

DECEMBER 15, 1967

SCHOLASTIC





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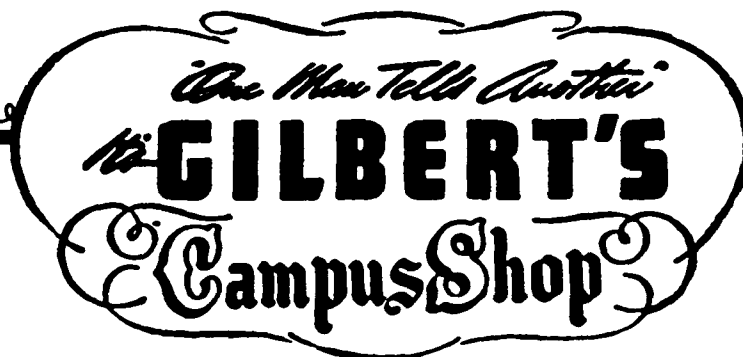
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Editorials

Open-Dorm Policy

Fr. Hesburgh has hinted publicly he will resign his office before permitting girls in residence hall rooms other than the few times already allowed. He feels this strongly about it.

Fr. Hesburgh and this particular tradition are being opposed by a number of groups. The loudest are student government types. These do most of the running around and screaming to get what they want and what they think everyone else wants. Then there are the few among us who date an available girl seriously. Their hopes are the highest.

Finally, there are the many, the ho-hum majority of us, who rarely date, but are frustrated when the occasion does arise because of the lack of privacy on campus, the lack of a place to go, to sit, to talk. In summer these walk around the lake. And in winter? They still walk around the lake. For legally, there is no place to go.

Inevitably the students and Fr. Hesburgh have clashed over parietal hours. Inevitably, there will be a compromise sometime in the near future. But what form should this compromise take? Each side has a point. While Fr. Hesburgh is certainly justified in opposing any full-time "open-dorm" policy, he must realize the dire need for a place to go, at least a place to come when it rains. As long as the physical plant of the University remains the same (and it won't soon change) the only conceivable place to go for any decent privacy is to the individual dorm room.

In the absence of suitable campus facilities outside the dorms, partial parietal hours are indeed a must. Fr. Hesburgh has already realized this by granting limited hours on football, Mardi Gras and prom weekends. Now these few long-standing privileges should be extended to include Friday, Saturday, and Sunday of *every* weekend.

—M.McI.

A Simple Arithmetic Problem

When it was announced that Fr. John McGrath was to replace Sr. Mary Grace as president of St. Mary's College, the abruptness of the change and the reaction of Sr. Mary Grace led many people to assume that St. Mary's would soon be absorbed by Notre Dame. But recent statements by Mother Olivette, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of St. Mary's and Fr. McGrath have confused the issue and the consequences of Fr. McGrath's appointment seem very uncertain.

It is understandable that some people at St. Mary's do not want a merger; they do not want the school to lose its small close-knit atmosphere or its independence. Planning for growth with Notre Dame would strengthen St. Mary's financially and academically. But now it is not clear what course of action St. Mary's Board of Trustees intends to take.

What is clear, however, is that the social atmosphere at Notre Dame is intolerable and that the Notre Dame Administration can no longer delay while their counterparts at St. Mary's refuse to accept a total merger of the two schools. For no matter how much cooperation exists between the two schools it cannot solve the simple arithmetic problem of a seven-to-one ratio. If St. Mary's does not agree to cooperate in the very near future then a different solution must be found.

One possible solution would be for Notre Dame to start admitting female undergraduates. This seems an obvious way of bringing co-eds to the campus, but tradition-minded, money-contributing alumni would probably be so violently opposed that the plan would be impractical. Another possibility would be for one or two women's colleges to federate with Notre Dame; Barat and Mundelein are two possible candidates. These schools would then become associated with Notre Dame in much the same way St. Mary's now is. The solution would obviously be beneficial to Notre Dame and the women's colleges would have an academic exchange with Notre Dame without losing their own individual identities.

Of course, any solution is going to cost money, plenty of it; but this is only a secondary problem. First, the Administration must realize the urgency of the problem; it can no longer continue to play cat-and-mouse games with the St. Mary's Board of Trustees and babble on about "closer cooperation between the two schools." Imaginative, daring planning and action is needed, now.

—R. M.

c o n t e n t s

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CAMPUS

The sinister rumblings that have been heard across the road in the after-math of the ouster of Saint Mary's College's president are finally becoming intelligible and are deciphered on page 9 . . . Cybernetic journalistic rumblings are revealed on page 10 . . . the parietal hours barricades are being manned, and the program for the action is also on page 10 . . . Grad schools face extinction?

