tact by the

would-be operators. But for two years now, the residents of Alumni Hall have been able to solve the problem of finding good FM listening merely by turning to 90.5 and Pat Kennedy's WFM. Kennedy, a senior physics major from Louisville, got the idea when he noted the poor quality of South Bend's FM stations when compared with what one could get from Chicago. But most FM sets can't pick up these stations, so he arranged to make them available.

Investing about four hundred dollars in equipment (mostly for the FM tuner), he put up a high-quality antenna on the roof that enables him to pick up all Chicago FM stations perfectly. Once this was done, he rebroadcasted the shows directly and simultaneously with a small transmitter at a low power. Morning and afternoon shows generally run in the classical vein, but evening can bring anything from the same to rock 'n' roll or the Sunday evening Gargoyle Specials, the only live broadcasts during the week. Written and broadcast mostly by others, they normally analyze some topic in music, although they occasionally deal with campus politics.

So far Kennedy has had no problems with either the FCC or the stations he rebroadcasts, both of whom are aware of what he is doing. In fact, he has written the FCC again requesting that he be allowed to increase his range by raising his power output from one-fourth to ten watts. In any event, the station's existence beyond this year is in doubt, for although there are many willing to take over, Kennedy may be unwilling to part with his equipment.

Meanwhile, Morrissey has had its own AM station for the last four





**SOPHOMORES IN ANGERS**  
Towards a balance of interests

weeks. Started as a joke news broadcast by sophomores Nick Altiero and Perry Aberli, the station has evolved into a forum for campus issues. Broadcasting is done only for limited periods on Tuesday and Friday afternoons and evenings, with most of the programming devoted to music and announcements, but the highlight is the "Face the Morrissey" program at six. For forty-five minutes, such issues as stay hall, room selection, dining hall employment and a debate between Junior class vice-presidential candidates Bob Folks and Dave Witt have filled the 1400 spot on the dial.

Maybe the description of their "Perfidia" program explains their motives in broadcasting best—"an hour and a half of continuous music with bitter social comment."

— G. C.

### COERCION REDUCTION

Will students study without the coercion of grades? St. Mary's thinks so, and hopes to prove the point by adopting a system of Pass/Fail courses beginning next semester. Under this system, if a student earns a "Pass" grade she receives credit for the course. If she earns a "Fail" she receives no credit, but no record is made of the failure.

The purpose of the Pass/Fail system is to free the student from "working for a grade" so that she will be able to take on extra work in fields unrelated to her major, particularly courses she would not take for fear of lowering her average. The Pass/Fail system is also expected to encourage students to carry more credit hours per semester.

St. Mary's Academic Commissioner, Mary Perrone, said, "I have been happily surprised in the support I

have received from the faculty and administration." The greatest objection has been the fact that the system, as now projected, does not record a failure.

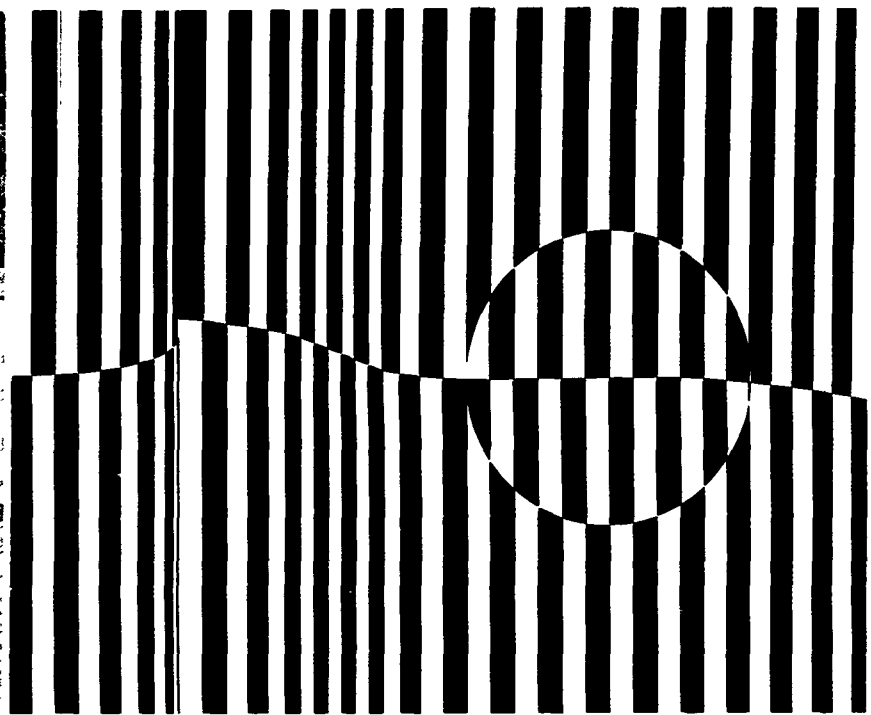
Basic requirements, specified major division courses and co-ex courses at Notre Dame are excluded from the Pass/Fail system, leaving only electives. The work load is determined by the professor and students concerned.

The list of courses which can be taken on a Pass/Fail status (all requiring the permission of the instructor and for some, that of the Department Chairman as well) is quite broad. Courses are available in the Chemistry, Classics, Philosophy, Theology and Education Departments. All upper-division English courses are open. The Modern Languages Department offers all the language literature courses, as well as the remaining language courses to students wishing to start a second language. The Music Department offers the only course which is open to students only on a Pass/Fail basis.

Notre Dame men will not be able to take advantage of St. Mary's Pass/Fail system as it stands now. This is true because, even if he takes a course at SMC, he remains a Notre Dame student and Notre Dame does not at present recognize credits on the Pass/Fail system.

Miss Perrone emphasizes that the system is being adopted on a trial basis. It is an "evolving process to learn about student motivation." A Co-ordinating and Evaluating Committee, composed of students and faculty members involved is being set up to evaluate the system's progress and to take care of complaints as they arise.

— J. P.



**"ESSENCE OF A PROM"**  
With the statute of liberty?

### LANGUAGE INTERESTS

"Chile probably offers the most stable and sound educational system in Latin America. After Chile, we'll have to look around . . . by then we'll have a broad spectrum — two programs in Europe, Innsbruck and Angers; one in Asia, Tokyo; and one in Latin America."

Thomas Stewart, Associate Vice-President for Academic Affairs, in announcing the new Chilean extension to the Sophomore Year Abroad Program, noted that he hoped that such new programs could be initiated at the rate of one per year until a balance between the Sophomore population and student interests could be derived.

Mr. Stewart also noted that new language programs were being considered especially with an eye on religious studies and research—Hebrew and Greek for the Theology Graduate School and the possibility of an Oriental language for the language department.

But back to student interests. When asked why, for example, the Angers program was co-ed while the Innsbruck program was not, Stewart explained, "We want to have different arrangements at each institution . . . then we'll compare results and find the best approach." Until recently, Innsbruck-bound students lived in a Notre Dame-controlled hotel. But now the facilities have changed — allowing some to live in Austrian homes. "This will allow us more flexibility." At Angers with its international-co-ed atmosphere, separate dorms are provided for the incoming Notre Dame and St. Mary's students. The difference here is that the University works with the Angers administration, and "they appoint the teachers."

(Continued on page 33)

## "Born to Raise Hell"

Months, even years from now, the people of the state of Illinois, after spending thousands of dollars jailing and convicting him, will kill Richard Franklin Speck with a few pennies worth of electricity. The man who cockily put twenty-four years of living in a tatoo scrawl—"Born to Raise Hell"—will have done that the last time.

Before eight o'clock the morning of the crime, one of the radio commentators on the talk of Chicago was telling about it, battling the static and a city of sleep-dulled ears. The number was six then, at least six, they thought, and maybe more. There had been a killing the night before on the West Side, too, when the cops had executed a rioter. Early indications were—the first cop into the house had dated the Davy girl—that all six, or eight or how many, had been sexually assaulted. Raped. One Philipino girl, she had hidden under the bed, was still alive. But it took a cab driver and a few hours sun to put it all into perspective. "What a thing. Just imagine: eight of them. How long did the cops say he was in there, six hours? And he raped eight of them in six hours. What a man. What a . . . ." Speck was a man, he wasn't a . . . . Raped was the talk of Chicago.

Now here was an exclusive. "You know Art? He got in there, dressed in doctor's whites, and made a picture of the autopsy. Eight little Indians all in a row. They finally tossed him out of there and, of course, we can't use the pictures, but think of him getting in there. Do you want to see the contacts?" Sexually assaulted was becoming synonymous with mutilated, to those few who knew what the newspapers weren't printing about the wounds on account of the family and because of taste. One girl's anus was torn where the animal had finally rammed his revolver. The boys from New York, a whole task force from *Life*, and the foreign press had arrived and in time to hear the coroner say it, "this is the crime of the century."

Saturday slipped in between week's end and week's beginning. Orlando Wilson had given him a fist full of eight by ten's of whom he was saying "this is the killer." One of them that afternoon hung nakedly on his bulletin board, a macarbe pinup amidst the litter of his office. The sun began escaping from the Lake shore as a first tip was putting him around 132nd St. in East Chicago. The murderer was among them, and as the city went to sleep, they knew it.

The night sped on. At Cook County Hospital a doctor with the first name of Leroy (was he Negro they would want to know? He was not) was washing off a cutting victim's arm. The dried blood washed away under the cotton and alcohol: B, then O-R-N. It was Speck. Listening to the homicide chief's impromptu news conference was more a matter of form than a quest for information.

He drove now as escape, with two others, this time tailing him, to the Star Hotel, where Speck had tried to kill himself that night. Rooms are 90 cents a night here, the same as the competitor's prices in skid row. Speck had been on one of the top floors, either the fifth or the sixth, high enough so the stench drifted here last. A cot in the room, and precious little else and there was an almost comic net of chicken wire spread above the cell as a kind of false ceiling. Actually, its purpose was ingenious: ventilate the rooms while keeping bottles from salvaging from one pallet to another. He had never quite smelled anything like it. In his guilt he imagined the stench of dead human sperm on dirty sheets. But the blood, which ran off the mattress through the springs to rest in bright gobs on the floor, was what he had come to see since one eight o'clock morning and the talk of Chicago. He could have no thought then but pleasure. He was pleased, and reluctantly he hung back from smearing his hands in it, so that another sense might possess reality.

That was months, even years from now. He had not forgotten, nor had many of the others. In months, even years from now, the people of the state of Illinois would finally forget. And he would too—Speck, the nurses, the room and almost everything. Everything but the pleasure.

—ROBERT SAM ANSON

## Opinion

*The SCHOLASTIC is reinstating an opinion poll. A random sampling of male students in the Library con-course Wednesday revealed the following opinions:*

QUESTION: Are you in favor of a merger with St. Mary's College?

YES: 36 NO: 41 UNDECIDED: 8

"Notre Dame will gain in social opportunity and St. Mary's will improve academically.

"No, we should maintain our tradition of all boys. Good for the team!"

"It would help the smaller departments especially. I'm in music, and we're limited now; the rivalry between departments in the two schools hinders us."

"I don't think SMC girls can hack the course work."

"Sure! Harvard did it."

Our reporters noted that a disproportionately large number of those voting "No" on this question and citing "tradition" carried freshman textbooks. Upperclassmen voting "No" tended toward extending the co-ex program.

QUESTION: Do you think the undergraduate business school should be continued at Notre Dame, especially in light of the graduate school's opening next year?

YES: 40 NO: 32 UNDECIDED: 15

"Yes, a lot of guys can't go to grad school."

"No, it's for vocational training and does not contribute to the University."

"Of course. Our business school ranks top in the country and is quite necessary."

"Yes, discontinuation would harm Arts and Letters by abandoning the college to the idiots."

"No, this would help Arts and Letters, by leaving them more money to spend."

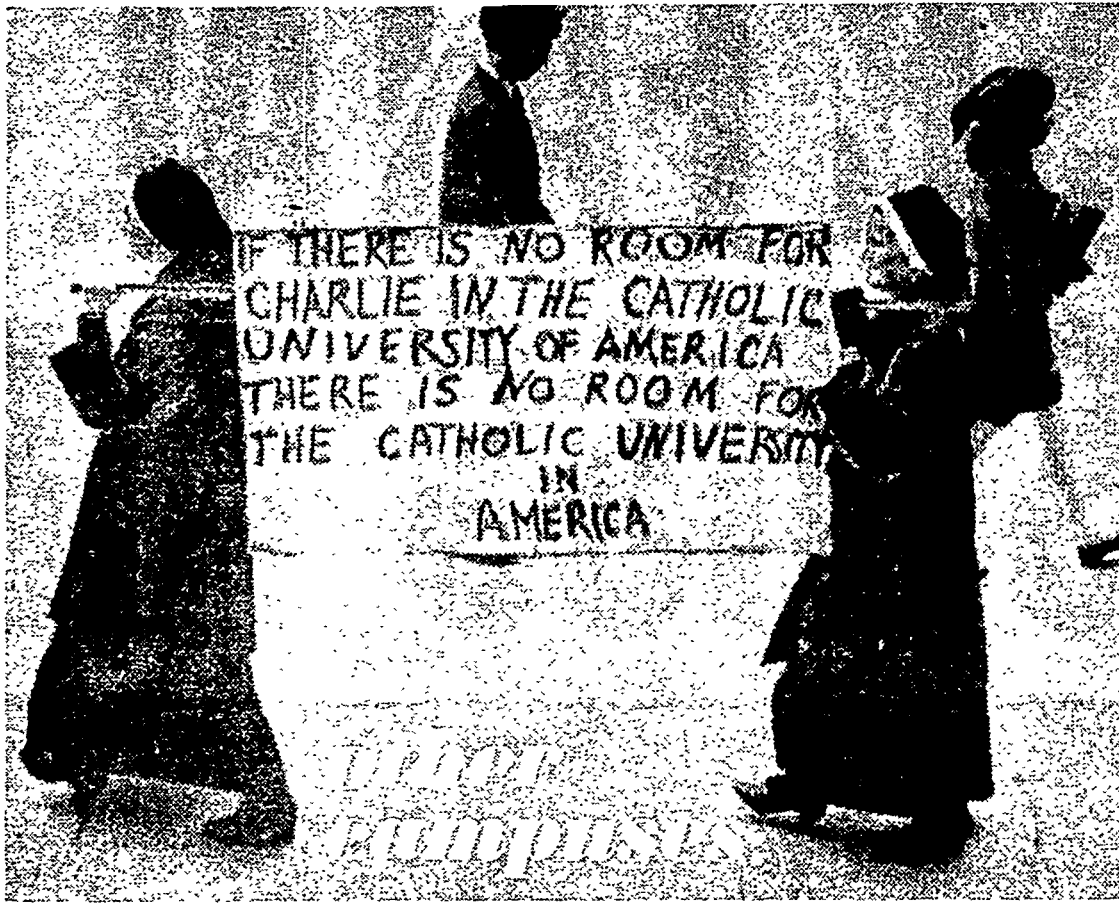
"I'm a business major, and I have found that the business school cannot provide the liberal education necessary in the changing business world."

"Keep it for at least ten years, until the grad school is built up."

"One who can excel in undergraduate business doesn't need grad school, so we should keep both."

"No, Harvard doesn't have one."

—TOM HENEHAN  
—DAVID KAHN



### ISSUES GREATER THAN ONE MAN

Rev. Charles E. Curran, controversial and almost ex-theology professor at Catholic University, was returned to his post Monday by the University's board of trustees.

The same group had voted last week to terminate his teaching contract which expires August 31, 1967. A five-day class boycott and protest marches by students and faculty which virtually brought the entire academic program to a halt led the board to reinstate Rev. Curran.

The Catholic University faculty had voted 400 to 18 not to teach until the Board of Trustees rehired Rev. Curran. The faculty passed a resolution stating that the board's decision is a "repudiation of the professional judgment and integrity of the faculty of the School of Theology, as well as the professional judgment of the Academic Senate." This action was urged by the School of Sacred Theology, which had walked out earlier.

Student leaders, after the faculty boycott was announced, encouraged their 6600 fellow students to skip classes and demonstrate. Hundreds of students had already been cutting classes to attend rallies for Father Curran and to march in front of the administration building.

Father Curran feels the reasons for his attempted dismissal were his liberal writings on Catholic morality and his liberal attitude toward birth control. He said of the situation that "the issues in this dismissal are greater than any one man. Both Catholic theology in America and Catholic Uni-

versity are in question." He added, "Catholic theologians must be free to pursue religious truths."

His ouster had been met by sympathy protests on many other campuses, including this one.

### SHOWERS AND SIN

Goldfish in the thirties — maybe there was nothing else to eat. Phone booths in the fifties — reduced long-distance rates? Showers in the sixties — symbolic bleansing of the sins of Viet Nam, the bomb, and birth control, maybe. But why did 49 men of Sheldon Hall of the University of Oregon spend an aggregate 205 hours in a marathon shower that lasted 8½ days and consumed 35,000 gallons of water? Judging from the attitude of the group when queried about the shower record, the 205 hours seemingly did not dampen their spirits. In fact many expressed the opinion that the challenge has brought the dorm closer together.

Isn't there some other way to take the worry out of being close?

### RULES REVISION REFERENDUM

A resolution calling for a student referendum on all existent and proposed regulations has been passed by the Penn State SDS, reports the *Daily Collegian* there.

"Any revision or rewriting of the rules governing Undergraduate Students (shall) be reviewed and approved by a general referendum of all University students," reads the resolution. These rules revisions are currently in the hands of a University Senate, but the SDS proposes that the

senate vote follow the referendum as a formality, "bound by the referendum decision."

Prompted by an American Civil Liberties Union report of the state of student rights at Penn State, the resolution was to be published in a leaflet distributed last Sunday during Timothy Leary's visit to the school.

### GIRLS ARE AN OUTRAGE

Women should not be allowed to "take up space" in colleges and universities, protests an MSU undergraduate. The letter which was printed in the *State News* provoked a torrent of outrage from a "broad" spectrum of the campus.

Hank Kniskern, the author of the letter in question, further charged that he was sick of having to look at any girl in a "thigh-high skirt and skin-tight sweater, with bleached hair, holding a half-burnt cigarette (that has not touched her lips), as she casually gazes over the boys passing by." The letter ended with a plea for women to return to submission as the "plain old-fashioned, loving woman."

Coeds ranging from freshmen to married grad students and even some males responded to Kniskern's parry.

Kniskern was blasted for being "shot down by a favorite," being splashed by a passing bus, of being a man "who has lost a satin-edged security object." In general, he was psychoanalyzed and practically called a "dirty old man," who only wanted a wife to be a "housemaker and bed mate," and was subsequently black-balled for all future dates.

Many coeds answered his argument on women "taking up space." One lustily commented — "What kind of wife do you want, Mr. Kniskern, a dumb broad who has a neat red XK-E or one who can balance a budget and discuss intelligently with you the psychology of behavior and the Viet Nam situation." Twenty coeds residing together thanked Kniskern: "It's nice to know somebody cares about us." They ended their letter with the enlightening comment of "we were led astray by evil parents and counselors."

Finally, one coed turned the argument around and demanded the expulsion of every college male. She reasoned that the male sex with its growing assimilation of education desired more "idle power" — which led first to the machine age, then the push-button age; someday they won't even want to take a job — but will "trample each other to be full-fledged members of the AA."

However, a male grad student had the final word. With all the "male

goofoffs here, and from what I can conjecture their next lower brethren must be like, MSU isn't missing much by letting academically capable women take their place."

## KINDNESS TO LSD

Someone has at last put in a kind word for the LSD user. Doctors from the Massachusetts state hospitals testified before a committee of the General Court (the Massachusetts State Legislature) that "Those who tend to try it are young persons who are searching for life. They have not yet found their own value system. Frequently they are some of our brightest youngsters." The doctors advised that the General Court not make the use of LSD a felony, but rather that emphasis should be placed on helping LSD users. They did urge, however, that manufacturers and pushers of LSD be severely punished. The chairman of the committee told the doctors that their views would be considered.

## SOONER BLOOD

Any pity which one may be constrained to feel at the sight of the A.S.P. and other idealists approaching the Administration in order to effect reform is relegated almost to irrelevancy when one considers the monumental tasks facing the newly organized Student Lobby for Higher Education in Oklahoma which must try to wring increased appropriations from the governor and legislature of a sovereign state. According to the

Oklahoma Daily, the Lobby was organized at Oklahoma University to bolster the school's threatened academic standing by treating it with that most efficacious of all panaceas, more money. They also hope to be allowed to take some part in regulating their own scholastic environment by giving students more rights, abolishing the class attendance requirement, and re-evaluating the grading system. The means the Lobby plans to use to achieve their goals are contacting legislators, holding rallies around the capitol building, and conducting a publicity campaign directed at those people outside the University.

## TEAMING UP WITH THE TEAMSTERS

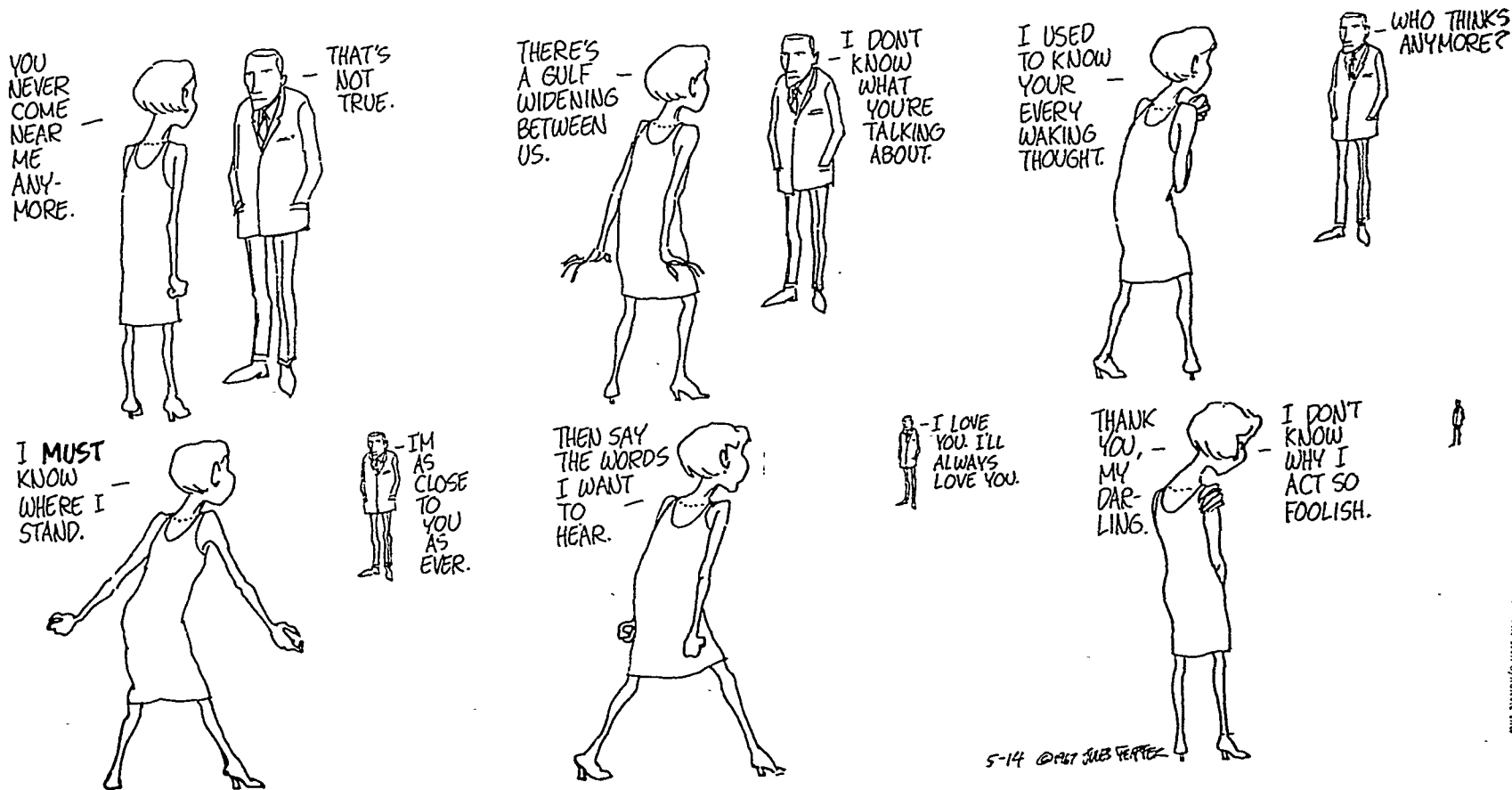
Those members of the Administration who have not yet had time to read *Mater et Magistra* may be forced to catch up on their reading if the *Daily Collegian's* account of the activities at Penn State are ever translated into Polish. The union has begun to ask the administration of Penn State such embarrassing questions as: Why does it take six months to process a minor grievance? Why are the University's hiring rates for unskilled workers based on an arbitrary scale? and lastly, Why does the University keep employees on low wages for a longer period of time than normal which causes a high turnover rate and thus maintains a constant line of cheap labor? To find out what the employees think the answers are, the Teamsters are polling them. One of the questions will involve

granting the Teamsters the exclusive right to represent the employees before the administration. No one has recorded the degree of involvement of administration officials in the little bit of the social revolution taking place on their campus.

## "CRIMES AGAINST CHASTITY"

Some campuses just seem to be less apathetic than others. A Collegiate Press Service story which was printed in the *UCLA Daily Bruin* reports that "A New York advocate of birth control reform and legalized abortion was arrested at Boston University recently after he lectured on birth control and gave out free birth control devices and lists of abortionists to more than 2000 cheering students." William Baird, director of the New York Parents Aid Society, has been booked on three counts of "crimes against chastity," Massachusetts law, which Baird calls the "most archaic in the nation" on the subject of birth control and abortion, makes it a crime for anyone to distribute birth control information or devices by anyone but a physician, and then only to persons over 21. Officials of the university had pressed legal authorities to arrest Baird, and implicated the editor of the university newspaper who invited Baird to speak may be prosecuted as an accomplice. Baird was bailed out by students, and his defense will be taken up by the American Civil Liberties Union, which promises to fight the case in the Supreme Court if necessary.