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PHOTO CREDITS

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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 Mike McInerney; Editor, SCHOLASTIC; Notre Dame, Indiana.

JOHNSON'S WAR

EDITOR:

I want to comment on the "We Won't Go" statement signed by fifty-five Notre Dame students in the November 3 SCHOLASTIC.

These men, many of whom I know personally, have taken an open and courageous stand against the war in Vietnam. We all voted against the war in 1964, but the President has ignored the essential element of his popularly paraded "mandate." Since he has chosen to present the war to the people as a *fait accompli*, he is now relying on the government's coercive, rather than persuasive, powers to wage *Johnson's* war.

Many young men, myself included, are saying that we will not allow the government to force us to kill other people and risk our own lives to achieve ends which we believe are fundamentally wrong.

As our ranks swell, the government will hopefully learn that there are limits to political power. In such a matter of life and death, the President must secure his political ends either by persuading us they are right or by using secret and sordid diplomatic machinations which don't need the support of all the people. If he is able to do neither, then he ought to change his political objectives. We will not allow Mr. Johnson the comfortable alternative of Impressment.

Minch Lewis '66
Syracuse, N.Y.

HAIRCUTS, CULLEN, ASP

EDITOR:

As one of the ten senators who did not vote for Jon Sherry's motion proclaiming Student Government the "sole authority" for the making and enforcement of rules on the Notre Dame campus, I would like to comment on Bill Cullen's column on the Senate action.

Mr. Cullen says that Sherry's rationale was clear and simple. Mr. Cullen claims that the motion was merely a statement upon which we could base future discussion with the Administration. Mr. Cullen doesn't know what he is talking about.

Had the ASP agreed to change the

motion to a Basic Policy Declaration I would have supported it enthusiastically. However, by leaving it a motion, the Senate proclaimed our independence as a *law* and therefore we needn't have any base for discussion, for we now make the rules ourselves. At least that is what Mr. Sherry's motion states. Because of the inability of the ASP to recognize the illegal, and in fact, ludicrous position of their motion the Senate has again broadened the gap between what it says and what is.

I also compliment Mr. Cullen on his sharp sight in noticing that I had gotten my first haircut in three months the day before.

Michael E. Kelly
Breen-Phillips
Senator

I DON'T BELONG

EDITOR:

The article on "Whatever Happened to the ASP at SMC?" has mentioned my name as "another ASP'er." I have never been a member. But I hope that the "radicalism" of both Miss Doerr and her fellow ASP'ers will continue to be a vital influence in SMC Student Government activities.

Mary Perrone

PRAGMATIC GOALS

EDITOR:

We couldn't help noticing the unbearable pessimism and one hundred percent frustration in your lead editorial of last week's SCHOLASTIC, "A Generation in Retrospect." And we cannot agree at all with the author in the attitudes he exhibits in the editorial.

Apparently, the author's "ideals of harmony among men," to which he claims to have been truly dedicated, were little more than a child's fanciful dream — a dream that if every youth in the nation snapped his fingers at once, all war, racial strife, and lack of charity in the world would disappear instantly. Now that the author has stepped out of his dream world and into the world of real people having real feelings, real prejudices, and real conflicts, he has found that it will take more than a dream and a few protest songs to cure the world of its ills.

At least the author has seen that he cannot merely snap his fingers and the world will respond to him. We hope, though, that he (and all of us presently emerging from adolescence) has enough sense to cling to his ideals, changing them from fanciful dreams to concrete goals — goals which are still somewhat high and idealistic, yet closer to reality and able to be reached. We hope he can learn to control his

idealism and bring it to maturity, instead of letting it degenerate to pessimism, frustration, and despair, as his editorial suggests.

Dan Aerni
Don Feldmann
Jerry Poplis
H. Patrick Weber

JASPERS TAKE TITLE

EDITOR:

In Mr. McAdams' "Voice in the Crowd" article in the November 17, 1967 SCHOLASTIC, a noticeable omission is made in the "list of Catholic colleges with ambitious football programs." Let it now be known that Manhattan College (in THE Bronx) has had one of the most ambitious club football programs on the East Coast (cf. 1966 *Sport* magazine editorial). Contributions of over \$9000 by the student body in 1965 led the way for the Jaspers' eventual capturing of the unofficial 1966 "Metropolitan N.Y. Club Football Title" — including the slaughtering of the Fordham Ram!