## feiffer



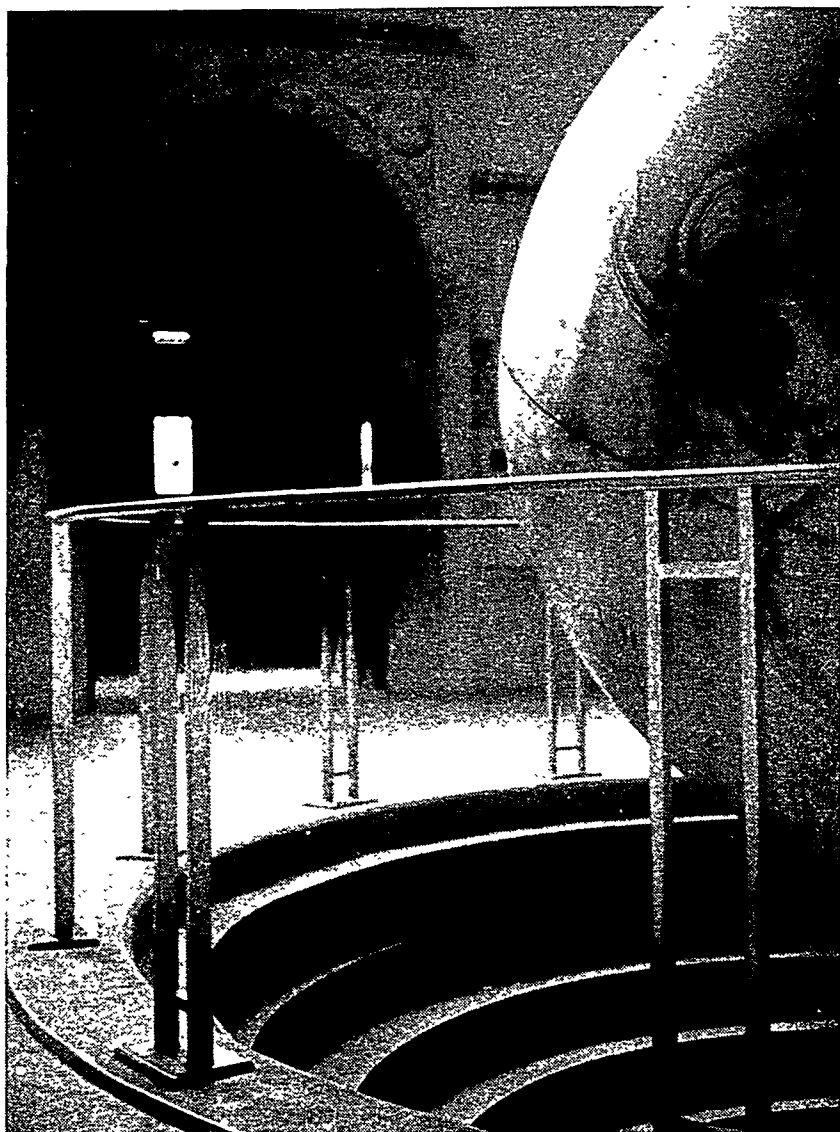
# NO WAY TO MOVE

by Robert Sheehan

“STUDENTS are much more demanding today, and I think that’s the way they should be. If they find an incompetent teacher they should run him out of the University.” So says Thomas T. Murphy, Dean of Notre Dame’s College of Business Administration. Unfortunately, being run out of the University is a fate that may be deserved by more than one teacher in the College, and not just by teachers at that. Long the butt of the unflattering comments of students and teachers in other colleges, the business school has in the past several years undergone an extensive revision of curricula, entrance requirements and faculty qualifications that some say has brought it into the first rank of American undergraduate schools of business, while others condemn it as a meaningless facade.

Recently this problem has come to the fore with the planned addition of a graduate school that will confer its first MBA degree in two years. Is the quality of the undergraduate business school sufficient to warrant the undertaking of this further responsibility? Opinions differ.

Rightly or wrongly, the average business student at Notre Dame is stereotyped as a man devoted to getting a gentleman’s “C” as easily as possible. “Let’s quit kidding ourselves,” one professor once told his class; “the majority of you guys are here to get a degree and not an education.” Supporting this charge is the undeniable fact that the business school’s admission standards are lower than those of the other colleges. But there are two sides to this: as Jack Abbott, the student President of the College, states, “It’s true that the average College Board scores for business students are lower than those for arts and letters students, but the proportion by which their scores are lower is almost exactly the same as that by which the scores of arts and letters students are lower



than those of science majors. In other words, the difference is not really very significant.” Furthermore, the curriculum is not as easy as most people think. Business students have much more assigned homework than liberal arts majors, in addition to the almost universally prevalent weekly quizzes. “In day-to-day terms the business school is more *continuously* demanding than arts and letters by far.” Dean Murphy concurs, saying, “It may have been easy in the past, but certainly today it’s not at all easy to get a business degree—especially at Notre Dame, which is now one of the best in the country. We lose a lot of students over the course of four years. It’s too bad, but we think it’s necessary.”

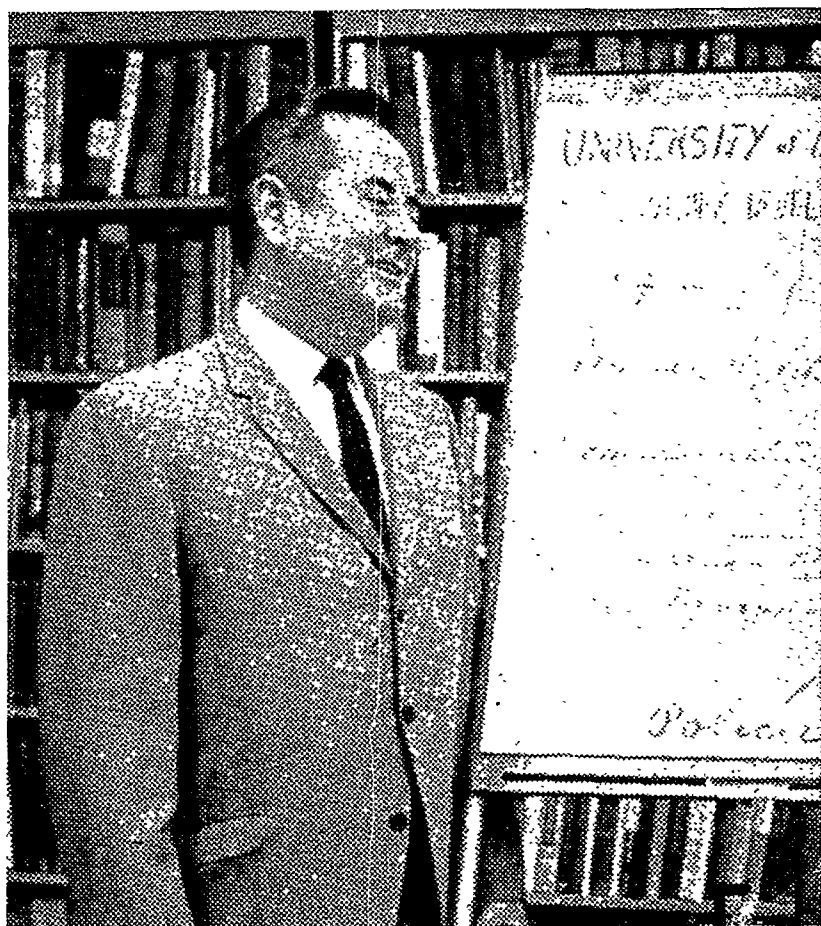
But if it is not true that business majors are interested only in getting an easy “C”, it apparently is true that they are interested only in getting a difficult “A” or “B”. Many students express disaffection with the subject they are taught, and confess that all they are out for is a grade. The blame for this apparently does not lie in the subject matter itself, for even the most fiercely critical business majors aver that they have not given up their intentions of going into business after graduation. As Dean Murphy says, “Business is today one of the most fascinating studies you can enter into. In recent years it has become much more scientific, much more quantitative, much more behavioral. It uses all the tools of the social sciences.” The blame, according to those students who claim that there is something wrong with business education at Notre Dame, lies about equally with the faculty and the administration of the business school.

The foibles of the business faculty are well known. Unlike teachers in other colleges, business professors adhere almost universally to the most rigid interpretation of academic regulations. Most students claim that well



over three-fourths of their teachers take roll every day, and grades of "FA" are handed out with frightening frequency. But students' disenchantment with their teachers goes much deeper than this. Most business teachers give their students the impression that they simply don't care what happens to the students; that they not only, like the teacher cited at the beginning of this article, sense the students' disinterest in their courses, but also that they apparently have no interest in trying to change this attitude. There are, of course, the exceptions; names like Houck and Kennedy summon up praise as unstinting as that given to the best teachers in other colleges. But the typical business teacher apparently is far less likely to be tolerated by his students than his opposite number in some other college. "The majority of them quite obviously are more interested in how well their students can repeat what's in the textbook on an exam than in how much creative thought the course has inspired. And they have a don't-get-involved attitude. Trying to get an appointment with one of them is like storming a fortress." In fact, one prominent member of the business faculty claims that his textbook is self-explanatory and refuses to discuss it with his students. The result of all this is a very vicious circle. A business major has learned by the end of his freshman year just what to expect from his teachers, and the damage is often irreparable. "Even the best professors are approached with the inherent business predilection: 'it's just a grade.'" Needless to say, this attitude has its effect on even the most enthusiastic teachers. Some of the best professors in the college will in private say something to the effect that, "I'm not going to waste my time on people who don't want to learn. I lay the stuff before them; if they're good they'll get what they want out of it. If they're not interested, that's their problem."

The other side of the coin is the attitude of the business school administration. Naturally, administrators are unwilling to admit the disaffection of their charges or the prevalence of student attacks on the faculty. The attitude of the business school toward some of the more glaring faults in the quality of the education they are giving,

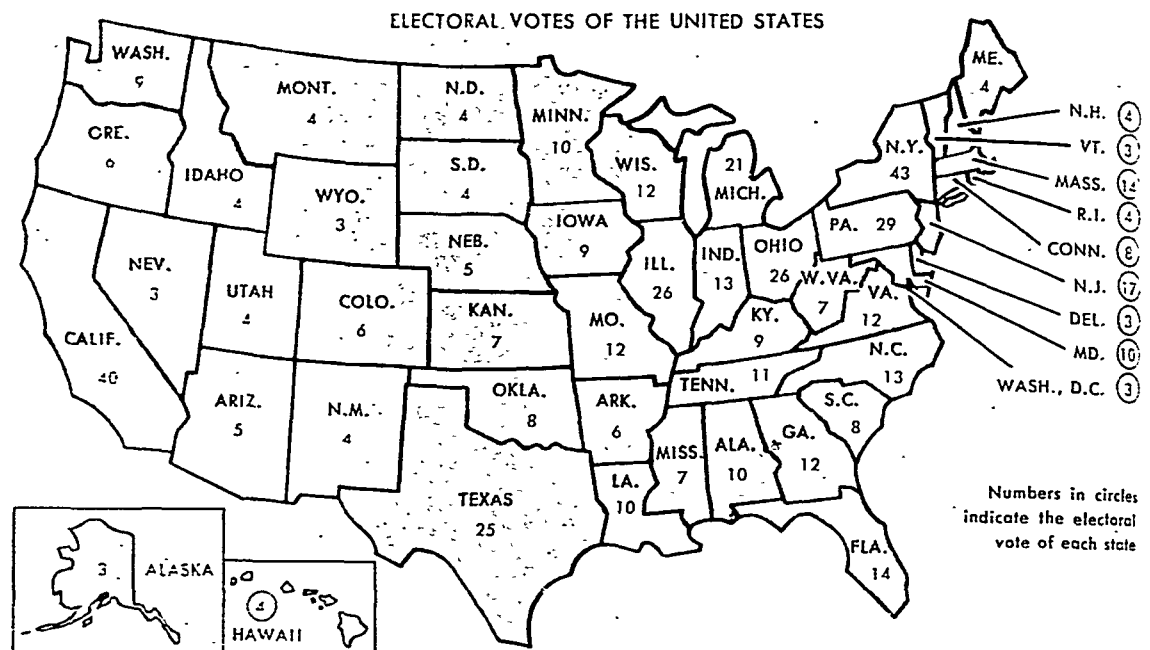


however, is nothing less than astounding. Asked why the business school has no program for its students similar to the arts and letters college's Committee on Academic Progress, Dean Murphy could give no other reason than that, "We have considered such an idea, but we have chosen rather to go by the method of constantly upgrading our regular courses." Apparently the undesirability of forcing above-average and even brilliant students to conform to the pacing and teaching methods of an average class of students is not a concern of the business school, for Dean Murphy states that most business courses are geared to the advanced rather than to the average student. So evidently it is the better-than-normal student who finds his courses tailor-made, while the average student must struggle to keep up and the genius is still condemned to four years of boredom. Whether this situation is any more desirable than the other one is a moot question at best.

Even if we grant that every student can find the course whose level of difficulty perfectly fits his intelligence, we are still left with some questions. Liberal arts majors who complain of the business student's leisured existence would do well to remember how many more credits a business major carries than they do each semester. Heavy course loads and rigid requirements leave students little time to explore other areas, and this is one of their main complaints. Administrators answer this lament by pointing to the fact that over half of the courses, most of them required, that a business major takes over his four years here are liberal arts courses. This is certainly true, but most of these courses fall in the "required" category, and the opportunity for advanced exploration of liberal arts subjects is generally denied to business students. Murphy admits that the rigid nature of the business curriculum, which demands study in each of the four concentrations offered by the College (there are no majors within the Business School; all students major in "business administration," with a concentration in one of the four areas), tend to limit activity and push out of the way many important subjects. "Take foreign languages; we feel that knowledge of a foreign language is desirable, but there simply is no way to work it into the schedule." Efforts are being made to correct this situation, but attempts at future improvement to not belie the fact that the absence of foreign languages in the business curriculum seems to betray a fundamental irrationality in the college's attitude toward education. If, indeed, languages are necessary, then presumably expediency does not justify their absence. One would think that ways would be found to put into the curriculum everything that seems necessary for a proper education, even if this necessitates prolonging the time of study to something like five years. But instead Notre Dame has chosen the road of mediocrity, giving its business students an education that is admittedly less than perfect merely for the sake of conforming to the four-year fetish that infests American universities.

Intelligent or not, lazy or not, many Notre Dame business students undoubtedly are not seriously disturbed if a teacher is not quite up to snuff; as long as he is moderately interesting and not too demanding, they are probably satisfied. As long as this attitude exists in any appreciable degree, reforming any of the other difficulties is not going to help much. Solutions are easy to come by: "Get rid of 60 percent of the faculty," says one student; "better 15 teachers with 400 students in a class than what we have now. There's simply no way to move." But then one would probably have to get rid of 60 percent of the administrators and 60 percent of the students as well. Perhaps it would be easier simply to junk the whole thing and start over. ■

# “...Six Times Since 1900...”



The electoral college has been an awkward American institution at best. Indiana's Democratic Senator Birch Bayh, who authored the recently approved twenty-fifth ammendment to the Constitution concerning presidential disability was on campus last week to lecture on "Abolishing the Electoral College." Before his lecture the senator was interviewed by SCHOLASTIC reporters Dave Tiemeier and Jack Lavelle concerning his proposal for the Constitution's next amendment.

SINCE THE DAYS of Samuel Tilden and Rutherford B. Hayes, when a man had only to stay within a quarter of a million votes of his opponent to walk off with first place, the cry to abolish the electoral college has gone up without fail every four years. The latest in a long line of heroes who have set out to slay the monster is Birch Bayh, junior senator from Indiana and chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments.

The history of our presidential election machinery is fairly well known, at least in rough outline. Until it took 36 ballots in the House of Representatives for Thomas Jefferson to beat Aaron Burr, his own running mate, in 1800, the electors had voted for two persons without distinguishing between presidential and vice-presidential candidates. In those early years it wasn't unusual for a state legislature to choose electors without consulting the voters. South Carolina was the last to abandon the practice, shortly after the Civil War. Since then the methods of choosing electors have varied widely from state to state and time to time. Michigan voters chose

their electors by districts in the election of 1892. However, the prevalent system since 1828 has provided for the state-wide choosing of electors by direct popular vote, with each elector running as an individual. This permitted the splitting of a state's votes, as when West Virginia in 1916 gave seven votes to Charles Evans Hughes and one to Woodrow Wilson. Today many states have adopted the "presidential short ballot," whereby a voter makes a single mark for a group of electors pledged to a given presidential candidate. The electors from whom the voter chooses may have been selected by party conventions, primary elections or direct appointment. Although there have been cases when the "pledged" electors switched their votes, no such case has ever significantly affected the result. Two recent examples are the Alabama elector who voted for a circuit judge instead of Adlai Stevenson in 1956 and the 1960 Oklahoma elector, pledged to Nixon and Lodge, who cast his ballot for Senators Harry F. Byrd and Barry Goldwater.

Bayh claims that abolition of the Electoral College would not in any way serve to realign the present two-party system into strict liberal and conservative factions, as has been claimed. "The change would actually strengthen the party system. As it is, any old cat can run and affect the outcome." In the 1948 elections, a switch of 30,000 votes would have lifted Dewey to victory although Truman's plurality was over two million votes. "Had Thurmond been able to shift just 13,000 votes," observes Bayh, "the election would have been thrown onto the floor of the house." Another argument is that the man

who votes for the losing candidate in his state in effect hasn't voted at all, whether his choice fell short by one vote or two million. Presently a presidential aspirant can carry a mere twelve states and the District of Columbia by a combined total of thirteen votes and find himself in the White House. Unlikely? Yes, "but," says Bayh, "six times since 1900 a shift of less than one percent of the popular vote in the right places would have made an 'also-ran' of a majority candidate. In 1916, Charles Evans Hughes missed Washington by 1,983 votes."

It is still questionable whether the change is even needed. Is the trouble incurred in rewriting the Constitution justified by the benefits to be gained? Bayh doesn't believe that the issue should simply be set aside for more  
(Continued on page 33)



# Respect for the Individual

Thomas McKenna  
St. Edward's Hall Senator  
Notre Dame University  
Dear Tom,

I would like to describe to you my interpretations of some basic issues that have developed as a result of this year's campus elections.

## THE PROBLEM OF POLITICAL PARTIES:

When ASP was first formed, I was intrigued by the idea of a political party. I thought it would stimulate some badly needed interest and would eventually lead to a greater student participation in Student Government. The ASP carried on a door-to-door campaign to promote their image as the vanguard of the students' rights movement. However, it is my opinion that had ASP won the election, the principle of student participation would have been sacrificed to the dictates of a closed group. While the ASP had criticized negotiations that take place behind the doors of the Administration, students would find that the negotiations would now take place behind the closed doors of the ASP hierarchy.

This is not simply a criticism of ASP, it is a criticism of Students for a Liberal Government or any other political party that would develop in the University community. Political parties at Notre Dame do not evolve because there is a vast difference in student opinion. Most students are agreed on what they want. Political parties are primarily cliquish, closed groups caught up in a struggle for identification and power — the winners versus the losers; the insiders versus the outsiders.

The political-party proponent might counter this argument with a proposal to formally organize the party so that the individual would have a say in the party policy. However, political parties are a necessary evil for societies that are either too large or too spread out to develop a working unity. Notre Dame has an inborn cohesiveness that most universities do not have. Student opinion need not be filtered through the nucleus of organi-

zations that could prove to be more secretive than the Senate itself. Political parties simply complicate the problem of student government by adding another bureaucratic organization. Further, a political party misses the whole conception of the "student participation" principle because it forces the individual to take an interest in Student Government indirectly, through a party, rather than directly, through a method I would now like to outline.

## AN EXPERIMENT IN STUDENT GOVERNMENT

### Open Senate

Senate meetings would be open to the public and moved to an area similar to the library auditorium where facilities are available for public attendance.

### Hall Meeting

At various times during the semester, for example at the end of every session of the senate, it would be *mandatory* that each senator return to his hall and call a meeting of the residents. It would be the senator's duty to inform every student that he can participate in this meeting, and, in fact, has a responsibility to attend. With the advent of the Stay Hall System, the attendance problem would be less of a factor because of the increase in hall unity. At the meeting, the senator would reveal to the students what took place in the recent senate sessions; what issues had been discussed; what policy had been formulated; what bills had been passed. Then the hall residents would be given the chance to air their own views, opinions and offer the senator advice.

### Notre Dame Assembly

Periodically during the year (I would say a minimum of three times), a Notre Dame Assembly would be called. The Assembly would convene in Stepan Center. Each hall would act as a delegation to the Assembly and any resident who was interested could be a member of that delegation. The delegation would sit in the Assembly as a unit with its Senator. The Assembly would be presided over by the Vice-President of the Student Body. There would be a series of addresses given, beginning with the Student Body President who would give an account of Student Government in terms of what had been done and what was planned for the future. Following the SBP's address, representatives of the Administration and Faculty would speak to the Assembly. It is hoped that Father Hesburgh would

represent the Administration since his presence would help assure a substantial attendance.

Following the speeches, there would be a question-and-answer period. Microphones would be stationed on the floor and each hall would be allowed one question which would be asked by the Hall Senator. The question asked would be the result of a decision of the residents of the hall and would be commented on by all three groups heading the Assembly: Administration, Student Government, and Faculty.

Invitations to the Assembly would be extended to the faculty and their wives, St. Mary's students, Administrative officials and other groups closely associated with the University. The greater the number of people in attendance, the greater the amount of interest.

## APATHY — AN EFFECT OF THE SYSTEM

If the Assembly is a success, I think the following would be achieved:

- 1) Students would meet en masse for some other reason than a rally, concert or lecture.
- 2) Student interest in the affairs of the University would hopefully increase due to their increased participation and awareness.
- 3) Students would be kept informed of school policy and programs.
- 4) A platform would be provided for an open discussion and debate that would both stimulate interest and lend an air of cooperation, rather than dissension, between the three most viable groups of a University community — Faculty, Students and Administration.
- 5) The Assembly would allow the student body a chance to hear and see their elected, as well as administrative officials.

Closed-door policy, ignorance of University politics, apathy and dissension are the ills we would be working to cure. A formal revision of some basic principles is needed. I think a respect for the individual student is needed by the proponents of political parties, Student Government and the Administration. Apathy is an effect of the system. Commitment can be cultivated — and I support the kind of commitment that initiates cooperation and understanding rather than dissension. There is an inclination on the part of some to believe that an individual can more readily associate with a political party. There is no reason, in my opinion, why a student cannot associate with and participate in the Student Government of his own University.

Sincerely,  
Pat Malloy

# Academic Freedom and the Catholic University

Edward Manier  
John Houck

Philip Gleason  
David Fellman  
Frederick Crosson  
John E. Walsh, C.S.C.  
Daniel Callahan  
Robert Hassenger  
John L. McKenzie, S.J.  
Daniel S. Greenberg

by John Melsheimer

LAST YEAR about this time a symposium on academic freedom was held here at Notre Dame arranged by the Notre Dame chapter of the American Association of University Professors. There were eight principal speakers with five of them from Notre Dame. Outside participants were David Fellman, professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin and former president of the AAUP, Daniel Greenberg, news editor for *Science*, and Daniel Callahan, an

associate editor of *Commonweal*. The proceedings have now been published by Fides Press under the title *Academic Freedom and the Catholic University*, and edited by Drs. Manier and Houck of Notre Dame. The book is a collection of eight essays with a general introduction and special introductory remarks preceding each section. The selections are highly uneven and disjointed even for a symposium. The introduction makes some attempt to unify the material and to

discover basic thematic ideas but at last can only reflect the collection's inherent disunity.

The book is arranged into two parts, the first dealing with the fundamental meaning and possibility of academic freedom at a Catholic university and the second concerned with some peripheral topics related to academic freedom. The first part is by far the best, partly because a basic understanding of what is meant by the terms "academic freedom" and "Catholic university" is essential in order to proceed any further and also because most of the specific topics were blatantly irrelevant to the main subject.

Philip Gleason, a member of the history department, begins by giving a broad historical perspective to the problem. The ideal of academic freedom developed from the "exact science" movement of the German universities in the 19th century. Their passion for meticulous scholarship, their fidelity to the "facts," and their dislike of authoritarian restraint acquired an almost religious fervor of its own and conflicted sharply with the narrow religious goals of most Catholic universities. This German influence is best exemplified by the rise of graduate education. Since it is only within the last thirty years or so that Catholic universities have become seriously interested in developing graduate schools of their own, the full force of the conflict over academic freedom has been postponed until recently. In this sense, Dr. Gleason contends that the real crisis for Catholic universities is just beginning as they attempt to model themselves along the lines of Harvard and Berkeley. The traditional view of Catholic universities as the custodian of truth is hardly compatible with the free enquiry required of a modern university. Catholic universities must seriously examine their values if they are to survive as universities at all.

David Fellman in the next article, entitled simply "Academic Freedom" argues that since academic freedom is one of the essential safeguards of our democratic society, we must guarantee the free expression of all ideas regardless of their popularity. To quote Mill, "all silencing of discussion is an assumption of infallibility." Since a university is the center of intellectual discussion, it must be free to pursue the truth without any external restrictions. A university should have no viewpoint; after all it is not an organ of propaganda, it



"exists only to find and to communicate the truth." What Fellman does not tell us is how we are to discover the truth once given the opportunities of free and open discussion. Truth, whatever that might mean, does not spontaneously rise to the top like cream, manifest for all to see. In some sense we must already know what truth is and where it is to be found if we are to find it at all. Otherwise our free and open enquiry becomes mindless and undirected.

This is the subject of Frederick Crosson's tightly written essay, "Personal Commitment as the Basis of Free Inquiry." Dr. Crosson would agree that free enquiry is a prerequisite for any university and that doubtless many flagrant abuses occur at Catholic universities in this regard, but that free enquiry alone is not sufficient condition for knowledge. A Catholic university, properly understood, is not that famous "contradiction in terms" as Shaw claims. The goals and values of Christianity are harmonious with free enquiry. And although it is definitely not the purpose of a Catholic university to authoritatively impart any set of religious or philosophical doctrines, free discussion necessarily presupposes a point of view. Free enquiry implies and requires a prior commitment which cannot itself be verified. Crosson gives the example of the geologist who in searching for an explanation of geological data cannot and should not concern himself with the biblical account given in Genesis. It may very well be as Philip Gosse has suggested that God created the world as actually recorded in Genesis but with the appropriate fossils and other bits of evidence to appear as if the world was created much earlier. A geologist would hardly entertain this view for it completely frustrates the meaning of his enquiry. No matter how much evidence a geologist collects, it will not disprove Gosse's hypothesis nor will it confirm his own. Likewise a Catholic university cannot and should not examine its commitment as commitment. Presumably such analysis could take place but it would be beyond the goal of the enquiry as such. Dr. Crosson expresses the function of a Catholic university as "faith seeking understanding." Faith here is defined as a point of view, the criteria by which the evidence is selected and only through which it is understood.

Dr. Crosson's conception of a university as "faith seeking understand-

ing" is a useful reminder that freedom alone, no matter how great, is not sufficient to acquire understanding. But if the commitment itself cannot be verified, it can at least be compared with other commitments. Though commitment is necessary, we need not always invoke the same commitment. This is part of what Father Walsh's article means by saying that a Catholic university is a learning not a teaching instrument of the Church. Philosophy and theology are good examples where a simple comparison is useful. Though admittedly a position cannot be fully appreciated unless one is already a convinced believer, there is value in simply being exposed to varied viewpoints.

In the second section, Daniel Callahan discusses the importance of student freedom at Catholic universities. Without student freedom there can be no student growth and this after all is the purpose of any university. Though Mr. Callahan is on the right track in stressing the essential role of students in the learning process, for there simply is no university without students, his article tells us little about the unique problems of a Catholic university in relation to the issue of academic freedom. Although the editors' introduction later affirms that "Mr. Callahan's paper is methodologically sound," their opening remarks are more insightful. "The discussion of this paper revealed a certain amount of doubt whether it really deals with academic freedom at all."

Dr. Hassenger, assistant professor of sociology, gives us a breezy sociological description of Catholic universities and their relation to student freedom. Dr. Hassenger will not consider the problem of the Catholic university in theory because he feels that to be an experimental question. A Catholic university may or may not be a contradiction in terms but Dr. Hassenger claims we'll simply have to wait until "the last man is out. Or the last Catholic university." This would indeed solve our problem. His paper reads like a bad cocktail party. Names are dropped like napalm upon the reader's sensibility. Dr. Hassenger glibly informs us that we're in the world of James Bond, "the sights and sounds of Hong Kong, Tel Aviv, and Mexico City." As his twenty-four footnotes make clear, we are "with it," we are where the action is. Students have "identity crises" and universities have the obligation to provide adequate means of "role diffu-

sion" to the student in order that he can suitably define himself as a "modern man." Borrowing a pithy definition from Keniston, Dr. Hassenger states the goal of education is nothing less than "the balanced development and harmonious co-operation of many psychic potentials: men's basic needs and drives, their conscience and ethical sense, and their capacity for self-control and 'rational' appraisal of experience." This has patently nothing whatever to do with academic freedom, Catholic universities or even with Dr. Hassenger's sincere interest in the student. The introduction contains the most telling, though perhaps unintentional, irony on the relevance of Dr. Hassenger's paper: "The editors agree with Hassenger that unless a greater pluralism of student subcultures is developed on our campuses we can hardly expect to educate *any* student."

The once-again incisive introduction informs us that Daniel Greenberg's case study of the University of Pittsburgh "does not directly deal with the problems of academic freedom." They're right. His paper doesn't deal with the problems of academic freedom at all. The article is almost completely irrelevant, interesting only as a study of an academic great leap forward which failed, a warning to those universities whose striving for excellence exceeds their ability to pay for it.