Go, Jaspers! The Irish are waiting!
Manhattan College Graduates
Timothy H. Wasp '67
Nicholas C. Hue '67
Robert J. Dillon '67
William E. Riebbing '67

THINKING CADET

EDITOR:

I am not apathetic. However, when I read something far-out in the SCHOLASTIC I usually forget it about ten seconds later. An article in the November 10 issue was sufficient to shake even me out of my cube in the main quad. Who ever heard of anything as absurd as a "Committee for the De-emphasis of ROTC" on the campus of du Lac? This has to be one of the greatest "yarns" of the 20th century!

I would be lying if I said that ROTC is harder than Chem Engineering, but I've had over six years of it in high school and college, as well as the time I spent as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and I can never remember having any A or B "given" to me in one of those subjects. There are theology courses and philosophy courses much easier here than any ROTC courses, but no one is begging these departments to make things tougher, or to have the credit for them dropped.

And as for the "giving credit for nonthinking" or for a course that does not "foster meaningful, critical dialogue" in the classroom — what can I say . . . I don't believe I read it! Face it, guys, there are one or two places in this world where "dialogue" (God knows how overworked that word is) just isn't meant to be had.

In every class I've had the student has had just as much opportunity to express himself as he desires, which again is more than you get in many other courses around here.

To spare you any more of my raving, I will skip over the part in which poor Mr. Rice's Vietnam literature was rejected by some obviously joking cadets and proceed to the last point — that of the full professorships granted to the three PMS's. These men are the heads of their respective departments. These departments are included in the university curriculum. What else do these people expect them to be called? I guarantee you all that they are called the same thing anywhere else, and to bicker over this is ridiculous. Also, if the other professors around here are so small-minded (which I think is a figment of some committee member's mind) that they resent having a military man placed on their level, then let them get up a petition.

The defense rests.

Mark R. Lindenmeyer
135 Pangborn Hall

VATICAN SUPPORT

EDITOR:

A couple of letters in your last issue (Nov. 10) rather harshly and, I believe, unjustly criticized the anti-induction petition signers. The decisive issue is not whether or not one's girlfriend or dad or President would be proud of his action. The decisive issue is whether or not one's moral beliefs would allow his active participation in the killing of people in (this) war — and these beliefs are sacred. Our "outdated" Church appears to be a bit more liberal in this regard than our letter writers are:

... "we cannot fail to praise those who renounce the use of violence in the vindication of their rights . . . provided that this can be done without injury to the rights and duties of others . . . (*Documents of Vatican II*, p. 291)"

There are a sufficient number of non-objectors to defend our nation's rights without forcing those whose conscience forbids them. And the sincere among the objectors deserve recognition and praise.

Bro. Eugene Hausmann, C.S.C.

GRATITUDE

EDITOR:

Thank you for doing something more than just talking about communication. This week every girl had a chance to read the *SCHOLASTIC*, rather than the limited number who have been buying it on campus. It was a

public relations success. But more than that, it has shown that Notre Dame is interested in keeping St. Mary's informed and interested.

Mary Garvey
Le Mans Hall

EXTREME EMERGENCY

EDITOR:

Ever since I left the Utopia of my alma mater of the heartland and was forced to take up residence in this cultural Sahara across the seas, I've endeavored to sate my longing for Michiana by following the news of ND life as closely as possible, since one should have reverence for one's past.

But I feel I'm losing touch with ND as I knew it, and this indeed is a very sad thing. Without beating about the bush, I'll get right to the point as I have been taught to do in my formative years under the Dome. The point is precisely that there has developed a catastrophic lack of authority which is pervading campus life. I heartily applauded the armament of the campus security police, since this should prevent any danger of infiltration by Communists, potheads, speed freaks or space cadets. But to hear that a recent incident concerning drugs was dealt with in such a pansy, un-American manner was a shock indeed. What, after all, do the security police have guns for? Instead of heeding my warning, prophetic letter to the editors last spring, the Administration chose to play the liberal game.

I say *now*, before it's too late, let those who hear the ugly drumbeat of foreign influences take up arms and protect themselves; I suggest the arts be abolished as they lead to drug abuse; that science courses be deleted from the curriculum to avoid drug manufacture; that business courses be cancelled to curtail any influence of students to the black market; and finally, that the Law School be disbanded to prevent any liberalization, and hence, destruction, of our legal codes. These measures may seem rather extreme, but I feel that extremism is permitted in such emergencies. That a state of emergency does exist is witnessed by the appalling record of the football team.

Let's get together and GET TOUGH.

Jerry Murphy '67
London, England

COUNTERATTACK

EDITOR:

In reference to your attack on the ROTC program here at Notre Dame I believe you fell below the level of *responsible* reporting. Accusations are fine for a news publication provided they are backed by facts, not emotional "hearsay."

Those of us who are in one of the three ROTC programs realize the benefits of the *academic education* we receive. As a senior in both the Air Force detachment and aero engineering I can vouch that the latter is more "vocational" in nature than the former. The basis of all the ROTC programs is to develop leadership qualities in the individual. Principles of management and public speaking are two examples of the many areas covered during the four years of study. An individual does not need to wear a uniform to make use of leadership qualities.

A military officer today is far different from the traditional Prussian, spit-and-polish, hard-as-nails individual who refused to associate himself with the remainder of society. Air Force officers, even those who fly, work in the field of study they pursued in college; an engineering student will be an engineer, a chemistry major will be a chemist, a finance major will work as a comptroller. In fact, it is now impossible to be commissioned in the Air Force without the minimum requirement of a bachelor's degree from a recognized college or university.

The objection to full professorship for the detachment commanders is unfounded when one considers the fact that Colonel Ferrari has completed the academic work for his Ph.D. in psychology, with only the completion of his thesis barring the way to the degree. The colonel had several years of teaching experience behind him before coming to Notre Dame in 1965.

As for the conduct of the classes themselves, participation is encouraged through the use of student-led discussions and *debates* (yes, we openly debate the validity of the material presented to us).

A little known fact is that *anyone* in the University may audit the courses offered in the "warmongers" building without actually becoming part of the cadet organizations and incurring a military obligation.

May you check the facts before emotionally attacking an organization whose purpose is misunderstood by most people who are not associated with it.

Brian Muskus
134 Alumni

RED CHINA DOESN'T COUNT

EDITOR:

In his editorial, "A Self-Fulfilling Prophecy" (Nov. 10), J. M. attempts to compare American bombing of North Vietnam with Krushchev's placing missiles in Cuba in 1962. He feels that, by trying "to prevent Red China
(Continued on page 23)

campus



SISTER MARY GRACE SURVEYS HER CAMPUS

"... IN SHORT THERE'S SIMPLY NOT, A MORE CONGENIAL SPOT ..."

COUP DE GRACE

The heat and especially the smoke which was generated by the recent dismissal of Sr. Mary Grace, CSC, as president of Saint Mary's College has begun to dissipate in the past week, and the real circumstances of the ouster revealed.

One informed member of the SMC faculty sketched the explanation that has been generally accepted as the truth by the professors there.

"In my opinion, the board of trustees simply became convinced that Sister Mary Grace does not possess the superior qualities of leadership needed in this time of crisis for small Catholic colleges. And that board of trustees had the right legally to remove the president."

"Presenting merger as the issue (around which dismissal hinged) was unjustified," he asserted, and this is highly probable. If anything, Sr. Mary Grace had vacillated about cooperation with Notre Dame. She insists that the cooperation of the St. Mary's and Notre Dame drama departments extends only to "joint theater productions," although for all practical purposes, a merger under the control of Notre Dame is complete. This has not been without a large amount of dissatisfaction being shown by the Saint Mary's drama faculty members, however.

Yet when Notre Dame's Dr. George Shuster proposed the idea of merger last year, arousing much anxiety among the faculty members, the president did not disassociate herself from his views until long after. Many among the faculty believed that

Shuster's proposal of merger had Administration support. This was reinforced when a questionnaire about merger attitudes prepared by the Notre Dame sociology department was distributed to the SMC faculty through the President's office.

Having cited these examples, one faculty member concluded that "Sister Mary Grace can hardly claim that her adamant opposition to merger was the cause of her removal."

She undercut her own position, also, at a student convocation in which she made a rather Arthurian survey of the disintegrating Camelot of her college. Having made several perceptive observations about the nature of St. Mary's as an educational institution, she remarked that although "I expect Saint Mary's College to remain basically a women's college with a liberal arts and a Catholic foundation, . . . I favor collaboration and cooperation in all ways with the University of Notre Dame . . . (without) losing the identity and autonomy and independence of Saint Mary's College." This was simply not the position that could have caused her removal, faculty members feel.

The reason she made the claim about merger causing her downfall, many feel, is that she thought she could present herself to the not unpowerful faculty as their "great protectress" against the forces of evil attempting to dissolve the college. By identifying herself with the concept of an independent SMC, she might then have garnered support for a

reversal of her dismissal.

However, like other public figures, apparently, Mary Grace too has a credibility gap, because her martyrdom never came off.

Some have speculated that the real issue was the college's autonomy from the order of nuns. This suggestion was simply dispensed with, however, by one faculty member who pointed out that the old board of religious trustees had the legal right to remove the president until the new board, partly lay and partly religious, came into power December 2. Sister's removal was decided upon by the "old board" November 22.