The best article in the second section is Fr. McKenzie's witty, often ironic, article on the "Priest-Scholar." Fr. McKenzie decries the impertinence of the hyphen in the phrase "Priest-Scholar" and calls for its elimination. The roles of the priest and of the scholar are not mutually exclusive. Fr. McKenzie's delightful comments on the "priest scholar" become a metaphor for the larger problem of the Catholic university and its compatibility with academic freedom.

At its best the book provides a valuable examination of the meaning of academic freedom and its compatibility with the goals of a Catholic university. The consensus seemed to be that although Catholic universities have serious problems in achieving the ideal of academic freedom, most of the papers optimistically asserted that academic freedom was possible at Catholic universities if they wanted to make the effort and that Catholic universities are not inherent contradictions. ■



Now DOES the blackened sky shroud the moon with its lengthy drifting clouds. Now does the red dog howl with the wind across the low broken stalks. Now does the civilization's stained paper flap, caught in the rain swept gutter. Now does the iron light driven swing from its place dancing shadows down the street. Now does the lock pull loose and the wooden door smash the rame dropping fractured sparkling glass. Now does the lamp fade dim toning the polished staircase. And now does the Master stumble overturning the table breaking the vase- swatting at the fly.

Before, the Master had sat in his large chair reading a history of ancient Africa. The chair had the character of dark wood with a high back rising four feet above the

tion with his heels against the front of the supporting square. The lamp which threw a pattern across his page had a large cylindrical shade of broken bits of glass held together by molten lead. The shade shown every color, yet was not spectacular by virtue of the lead's subduing force. The light cast a constant image upon the master's page, that of Moses in robes with red shimmering halos around him as he searched a closely pressing hot yellow desert. Moses, steaming up, the only stroke in a drifting sand. This lamp alone disturbed the darkness above the Master's head, the street light bouncing madly from its wires just filled the windows but did not light the room, the draped moon's light mourns above but is caught by the silvered

an amplifier which droned reverberating throughout the room.

The Master sprang from his chair, the iron-strapped book flying high above his head. Snapping around he swung at the lamp hoping to kill the fly. His right fist struck into the shade missing the fly yet shattering bits of Moses and branding his hand on the lead mesh. The Master bit his tongue as he skipped in pain after the fly with the mangled hand hanging limp from his shoulder. The fly darting into the dining room which was silent for a moment, then the buzzing began again and did not cease.

The Master's staid eyes now flashed within his furious face as his one good hand wildly hurls pictures, statues, and bookends at the constant sound. Just now he dove across the table collapsing it causing the vase to shatter upon his forehead. He whined, tendering his wounded hand, and struggled out of the rubble and leapt over the love seat backhanding a relatively small volume of Johnson. The fly escaped again circling above the Master's head and rose floating on the waves of dust stirred into the air back through the library and landed on the ornamented head-post at the bottom of the banister.

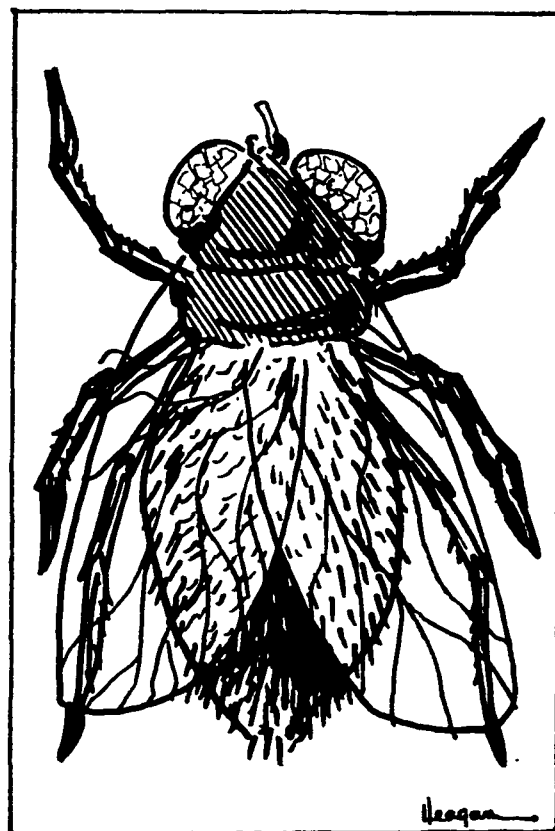
The Master rolling himself onto his side spit the hair back onto the carpet. His bloody forehead had a fixed purpose now, he steadied himself with good arm and rose slowly. He stood rigid carefully trying to straighten himself. Two of his clean, well-lighted rooms were now in shambles, he moved from his position of attention shouldering a leg of the raped love seat and prepared to battle the intruder in the dusty library. His perception was now keen, he had become a creature of this combat. Quickly, despite the blood dripping from the medal of merit on his forehead into his eyes, he spied the fly perched at the bottom of the stairs. He stood motionless, his muscles tensing as a cat waiting patiently for the bird to relax completely and become vulnerable for the kill. Accepting the pain he gripped the club with both hands holding it high above his head. Time passed slowly, yet the Master waited silently becoming aware of the darkness of the room broken by only faint traces of silvery shadow. Yet he knew the fly completely all senses tuned to its presence.

In a nod the moment had come and the Master lunged sweeping across the room exploding with a primeval cry he swiftly brought the leg down upon the fly with all his force. The house shook with the terrific resonance of

*(Continued on page 32)*

# The Kill

by elliot gage



Master's head. A red, wine-stained, cushion was tied to this back, and another secured to the seat by ties around the back and to each of the heavy carved wood arms. The legs came straight down, unornamented, and were attached to a base square of the same heavy wood. The box-like severe chair had only the red cushions and workings on the arms for disjunctions of its rigid form. The chair would be uncomfortable for any who tend to slouch; however, the Master sat, stood, and was more rigid than the chair. The back cushion merely rubbing, rather than supporting him. The Master paged the heavy iron-strapped brown volume and this methodic movement was his only motion. His eyes never drew across the page and then back, his face never twitched at some distraction, his legs never moved from that same posi-

thrashing trees. It is the ponderous lamp alone which lights this setting and it will strike the note and serve as scene for the entrance of another smaller character, the fly.

Somewhere in the chapter beneath the Shara and three words to the right and above Moses' head the fly dropped, falling to be burned, inside the shade. The distraction was negligible. Yet the fly did not die. He curved away from the light and began turning along the curved shade around the light, driven by its heat yet attracted by its brilliance. The shade which is subdued from the outside is completely dull from the inside, the colors attracting the fly not at all. The fly raced around the shade seemingly directed towards the light but never changing its path. Its noise increased, the dirge of its chase reached crescendo, the shade became

*The War on Poverty has gone the way of a Viet Nam skirmish: it has quietly faded away into the never-never land of historic government clichés. But Lest We Forget — the poor, as always, remain behind. The following editorial comment is reprinted from the April 11, 1967, edition of:*

## The South Bend Tribune

The first reaction from some people to a picture of ramshackle houses and junk-filled yards is, "The people who live there must like it — why else would they put up with it?"

The same critics are quick to mention their own well-remembered poor beginnings. They declare, with a certain satisfied tone, that they pulled themselves up, why can't those Negroes?

It does seem that the last ones in the country club door close it the tightest behind them.

This is the case in some quarters regarding conditions in LaSalle Park and the residents there, some of whom exist in cement-block hovels.

To the people who are disgusted with LaSalle Park residents for "putting up with" the deplorable conditions, we suggest the following imaginary debilitation:

Do you own a broom? Pretend you don't. Do you own a box of soap? Imagine you have none. Have a shovel and wheelbarrow? Forget them. Ignore your bank account — rely just on the cash in your pocket right now. Then divide the amount by 10.

Are you accustomed to decent, clean living? Pretend (if you can) that you were born on dirty newspapers. Imagine for the moment that you have never had the opportunity to feel clean.

Break some windows in your house and leave them because you don't have the money for repairs.

Stop eating for a while.

Get laid off your job for being late too often. Consider that you are late because you must walk four miles to work — poor bus service, no money for cabs or your own car.

Realize the imaginary job you lost was the lowest paying anyway because you haven't the education to obtain a better one.

Now. Don't just sit there. Clean up your front yard and Make Something of Yourself.

# Follow Irish Baseball on WSND

*Saturday, April 29*

Bowling Green

★

*Thursday, May 4*

Michigan

★

*Tuesday, May 9*

Michigan State

★

*Friday, May 19*

Ohio University

★

Starting time  
for the games  
is 3:00 p.m.

## Magazine Rack

Number-one topic of conversation at Notre Dame in the coming weeks is bound to be *Harper's* feature on the University, published in the May issue. Written by Peter Schrag, former college administrator and commentator on the American educational scene, "Notre Dame: Our First Great Catholic University?" is a fascinating concoction of fact, myth, and left-handed compliments.

Schrag opens his article politely enough with a few condescending remarks, recognizing that football, in fact, is not the only aspect of Notre Dame; there is some academic life, too, particularly in winter and spring. He then sets out in the journalistic tradition of lionizing Father Hesburgh as "the prime symbol of the new Notre Dame." The president is responsible for an immense improvement here since his take-over, Schrag tells us, crediting him with every conceivable contribution to our welfare. Thanks to his efforts, we are told, Thomism is actually beginning to die out, and we may occasionally discuss "such once heretical themes as evolution, psychoanalysis, and Marxism (with live Marxists)."

Turning to the undergraduate students and their education, Schrag focuses on that mythical lowest common denominator, the "typical" Notre Dame student. This boy, we are told, watches TV regularly, listens exclusively to rock and roll, and never thinks to question any religious or political dogma. The product of an all-male Catholic high school, he is as incapable of intelligent and critical reading and discussion as he is of leading "a normal heterosexual social life." Yet his article mentions only one student, one he met in the Huddle, and who seems carefully chosen to fit the description Schrag supplies for the Notre Dame man.

The treatment of the faculty is similar. Again, only one man is deemed worthy of mention, "a Goldwater Republican who feels that the great moment in his course comes when the students perceive their Sunday-school lessons as the foundations of a sound political order." No more complimentary (or even enlightening) remark is made about Professor Gerhart Niemeyer, his stature as a scholar and teacher, or his many liberal colleagues.

Notre Dame's collegiate academic program is failing, says Schrag, and he points to the students as proof. We do not idolize social critic Paul Goodman or scrawl "Frodo lives!" on our walls. Too many of us are conservatives or practicing Catholics to claim membership in the "Now" generation. Our flagrant violation of the accepted student norms confirms Schrag's suspicions, aroused by the school's evaluation of philosophy as a more important study than sociology. Notre Dame is not a fashionable university; Notre Dame, then, cannot claim to be a good university.

There are a few words of praise for "Father John Dunne's 'with-it' theology," and the prominence Notre Dame will achieve in the Catholic Church as a result of its erudite scholarship in Scripture and ethics. But, alas, we are reminded that our only strong point, theology, has "no value on the open academic market," so we must abandon any hope of being *au courant*.

Sadly enough, no matter how many Rhodes scholars or Woodrow Wilson winners we produce, no matter how good our faculty might be, no matter even if a few more students grow their hair long or drop acid, we cannot measure up to the great sociological standard of coolness.

—TOM HENEHAN



## MOVIES

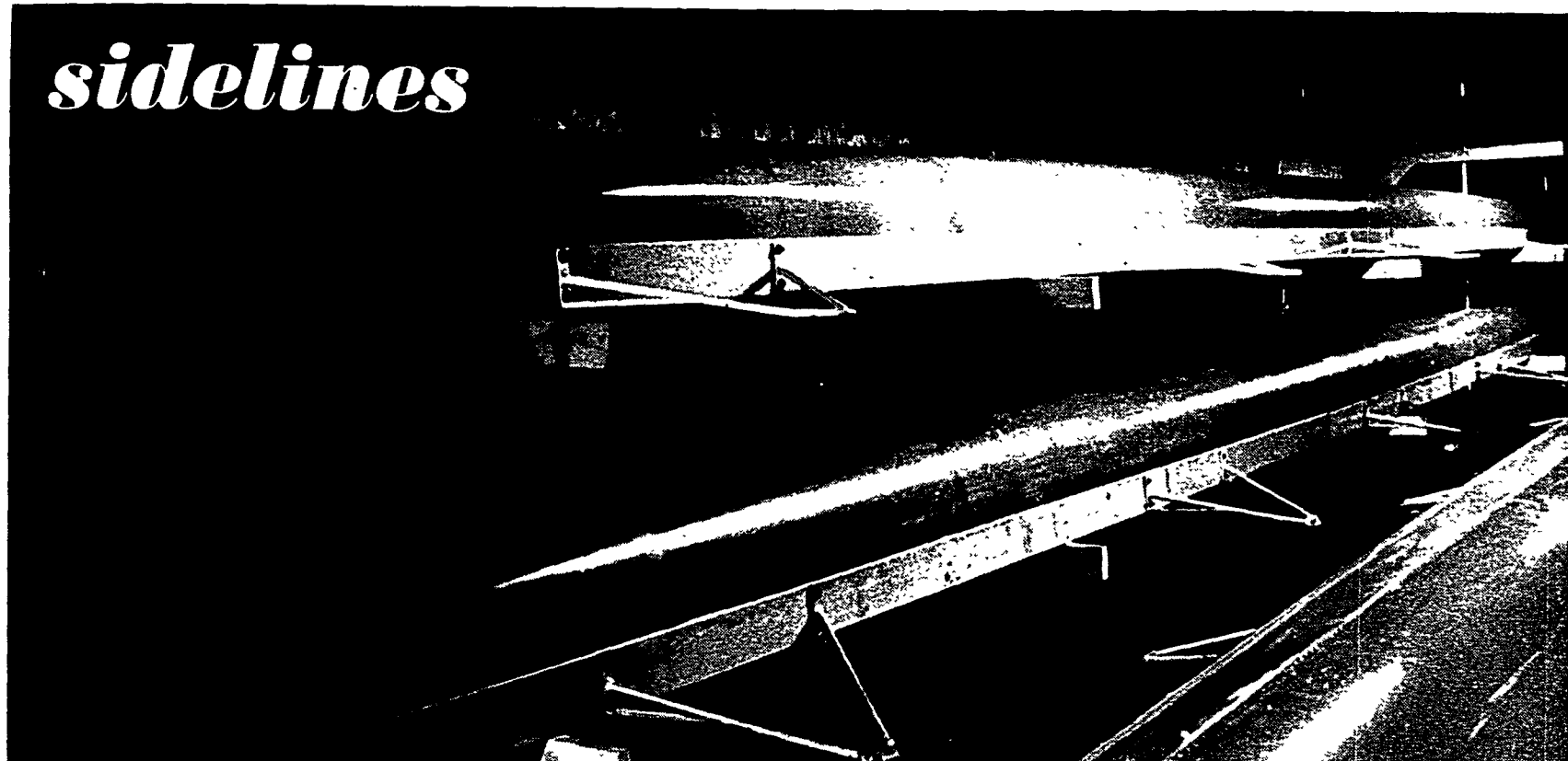
AVON: *A Man and a Woman* races into its third week of crowds, trophies and checkered credentials, vainly attempting to keep in check the hues and cries and organ pipes of its movie machine. There are too many pieces to mesh smoothly, so Claud Lelouch finishes with a comprehensive record of all the wins, places and shows he gathered in the past; instead of treating main events in depth, he constantly digresses to whatever appeals to him. But there is so much power and such sturdy performances in Lelouch's film that one can only expect a front-runner next time around. (*Man*, 7:00, 9:00)