"Nor was the issue a simple power struggle," this faculty member added. In his opinion, the motivation behind the clash between the board and Sister was simply tracable to the fact that the board was generally unimpressed with Mary Grace as Presidential material.

Their opinion, if at first disagreed with by the student body, was largely justified at the above mentioned student convocation when towards the end of a dispassionate and reasoned talk about the future of Saint Mary's (which, incidentally, was titled "The Confessions of A Nun-Educator,") Mary Grace went off on her now famous tangent about "Communist inspired" student demonstrations, the threat of Communism in general, the lack of attendance at campus Masses, the lack of chapel veils, and the role of the Devil in world affairs all wound up with a plea that "there are many

tragic things happening in the Church today and never before have we needed so much to have our Catholic students pray!"

At the student convocation, Sister Mary Grace made an oblique reference to "persons in the college who should be changed from certain positions . . . (in order to) allow the college to act as an educational institution in the main stream of American education."

While she was referring to religious members of the faculty who she did not approve of at the time, what she may have unconsciously done was put her finger on the root of the whole fiasco involved in the changing of presidents at Saint Mary's College.

SPEED READING 100 VOLUMES

What magazine has the only full-scale associative memory in the United States? Not *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Life* or *Sports Illustrated*. No, none of these; the publication that does is none other than the one you are presently reading.

Actually, the SCHOLASTIC doesn't have it yet either, but the project is currently being worked on by four Notre Dame computer science students.

The associative memory basically will be a sophisticated computerized file of all articles and photographs that have appeared in the SCHOLASTIC in the past 100 years. Eventually, this core will be embellished with a record of as many articles as possible from other publications about Notre Dame. This, for example, would include the recent *Pace* magazine story.

The beauty of the system is that all this information can be retrieved by a staffer researching an article by simply punching out a card and feeding it into the Univac 1107. Using a succession of key words describing his research topic, he will be able to get a read-out on everything written on the subject around the campus. For example, if someone were doing an article on drinking on campus, and wished to know what Father Hesburgh had said on the subject in the last ten years, he would merely punch a card saying "1957; Campus; Administration; Hesburgh; Drinking"; and the computer would print out a list of all statements by the University's president on the subject since 1957 listing publication, volume number, issue and page number. All this on the order of considerably under 100 microseconds, rather than the 10 or 15 hours it would take to do the job of looking through 10 years of magazines now.

Junior Dave Davis, the spokesman for the crew of four computer science

addicts which includes Senior Jeff Stuart and Juniors Jim Juster and Mike Thran, has visions of dollar signs dancing in his head because of the thought of selling the associate memory program they have come up with. He foresees fields like legal research benefiting enormously from the widespread application of key word information retrieval systems like theirs.

Other associative memory systems have been attempted before, he says, but these usually have involved designing an electronic brain expressly for that kind of work. The system the boys are working on is much more economical since it uses an already purchased computer that can be used for other things besides electronically flipping through the volumes of the SCHOLASTIC.

DRAWING THE BATTLE LINES OVER PARIETALS

Demonstrations, sit-ins, and overt force may decide the question of parietal hours on campus in the near future. According to Tom Brislin, Hall Life Commissioner, the general student referendum to be held February 7 and 8 will provide the impetus and united student backing necessary to enable Chris Murphy, Student Body President, to demand at any cost and personal risks that halls be granted parietal hours. Brislin stated that, "The only effective way to take issue with the Administration is as a group, not singly as halls."

The entire problem of parietal hours has been fermenting for many months, and has been worked on in the Hall Presidents' Council, of which Brislin is chairman. In September the council decided that all halls should be and would be autonomous, and hours would be granted without administrative consent. This proposal was passed on to and subsequently

vetoed by the Administration because they considered it impractical. A second attempt by the council proved a bit more fruitful, in that the Administration tentatively granted Saturday and Sunday afternoon hours if the halls would police themselves. This proposal was brought back to the council, which seemed responsive at first, but later many upperclass hall presidents complained, "We cannot be responsible for the moral conduct of our fellow students. Becoming a formalized police force will only breakdown the rapport between the hall members and the hall leaders." Brislin added, "The hall councils are unwilling to enforce a University rule. They will only enforce one which they make themselves, and they are sure that the students will abide by their decisions."