COLFAX: Another holdover hit, *A Man for All Seasons*, is a truly excellent screen adaptation of Robert Bolt's play. It is still a bit distended about the middle, but all the tricks of the trade that kept the viewer from really meeting the man are gone. Paul Scofield, as More, gives a flawless Actor's Studio performance, but never finds any original inspiration for the role. Perhaps the character's interest has been exhausted; perhaps it was static to start with. But Fred Zinneman deserved the Oscar he won for best direction, if only for his wise selection of pace which succeeds in making the film a fresh experience. (*Man*, 2:00, 8:00)

GRANADA: With "sleeper" notices and teen-age raves, *The Endless Summer* begins. This prayer wheel of surfing would have made a fine short; unfortunately, it is a ninety-minute feature. The unbelievably corny narration and those tons of water beating at your head make it really seem endless. (*Endless*, 1:15, 3:20, 5:20, 7:25, 9:25)

STATE: *O Dad, Poor Dad, Mamma's Hung You in the Closet and I'm Feeling So Sad* has Roz Russell, Robert Morse, Barbara Harris, Hugh Griffith, Jonathan Winters, and Lionel Jeffries, and it still fails.

—MARTY MCNAMARA



## CROSSING THE BAR

Gone are the days of pitch and caulking; no scrape, no paint, no leak. Today's Notre Dame navy *du lac* sails a fleet of fiberglass Flying Dutchman Juniors, ably manned by the Notre Dame Sailing Club, and dubiously favored with prevailing north, south, east, west, and wonder winds.

Despite the limiting confines for practice offered by St. Joseph's Lake (St. Mary's Lake is said to be too shallow), a bad year of competition for the sailing club has been the exception. And this year is no exception.

Under Commodore Jerry McCabe the club showed its sterns to seven other entrants to win the Windjammer Regatta in New Orleans in the season's first competition. Although the Irish skippers could manage only a fourth place in the Wayne State Invitational, the next week the white foam furiously flew, and the furrows. The strongest competition from the Midwest Collegiate Sailing Association followed free as they won the Ohio State Spring Invitational.

However, like most other club sports, although the interest, spirit, and outstanding performances are inherent to the sailing club, campus-wide recognition is rare. (The best skippers are traditionally only nominal entrants in the annual SCHOLASTIC Athlete of the Year competition.) So the club decided it would create its own award, and last year initiated the Michael J. Donahue Memorial Trophy (see cut) to serve as both an award to serve as both an award and a remembrance. Donahue was a member of the class of '67 and a freshman sailor who was killed in Tunis, Algeria. The Memorial Trophy, which was pur-

chased by his sailing-club friends and which resides in the Tom Dooley room (where else?) of the Student Center, is awarded to the freshman or first-year sailing-club member who wins the intraclub Donahue Memorial Regatta held at Notre Dame.

The Notre Dame Sailing Club sails no painted ships and with the recent organization of the St. Mary's Sailing Club, they *may* be sailing a more beautiful if not painted ocean.

## WHAT'S ALL THE FUSS?

When the home fans start losing faith in "5-year plans" and start itching for a few more wins right now, you'd better distract them—by outfitting your baseball team in white shoes made from albino kangaroos. At least that's what Charley Finley's purpose seemed to be, but Cleveland manager Joe Adcock saw the move as a plot to also distract his hitters by enabling Kansas City's mound corps to throw a little extra white at them. Adcock's formal protest availed him none; baseball's sacred rule book never forbade kangaroos.

It's not the first time a legal-minded baseball strategist has gone over, under, around, or through the official rules in the interests of closer competition. Chicago's "go-go Sox" discovered that bunts produce hits more frequently (and tend to destroy the sanity of high-strung third basemen) if you slant the infield near the foul lines slightly inwards instead of out. The Chisox also stirred some controversy a few summers ago by supposedly finding a unique method of stopping a hot-hitting Detroit team: by freezing to death all the rabbits inside the baseball. Although accusa-

tions went unproven, Tiger hurler Hank Aguirre insisted his pitching hand suffered from frostbite.

Charley Finley has today's controversial headlines, but the Maoris knew about albino kangaroos a long time ago.

## A FIRST FOR THE FOX

While Snoopy has been chasing the Red Baron around Germany, some of Notre Dame's aeronautical wizards have been performing tricks of their own. "The Marching Knights of the Fox" is not a division of the Red Guard, but Notre Dame's AFROTC drill team, which is simply 18 freshmen held together through 20 formations by military discipline. The efficiency of the drillers was not quite matched by its Air Force brass, though—the C-47 transport plane scheduled to take the team to their first meet at Dayton broke down en route. Undaunted, the team returned to the fieldhouse to prime for the largest collegiate drill meet in the world, held at the University of Illinois on March 11. And the inexperienced knights surprised everyone by placing eighth in a field of 71 collegiate teams.

The team outdid itself, however, at Case Tech, placing first overall and first in class, and thereby winning a first-place trophy for the first time ever. Their flashy marching was so good, in fact, that it resulted in an invitation to appear at the Cherry Blossom Festival on the White House lawn in May. But it looks as if L.B.J. will have to wait for Congress to enact an antipoverty program for Notre Dame before he can see the AFROTC's good but underfinanced drillers.

# IRISH "SKIMMER DAY":

## A CHILLY PHILLY ON THE OL' ST. JOE

by John Koeppel

*Importing some sidelights from the city of Brotherly Love to blend with a boatload of home-grown enthusiasm, the slippery Notre Dame Crew heads into their first annual "Skimmer Day" with a Cinderella team and eight magic wands.*

For quite some time now, the University of Pennsylvania has monopolized Philadelphia's third weekend in April. It isn't baseball, track or the senior ball, but a local production called Skimmer Day. Named after the skimmer hats of "Your Father's Mustache" fame, the main event of the day is supposedly crew, but sometimes it's hard to tell. Penn fraternities direct the operation and the kegs, blankets and crowds begin to appear on the banks of Schuylkill River before noon.

Philadelphia's finest, mounted for the event, ride through the gathering, which often approaches 10,000, in an attempt to maintain order. They quietly try to convince motorists not to drive their vehicles into the river and restrain overly enthusiastic spectators from swimming onto the course. Estimates of the refreshments

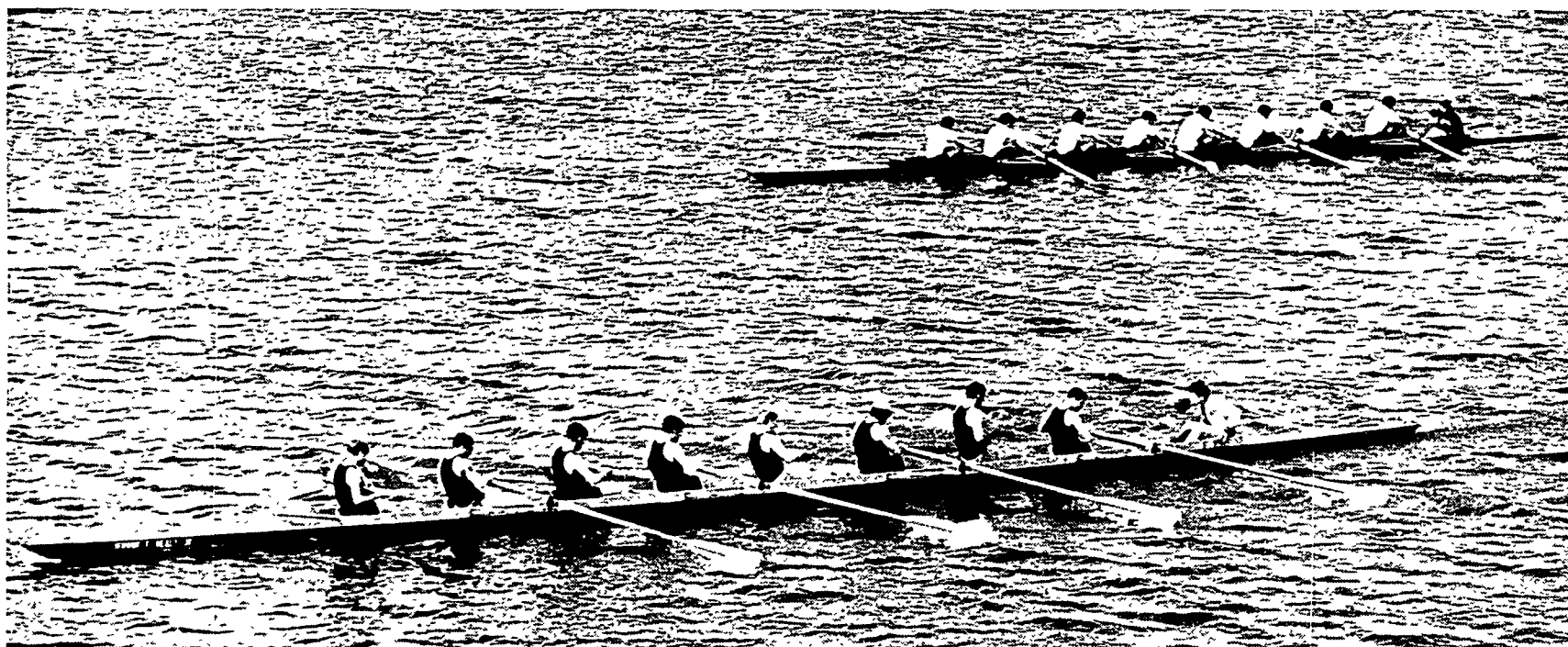
consumed vary (consult the Fairmount Park clean-up crew) and although the races finish early, the party continues till nightfall.

Apparently consumed with envy, Notre Dame's fledgling Crew Club will have a go at it with a "Grasser" of their own tomorrow on the scenic St. Joe in Mishawaka. That is, if South Bend's notoriously fickle spring pulls a surprise and cooperates: last week's victory over Grand Valley State College was accomplished amidst snow flurries, whitecaps and forty degree temperatures. Even the visitors found little solace in exchanging the tornado alerts of Grand Rapids for the gale-like conditions of South Bend.

Weather, though, is the least of the Crew's problems. When the Club was formed two years ago, it consisted of five experienced oarsmen, fifteen untested aspirants, and a home-made rowing machine. Some skulduggery produced a set of blades and a second hand eight from the University of Wisconsin. With little more than spirit holding them together, the Crew endured their first two years with a maximum of problems and a minimum of wins.

This season began on a much more optimistic note; with three rowable shells complete with oars, and a spacious boathouse, conveniently large enough for three eights, the club was off to a luxurious start. But early March practices quickly tempered their enthusiasm. Ice formed on the blades during early morning workouts and only the current of the river prevented the oars from freezing completely. The logical move would have been to cancel practice and patiently await Indiana's mid-summer thaw. But crew is no sport for the weak and timid, and the club *had* scheduled seven races in four Eastern cities over the Easter vacation. With only a week of continuous rowing behind them, the Irish freshman and varsity crews set out for the East Coast.

Those wintry practice sessions must have built more than character, however, as seven eastern opponents soon discovered. In Washington, D.C. Howard University, a victor over the Irish last year, was the first victim in a rout. Crossing the finish line far ahead, the varsity eight sat motionless in the water, savoring for a



**ON THEIR OWN:** Notre Dame club crew beats Fordham in a race off Orchard Beach. Notre Dame does not give official sanction to Irish crew, which has no intercollegiate team status, so oarsmen must pay their own expenses





*Finishing with a splash, the Irish varsity crew braves oceanlike waves in last week's race on the Mishawaka course. Extremely foul-weather conditions necessitated halving the usual 2000-meter distance as well as the donning of cumbersome sweat clothes for the meet.*

moment the effects of their first victory. They realized they could now compete successfully with professionally coached teams, like Fordham, Cansius and St. John's, each victory confirmed their confidence.

When Fordham died in the last 200 meters to become the third straight Irish victims, the *New York Times* (see cut below) jumped on the bandwagon with a lead story. Virtually disowning the hometown favorites, the *Times* played up the theme of a club defeating a varsity team, and no one objected. In hypersensitive New York that's like booing the Mets and living to talk about it—unless the foreign invader happens to be Notre Dame.

Meanwhile, back on land, there were financial complications. Funds were a constant problem for a twenty man squad of freelancers and some of the freshmen had the opportunity to bounce their first checks. Mayor Lindsay lent a helping hand in New York. The team woke up one morning to find that two of their three cars were victims of New York's anti-traffic campaign. It took longer to find out where the illegally parked cars were then to raise the eighty dollars to retrieve them.

When Notre Dame finally returned to Indiana, impoverished but victorious, to face Midwest power, Purdue, on the mighty Wabash, an entirely new kind of challenge confronted them. Because of flood conditions, the first fifty meters looked like Waimea Bay and although both crews were forced to struggle through the turbulence, Purdue knew what to expect. The resulting washouts in the Irish

boat produced the initial defeat of the season.

Despite the end of a victory skein, the Crew Club's ambitions remain right up there with the University of Pennsylvania. Three Michigan crews have been invited to Skimmer Day, headed by old nemesis Michigan State and Wayne State of Detroit. Grand Valley, a first year team, will com-

plete the foursome in a repeat performance. Tomorrow, the Irish and the Spartans will be seeking vengeance over Wayne State, which has taken advantage of a full time coach and their varsity status to trounce both club crews in the past, but contrary to ever-present Observations, Bubba will *not* be in the stroke seat to lead the Spartans to victory. ■



*Victimized by one of rowing's oldest traditions, varsity coxswain John Byrne emerges wet, cold and questionably elated from the turbulent St. Joseph River after last Saturday's win over Grand Valley State College. Even in 35-degree weather the victorious Irish crews pitched their coxies into the icy waters.*

# AND BATTING TENTH . . .

by Rich Moran

Baseball teams must include something more than nine players and twenty dollars' worth of catcher's equipment. Unity and desire are just as fundamental as the pitcher's right arm, and if its spunky catcher is any indication, Notre Dame may have those tenth and eleventh players.

TODAY'S newspapers are clotted with sob-soaking stories of little guys who scratch and scrape and sweat and bleed their way to the top. Few stories are told, however, of the scratchers and scrapers whose only reward for their efforts are bloody knuckles and well-manicured fingernails. Only the emergence of the Mets could bring fame (if not fortune) to Choo-Choo Coleman and marvelous Marv Throneberry. Well, include Notre Dame junior Joe Kernan in this list of would-be heroes.

Kernan currently calls himself a baseball catcher, but actually this job comprises only about one-tenth of his nonacademic curriculum. Joe also packs two more formal jobs (one with television station WNDU and another with "Nappy" Napolitano at the inter-hall athletic office) into a twenty-four-hour day. And just to keep in shape, he spends his evenings tending bar at various functions, intellectual and otherwise.

But Kernan's relaxed appearance and attitude haven't diminished his intense desire. His stereotype Yul Brynner head and his short, stocky body give him the appearance of a veteran fireplug shortly after a Watts riot. Nothing Kernan says, however, conceals his intense desire and competitive spirit, "I like to play. If the team needs a catcher, I'm willing to try it." Before this spring, ex-infielder Kernan hadn't caught since he was fifteen; but when Coach Jake Kline needed a catcher, Kernan asked if he could have a chance at the backstop position. He adapted well, and with the opening of the season, Kernan found himself starting behind the plate. He still works out in his native infield, pitches batting practice, and generates general turmoil and enthusiasm at practice.

Joe Kernan is emblematic of the new kind of Notre Dame baseball team this year. "Everybody on this team is willing to sacrifice," Kernan said after Notre Dame's 7-6 victory over tough Northwestern. "I know it sounds corny, but there is really a terrific team spirit." Captain Pat Topolski agreed, "Outside of the pitching, the big difference this year is desire." Tom Cuggino, a junior pitching ace, noted that this spirit has helped in the five games decided by one or two runs: "Last year we would have lost four of those games; this year we won all five. When the team is a unit like this one, you just naturally keep giving until the game is over."

The most tangible asset of this year's team is the excellence and

spring trip, the Irish returned to South Bend with a good-field, no-hit reputation. But despite having to bat into the whistling winds of the northern heaths, Notre Dame has raised its team batting average from a meager .225 to a respectable .249. The key figures in the upswing are center fielder Frank Orga, whose five hits in nine at bats against Northwestern and Purdue have lifted his average to a team high of .455. The power hitter on the team, though, unquestionably is switch-hitting Dick Licini, a 6'2", 215-pound sophomore with a .356 average. Licini's chief contribution is not his hitting, which is outstanding, but his fielding, which is adequate — there were times last year when he threatened to nullify his hitting with sloppy fielding. So far



depth of the pitching staff, which consists of four hard-throwing right-handers and a classy left-hander. In seven of twelve games thus far, they have held enemy batters to less than four runs. Right-hander Bob Arnzen has paced the staff with an 0.72 earned run average. His Curt Simmons-type motion toward the plate shows batters only a titantic leg kicking toward them. Arnzen's best pitch is a deceptive fastball, and it was primarily this fastball that produced his most outstanding performance, a two-hit, 8-1 win over Purdue. Cuggino's pitching has been nearly as impressive as Arnzen's: he has built up a 1.03 earned run average in starting and relieving roles. Against Northwestern, lefty Dave Celmer was responsible for ten of the seventeen Wildcat strikeouts — and he pitched only four innings.

In spite of their 5-1-1 record on the

this season Licini has played an errorless, agile first base.

But the question mark is still catching. Joe Kernan still has his problems, but he is beginning to come up with the answers. He is batting a productive .233 while ranking second on the team in runs batted in and doubles; but more important, perhaps, is the fact that even though he makes mistakes, he keeps on trying because he "wants to play."

A pitcher pinch-hits a game-winning single; an infielder takes over as first-string catcher; an All-American football player misses football practice to play baseball. Notre Dame is a unique baseball team. They may not win the little World Series, but they won't lose a game tomorrow just because they lost a game today. And that is the difference between the mediocrity of 1966 and what could be the superiority of 1967. ■

# Voice in the Crowd

One day in 1900, Finley Peter Dunne of the *Chicago Daily News* sat down to report the results of a White Sox baseball game. Instead of cranking out the usual blow-by-blow description, though, Dunne wrote about everything from the banners draping the outfield fence to the sickly green hue of an infielder who'd swallowed his chewing tobacco. What he had done, simply, was add color to the banal business of sports reporting. The result was a new dimension in journalism — sports-writing.

As any sportswriter today will quickly point out, Dunne's brand of descriptive, imaginative writing has enjoyed enormous popularity with the modern sports fan. Sports staffs traditionally claim, modestly, that they turn out their newspaper's or magazine's most popular section, bar none.

The SCHOLASTIC sports staff is no less presumptuous (at a place like Notre Dame even pep-rally flyers are read with rapt attention), but our self-confidence has been tested recently by criticism from people who doubt our honesty. "Who do you think you're kidding?" the argument runs. "I can smell that *Sports Illustrated* formula a mile away." Their facts are correct; but we aren't trying to be sneaky, just effective. The SCHOLASTIC sports section follows a *Sports Illustrated* format because both of our reader-relationships are conveniently analogous.

In 1954, when Henry Luce created *Sports Illustrated*, he did it knowing that every newspaper in the country would scoop him, every time. The magazine survived because it concentrated on color, not facts *per se*. Instead of competing with newspapers, *Sports Illustrated* complemented them.

Ideally, the SCHOLASTIC's sportswriting should work in the same way in relation to WSND and *The Observer*. Both are able to report scores before us, and do. As a result, we don't feel obligated to report every game in every sport. Outstanding or unusual teams and athletes receive feature coverage; less noteworthy teams are bypassed.

The opportunity to be selective and subjective in our coverage provides us with a license that we hope will lead to original and incisive stories. It is a license that in the coming weeks will make possible feature articles on the Notre Dame handball championships (a battle of invincible roommates seems to be shaping up), and the Kentucky Derby, as well as this week's examination of the "new look" Irish baseball team. This does not mean, however, that mere novelty in a sport will give it precedence over more conventional and interesting ones: next year's football season will be handled with weekly features on the team and some of its outstanding individuals. (We're even trying to convince contributing editor Tony Ingraffea to suit up in next fall's preseason workouts and get a *really* inside view.)

In addition to the feature section, the "Sidelines" column, begun two years ago by Sports Editor Tom Bettag, will continue to appear in most issues. (Again, we have been made aware of its resemblance to S.I.'s "Scorecard." The format is similar, but our topics are always our own.) "Sidelines" is a sounding board for topical or humorous happenings in sports, both at Notre Dame and elsewhere. It is our policy not just to report Sideline stories, but to include in them our own views and the views of Notre Dame in general. So when Bear Bryant, for example, explains why the Tide is really Number One, or when his quarterback announces that he turned down \$28,000 from the Yankees because he was making more money where he was, our comments might not always agree with those in the *Birmingham Star*. What they should *always* do is express in print an opinion that will jive with the feelings of an informed and unbiased public.

Writing sports for a sports-happy student body can be a delight or a disaster. Tell it something it already knows (and that includes almost all the straight facts) and your blood, sweat, and tears will go to waste; bring to it a new insight or a unique viewpoint, and you've succeeded at last. With a firm belief that unorthodoxy is not a fault, and that the people who play sports can be as interesting as the sports they play, this year's staff will emphasize truthfulness, interest, and, above all, color.

— MIKE MCADAMS

## FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL: (9-3-1)

Kent State 9, Notre Dame 5

GOLF: (6-0)

Fourth place in five-team field at Columbus, Ohio

TENNIS: (7-0)

Notre Dame 5, Iowa 4

Notre Dame 6, Minnesota 3

TRACK:

Army 89, Notre Dame 65

RUGBY: (11-2-2)

Notre Dame 15, John Carroll 0

CREW: (8-1)

Two-length win over Grand Valley College over 1000 meters

LACROSSE: (4-4)

Notre Dame 17, Ohio U. 0

SAILING:

First place in Midwest Championship Regatta

Fourth place in Hoosier Classic

## THIS WEEK

APRIL 28

Baseball: Bowling Green at Notre Dame

APRIL 28-29

Tennis: Illinois, Southern Illinois, and Northern Illinois at Notre Dame

Track: Drake Relays at Des Moines, Iowa

APRIL 29

Baseball: Bowling Green at Notre Dame

Golf: Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Northwestern, and Michigan State at Evanston, Ill.

Rugby: Palmer College at Notre Dame

Crew: Michigan State, Wayne State and Grand Valley College at Mishawaka, Ind.

Lacrosse: Chicago Lacrosse Club at Chicago, Ill.

Sailing: Midwest Championship Eliminations at Iowa City, Iowa

APRIL 30

Rugby: Michigan State at East Lansing, Mich.

MAY 1

Baseball: Michigan State at East Lansing, Mich.

MAY 3

Tennis: Kalamazoo College at Kalamazoo, Mich.

MAY 4

Baseball: Michigan at Notre Dame

Tennis: Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich.

MAY 5

Baseball: Western Michigan at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Tennis: Northwestern at Notre Dame

Golf: Northern Collegiate Invitational at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Rugby: Mid-American Cup games at Chicago, Ill.

## Student Union

(Continued from page 11)

this will lead to more efficiently completing these projects in which the two groups have a mutual interest." To provide "something new," the new Social Commissioner is looking into the possibility of a Spring Carnival Weekend "complete with rides and sideshows. I think it would be a little bit different."

It's the third step — into the Academic Commission — which reveals the new nature of the Union as a whole. The name's the same, but after that the similarity begins to disappear. Chuck Nau, the single sophomore to break the Union power structure, comes fresh from a rather fruitful year as sophomore class academic commissioner. The Class of '69 found themselves heading the free documentary film series, the co-ex discussions, the library displays, the Literary Festival, and an ambitious lecture program. "These were affairs that were not being handled," said Nau, "and our class commission decided to fill the vacuum." With the increased fee and abolition of class commissions, the student government "has pledged to continue these activities and instigate some that the sophomore class couldn't dream of attempting," said Nau.

The new academic head expects his committee to be especially responsible for eliminating overlapping. George Romney was invited by three student groups to speak on campus. The confusion that was created by the multiple invitation may have been part of the reason he was unable to accept. "With the Mock Convention next year, it would be a tragedy if a similar fiasco were to occur."

This last area of the Student Union, that of genuine expansion in swallowing up the class academic commis-

sions, has reduced their function to a largely social one. Although some activities may remain uniquely class government ones — the senior trip, the "Patriot of the Year" (if it remains at all), senior week, and several freshman-year affairs — class government, as one commissioner suspects, may disappear. This is particularly true if the rejuvenated hall government necessary for such non-social functions as hall judiciary boards would prove capable of handling the necessary student social activities.

— D. T.

## ... and the Rest of Student Government

(Continued from page 11)

Murphy has started the ball rolling and moved on. He will be a clean-up man, in so many words, who will assist the President in virtually every area of Student Government.

Student Government at Notre Dame intends to move into new areas of concentration next year. Under Murphy and McKenna, the Senate will begin taking stands on issues pertaining to Notre Dame, and American college communities as a whole. Issues like drinking, voting, and academic freedom, as well as more ND problems, like a course-evaluation booklet, "the merger," and areas involving student rights will be tackled, Murphy says.

The Murphy government will also be involved in presenting what opinions Notre Dame men have to the press and wire services, letting the rest of the country, both academic institutions and the general public, know where the students in South Bend stand on issues of importance.

*Nunc Dimittis*

— J. B.

## The Kill

(Continued from page 24)

the blow as the yell still echoed through the house compounded by the tremendous wrath of the strike. The fly leisurely ascended past the Master's whitened face as the love seat leg fell from his hands. Hung over the post, the agony suddenly rushed from his hands into his body. With a deafening scream the Master reeled full round driving his head between the wood joists of the staircase. His rage was deific. Rendering a monstrous summoning curse he clasped the staircase with both hands and jerked back righting himself. He spun around the room with an eight foot section of the staircase stuck about his neck, blood spewing from his infuriated brow, spit flying on his curses, agony racking his body.

Hearing the fly buzzing across the doorway the Master swung around, neatly clearing the drapes of the front windows and breaking a mirror on the near wall. He stumbled forward and drawing up the last flickering flames of strength fired at the door. The Master struck the door with all his remaining power and as the staircase resounded on either side of him he realized his folly. The Master bounced away from the door straight legged and fell on his back with the

staircase crashing about him. All was silent for a moment as pools of blood began to collect on his face; then quietly at first, then with progressive thunder the staircase collapsed around him. Almost simultaneously the papered wall began to crumple and the plaster fell from either side of the door's cracked frame.