After that, the council decided to hold a referendum in each hall, so the students themselves would decide whether or not they wanted to be policed by their peers. The reaction was overwhelmingly favorable. (98% of the vote was in favor of hall-enforced parietal hours on weekends.) The results were to be used to present a united front to the Administration, but this move was axed by Student Body President Chris Murphy, who stated, "A poll of this nature is unviable, and would be useless in a confrontation with the Administration." Brislin added, "Our usual problem of effective communication popped up, we only received partial returns, and the way the referendums were run was so totally incongruous that they were useless."

Murphy's decision to make a stand from the results of the February referendum rests on his belief that, "It will effectively depict the actual pulse of the students. We don't know if the students want the responsibility

(Continued on page 24)

BRAINS STUART, THRAN AND JUSTER



Letter to Christine
or
MYTH
and
COUNTERMYTH

by Tim Andrews



Creavisti no-

s so the earth is the Womb an-
d it's like we walk in your hall, Chris-
t the Queen and amid our frantic des
Pairing off we follow and it leads nowhere.
This hall the cavern of the
Tunnelling wriggling Earthwomb
That hid the golden Egg
But o Eggsalted One
What's your worth without a
struggling sweating flagellant
thing that wants you so bad.

it must puncture, deflate you to win,

Salvation cannot be conceived without sin.

Keep in circulation the rumor
That Dulcinea is alive
but no longer than some mad questing Donqui-
xote is battered

Ad Gloriam Altiozem Illae.

and following the wriggling
Tunnelling Earthwomb groping for you
i'm like that very same (indiscreet word for
Donkey) sooty from the work.
some would say look elsewhere though,
There are other eggs in this hall, Chris-
ta Regina.



A CHANCE TO HELP

by JIM BRITT

THE Melvin Phillips Fund was born last week, and here at Notre Dame, and throughout the city of South Bend, concerned persons went from door to door in an attempt to raise funds to help an unfortunate victim of circumstance.

Melvin Phillips was 21 years old, when he was severely wounded by a South Bend policeman. The date was July 26, 1967, and racial disturbances were in full swing from Detroit to Newark. There had been a few instances in South Bend, and both the white and Negro communities were uneasy. Merchants had begun to board up their stores, and the general mood of the town was tense.

Mayor Lloyd Allen and several of his councilmen met with the Negro citizens in the La Salle Park Community Center, to try to take preventive measures to keep South Bend calm. Melvin Phillips, a young man who had some influence with South Bend's Negro youth, was invited to attend the open meeting.

The city officials left after a while and the Negroes continued to discuss the matter. Enter the city police, with a report of a burning car in the area. It is unclear how they found out about the meeting of Negroes in the center, but as they attempted to leave, the police forced them back into the building.

Mr. Phillips had already left, and was walking to his car when he saw the police herding the people back inside. According to Prof. Paul Rathburn, one of the fund's organizers, he went over to an officer, and asked permission to re-enter the center and get his brother, so they could leave. "Sure, go ahead," said the policeman.

As he was walking toward the center, a shot was fired by a member of the force, and a Negro slumped to the ground with a wound in his head. Phillips took off his shirt and wrapped the man's head up in it, to stop the bleeding. He then rose up, and pro-

ceeded on his way into the center, where the police had by now concentrated all the men, women, and children at the meeting.

When he rose up, he was pinioned by several officers, and a picture was circulated to all the papers of "rioter" Phillips with a police shotgun around his neck. Mr. Phillips panicked, somehow broke loose, and began to run into the center after his brother. An officer discharged a shotgun at close range. Melvin Phillips absorbed most of the blast in his groin and upper right thigh.

Surgery was necessary to the groin area, and also to the leg. But South Bend hospital facilities were inadequate to treat the limb, so Mr. Phillips was placed in a special ambulance and rushed to Indianapolis, where he spent a great deal of time in the hospital, and where it became necessary to amputate his leg.

Phillips and his wife are expecting their first child at any moment. They had planned to make a down payment on a home, but these plans had to be abandoned. He was employed at Bendix, but had to work just six more days to become eligible for insurance and unemployment compensation. And Melvin Phillips has astronomical bills to pay.

The *Reformer*, a weekly newspaper serving the South Bend community, and directed primarily toward issues of civil rights and social justice concerning the Negro in South Bend, began the campaign to help Melvin Phillips one week ago. After a meeting with Mr. Phillips at his father's home (where he and his wife are now staying), *Reformer* editors and Prof. Rathburn of Notre Dame's English Department decided on the nature of the fund.

In no way is the Melvin Phillips Fund a collection for the support of rioters, civil rights, or any action to be construed as antipolice or anti-white. It is simply to be understood as the action of one person helping another, a person who has had some "bad breaks."

The goal of the Melvin Phillips Fund is to collect enough to pay for Mr. Phillips' indebtedness, and for his financial needs for the present and the immediate future. He is being fitted with an artificial limb. All that Mr. Phillips and his family have received in the way of compensation during the five months of his incapacity has been \$11.75 per week for food. This will not even begin to make a dent in the medical expenses for the operations and amputation, the therapy required, the hospital expenses themselves, the maternity expenses for their first child, nor the living expenses for approximately ten months (the estimated time that Mr. Phillips will be unable to work).

Last Monday, a letter was circulated to every member of the Notre Dame residence community explaining the circumstances of the fund. Then on Tuesday, representatives from every area of student concern met on *Face the Campus* over WSND radio to discuss the Melvin Phillips case.

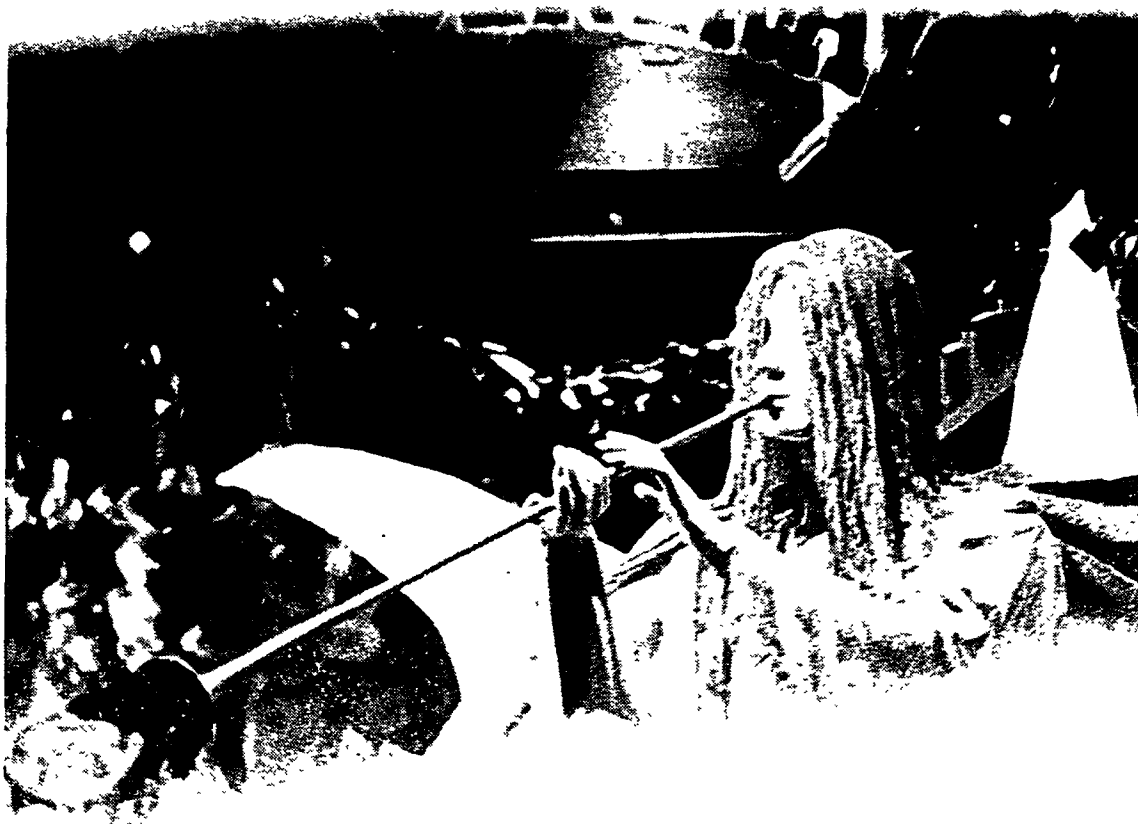
So far the Mardi Gras charity chest has pledged \$500 to the fund in outright gift, and has pledged another \$1,000 in matching funds to match the first \$1,000 raised in South Bend, aside from that collected yesterday on campus.