The Master crawled out of the debris, his hand now hurt more than ever, to the staircase. He groped cautiously up along the wall to avoid further injury. Carefully, he edged out and looked across his house. Faint light revealed the shattered lamp, the broken mirror, the torn drapes, and the pieces of broken furniture and the remains of the staircase scattered on the floor. With a slight sigh and a sniff of the nose the Master continued upstairs seeking his bedroom.

Sleep is a sweet blessing of escape to those bored by the day; it also blesses those who must rest from the day. The Master has been blessed by a heavy sleep, the predicate of which is easily discerned as compound.

As the harbingers of dawn rustle the trees, the Master slumbered still in blood caked clothes with a sleep fighting the pain and exhaustion of the evening. A distant warble beckoned the tranquility to remain, yet there comes a buzzing, buzzing at his

troubled brain. The fly moved slowly over the ranges of the white sheet, along his arm to his ear. The silence has been broken. Slowly, slowly the Master is recalled and then suddenly the hateful noise is heard. With vivid memory he strikes at his ear. The pain is instant; his memory enlarges now to include not only his wrath but his many wounds. The Master rolls over on his stomach pulling the sheet tightly over his head. For a few seconds there is silence then the droning descends, swaying back and forth, until it lands upon his head.

"The audacity of this insect," the Master yells, as he bounces in the bed to shake the fly away. Yet it merely rose and hovered above the Master's head waiting to settle down again, which it did. Once again, more vigorously, the Master bounced, and then within an instant, conceiving of a devious plan, he turned again onto his back. Slowly he stretched his hands straight out to either side grasping the ends of the sheet tightly in his hands and waited. He expected the fly was floating above him and would soon with continuing audacity again settle on his head. He heard the sound resume, the buzzing increased, and through the white sun-lighted sheet straining his eyes the Master could see the black spot settle just below his nose and begin to



strach around. The seeting sound suffocated his senses, yet he remained still for a second. Then ruthlessly he snapped his outstretched hands together full length above his head. Trapped by the sheet the fly had been forced to rist straight up and was smashed between the Master's clenched hands. Sputtering the fly circled once and fell and died on the decorated field of the Master's forehead.

Jubilant, the Master sat up and shook the dead fly unto the floor, and then with a great feeling of vindication and victory he rose and went into the bath room to wash and prepare for the day. ■

## Campus

*(Continued from page 14)*

At Innsbruck, the professors teaching Notre Dame students are appointed by this University. A coordinator from the Jesuit-run Sophia University will be responsible for the students Tokyo-bound, instead of the usual travelling profs from Notre Dame.

Stewart also noted that because of the duties added to his vice-presidency as delegated by the pending Faculty Manual, the job of directing the Sophomore Year Abroad Program will be removed from his responsibilities. The newly created director of the Sophomore Year Abroad Program will be William Burke, the present Dean of the Freshman Year. — T. D.

### NO KISSY-FACE PROM

Somewhat less than conforming to the hearts and flowers tradition of campus spring formals, T.H.E. Prom (to be held next Friday) will happen in the Stepan Center, has the Detroit Wheels for the sounds, promises clusters of huge throbbing searchlights playing on the Jiffy-Pop dome, and might even include an almost lifesize representation of the Statue of Liberty.

In their never ending search for originality Tom Nelson, next year's Student Union Social Commissioner and the T.H.E. Prom chairman, and his staff hit upon the idea of a psychedelic prom several months ago. "The members of the committee felt that all proms are the same . . . even in high school," Nelson said. "We hoped to find something that you could really have a good time at. And we were able to bring in a big-name hard rock group and use appropriate decorations because of the money made available by the decision to make the prom tri-class."

The "appropriate decorations" his staff will come up with, Nelson adds, will be very different from the ones

used at other dances. "I guarantee surprises for everyone. Even us," he remarks laconically. "We'll add and subtract effects as we go along, trying to decide what looks best." Right now, four clusters of 1500 watt spot lights are set to be trained on the ceiling N.B. a-la-the Cheetah night club in Chicago. They will throb in time with the music and vary in color, hopefully, with the tone. Also being explored is the possibility of flashing slides of "Donald Duck, the Statue of Liberty, a physics problem, something like that" on the ceiling periodically. If the weather holds, Nelson hopes to have an out door terrace provided for those who are psyched out by all the sights and sounds.

The prom weekend is not featuring a concert this year. Bill Betz, outgoing Social Commissioner, explains that his organization tried to get the Mamas and the Papas to sing here next Saturday night. However, while the quartet would accept a \$5000 deposit from the Commission, they refused to sign a contract. This meant that they could opt out of the arrangement if they got a higher offer elsewhere. Rather than risk the consummate wrath of a student body scorned, the Commission decided not to become a part of this risky situation. Not able to find any performers of comparable stature ("Who's comparable to the Mamas and the Papas right now?" Betz queries) and knowing from experience that a lower echelon group would not draw enough people to make the venture financially reasonable, the Social Commission decided to forget about a concert and to let the classes throw parties instead.

—J.G.

## Since 1900

*(Continued from page 20)*

immediate but less important problems "It took 200 years and several near-tragedies to realize the necessity for the 25th amendment recognizing the possibility of presidential disability. I think we should make relevant the issue of direct election by the people."

The difficulty facing proponents of amendment can be slightly understood when one realizes that 35 states are given disproportionate representation in the Electoral College. "Delaware, for instance, deserves one vote by population but receives an extra two for each of its Senators. Actually, I should oppose my own position since Indiana is one of the 35." Unfortunately, a good many of these same states must approve any amendment to the Constitution. Past attempts to abolish the Electoral College have al-

ways met with swift, stubborn and, in the end, sufficient opposition. The most recent effort, the Lodge-Gossett Bill, which would have maintained the Electoral College but split the states' votes by percentages, was shut out by Estes Kefauver. Immovable Southern constituencies and big city bosses have in the past sacrificed the abolition issue for the sake of their own political effectiveness.

However, although complaints against the Electoral College as a power source for urban areas and sparsely populated states have been frequent (if also at times faint), no single alternative has received solid backing. At various times, the choice of electors by districts or the elimination of electors as individuals (the latter usually tied to the proposal for apportioning electoral votes according to percentages of the total popular vote) has been suggested. Setting aside the practical difficulty of achieving a system of direct popular election by constitutional amendment, this is the most likely alternative and the one supported by Bayh. "The American Bar Association has supported nationwide popular voting, which would eliminate the artificial constituencies which have existed: urban and minority groups for the President and rural areas for the Congress." Chambers of Commerce, the ABA and legislative leaders throughout the country are for letting everyone have a greater voice in his country's elections. As Bayh concludes, "any system would have its weaknesses. Nevertheless, it seems obvious that the voter today doesn't need an agent. The fear of no candidate's gaining a majority could easily be handled by a runoff election or by awarding the election to the candidate with a plurality and 40% of the votes. The time has simply come to replace this artificial system."

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# The Last Word



MEMO TO the Old Editor:

1. It was perceptive of you to note that your year as editor was not the SCHOLASTIC's centennial year. You have obviously outsmarted your four predecessors. Good work.

2. You lied about the keys to the organizational car being in your desk. They weren't there but the legacy you did leave to the news staff will be long remembered. We won't soon forget the two days and nights we spent last weekend disposing of literally hundreds of old engravings, thousands of old SCHOLASTICS, and reams of old correspondence from your and your predecessors' tours of duty. We hope, somehow, to repay you and the other seniors for all you've done for us to make the transition as smooth as possible. So we've saved a few of those engravings, placed them strategically around the office, and eagerly await the next visit from an old editor.

3. No matter what we tell our staff, the Administration, or the *Observer*, or what they find out on their own, we will remain unabashed. For we will always have the satisfaction of being able to crawl back into our page 34 hole and flay back at our oppressors. This will be termed on occasion rightful indignation, petty vindication, opprobrium, or just pure spite. If you don't like it, don't read it.

4. We have no curtains on our windows, no sign on our door — but we do have a room in Walsh. We are happy.

5. To Father Hesburgh: We'll do our best to get the facts straight.

6. We have met Father McCarragher.

OUR NEW STAFF is a diverse bunch. We boast editors from Notre Dame and St. Mary's, from on-campus and off-campus and from every college. We have the usual crowd from liberal arts and business but for the first time both engineering and science are represented. True progress.

Contributing Editor Tony Ingraffea is majoring in engineering (the aeronautical variety) while his fellow editor, Dave Tiemeier comes to us prefabricated from the chemistry department. Dave has made it quite clear all year he will quit the SCHOLASTIC if he ever gets below a 3.5. You've got us worried, Dave.

Copy Editor Bob Metz, now part-time physics major, is new to the SCHOLASTIC. One favor. The physics

department will have to shift their tests from Tuesday and blacken some other night, preferably Wednesday or Thursday. The SCHOLASTIC goes to press on Tuesdays and the copy editor must be there to read the proofs. It's only fair, physics department.

ONE MORE THING before we round off our first issue. Those of you busy familiarizing yourselves with our new masthead may be puzzled by the very, very small appellation residing a few type points to the direct right of the name of our new associate editor. That designation, "(St. Mary's)," is not meant to tell you our associate editor is a girl. You probably guessed that. It rather points out her exact place of residence in the postal area known as "Notre Dame, Ind. 46556."

Those parentheses are result of an Administration policy which forbids any non-Notre Dame student from holding office in ANY Notre Dame extracurricular activity. As Father Charles ("Would you let a girl on the golf team?") McCarragher, vice-president for student affairs told us last week, this policy is in force until the Notre Dame Student Senate alters it.

Now to say such a designation disturbs our sense of situation ethics, indicates second-class citizenship, or bothers us the least little bit would be ridiculous. Actually it is almost meaningless. As associate editor Miss Phalen will write initialed editorials and set policy for the magazine along with the editor, managing editor and such other associate editors as may be appointed in the future.

But those little parentheses are indicative of the gulf which separates us from our sister school, a gulf which each day grows wider. The blame for the widening seems to rest more with St. Mary's than Notre Dame. Witness recent reaction from across the road to such ghastly suggestions as "merger," "progress," etc.

The parentheses are insignificant as far as we're concerned but they hold undesirable connotations for other campus organizations. A St. Mary's girl was recently defeated in an election for vice-president of the Detroit Club. Perhaps that club wasn't aware of the particular Administration policy in question when it nominated her. Perhaps other clubs are equally unaware. The Student Senate should resolve said policy into oblivion. Then we can clean up our masthead.

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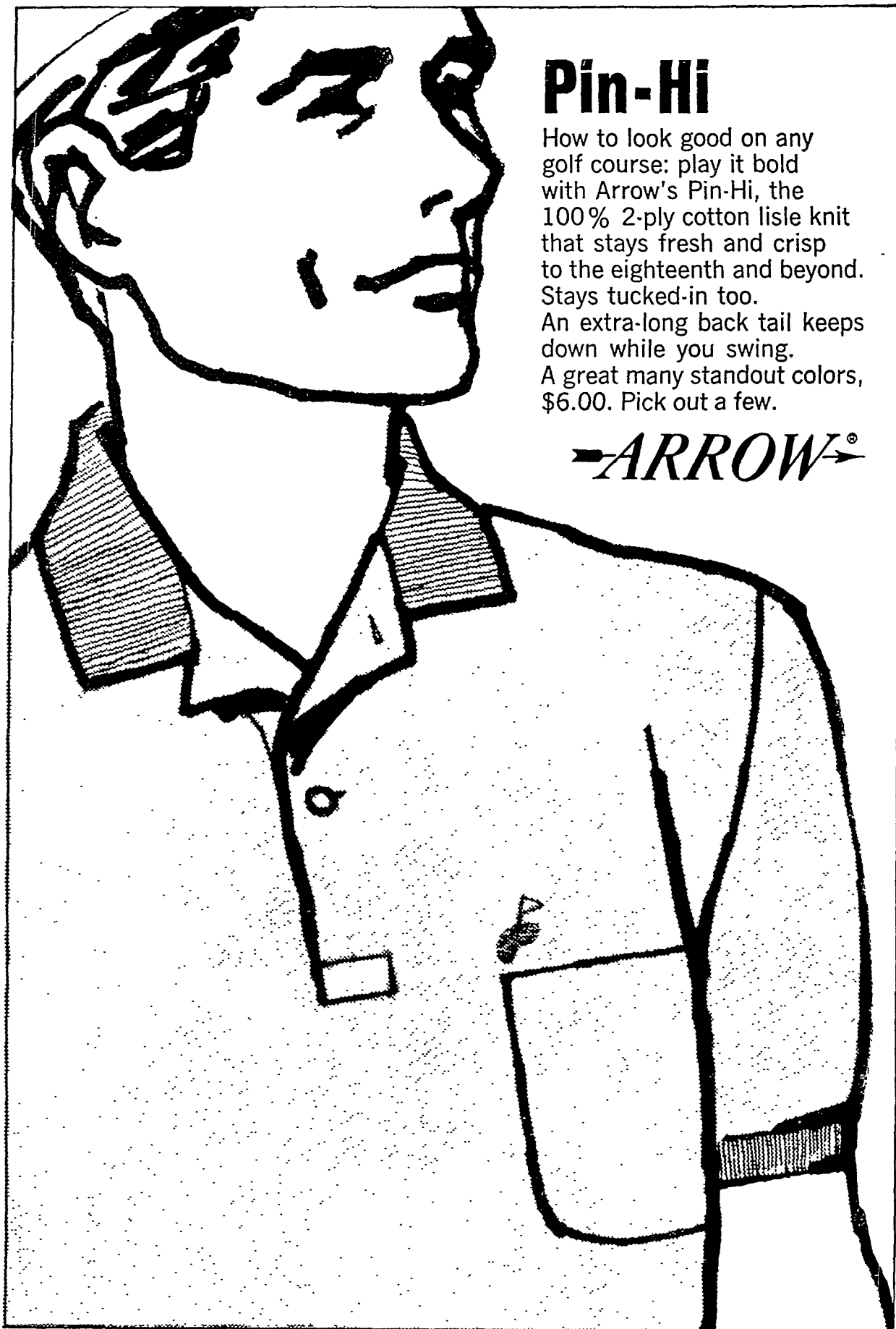
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