But there is a lot more to be raised before the Melvin Phillips Fund can be considered a success. An appeal is being made to Notre Dame professors and staff members to contribute. And any and all contributions from the general public are more than welcome according to Mr. Rathburn. If anyone desires to help, he can mail his gift to the following address:

Melvin Phillips Fund
P. O. Box 532
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

A careful accounting of all money collected will be maintained, and the *Reformer* is planning to publish a complete list of all those who are a part of this effort; if anyone wishes to remain an anonymous donor, that

(Continued on page 24)



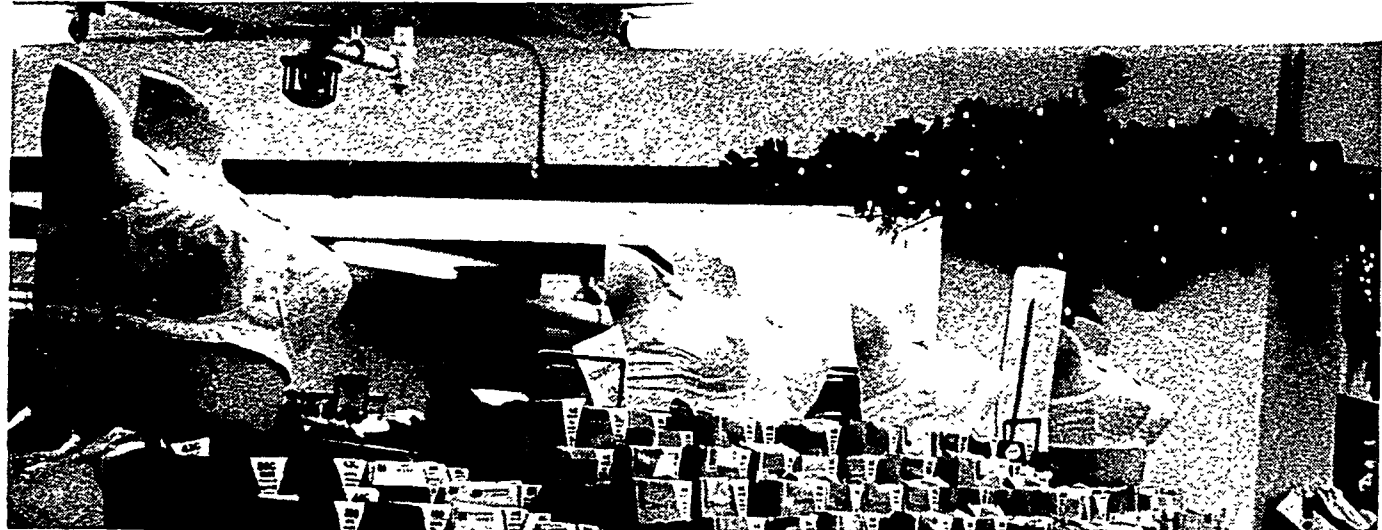
Do not be afraid, for behold, I bring you good news of great joy which shall be to all people.

Luke



Rejoice! Go over to Bethlehem and see this thing that has happened which the Lord has made known to us.

Luke



Photography
Camilo J. Vergara

*Today in the town of David
a savior has been born
to you who is Christ the
Lord.*

Luke

FOR KIDS



Last week three members of the SCHOLASTIC, John Mel-sheimer, Bill Cullen and photographer Bob Haight went into South Bend to interview Santa Claus as defined by Robertson's and Sears Roebuck. We first went to Robertson's whose Santa was always suspicious of our real intention:

Scholastic: Is this your first year as a Santa Claus?

Santa: Yes, this is my first year in a department store. I've done parties.

Scholastic: Oh yeah? How do you like it?

Santa: It's all right.

Scholastic: What do you think of the kids. How do they treat you? Do they pull your beard?

Santa: Some of them do. Each one's different.

Scholastic: What's the age of most of the kids that come to see you?

Santa: Between two and ten.

Scholastic: Ten years old even?

Santa: Oh, yeah. They stop believing but they still come just because they want a balloon, you know.

Scholastic: Do you find kids who don't believe in you?

Santa: Well, 80 percent of them don't believe.

Scholastic: 80 percent of them?

Santa: Just the little ones who can't talk. They're the only ones who still believe. After they have learned to talk, they talk it over and they don't believe.

Scholastic: What kind of thing do they usually ask you for?

Santa: Most of the girls want an easy-bake oven or a doll and the boys want a truck or a gun. A lot of times they ask for brand names. I remember one girl who came in with a 26-page letter. She was about eight years old. "Only one page," she says, "is for my brother." Another one had

all the toys, the description, the color, and the stock number of each toy.

Scholastic: What has been the most unusual thing they've asked you for this year? They must not all ask just for trucks and dolls.

Santa: I don't think anyone's asked me for anything unusual except for the teen-age girls who come in and ask for boyfriends and new Mustangs and stuff like that. But the kids . . . they all want the same things, they all want the same toys. And the thing that's bad is that there's a lot of kids that come in and they don't really want anything. They say, "I've got it." Their mom says, "Do you want to go up and see Santa?," and they say, "No!" The mother says, "Why not?," and they say, "I've already got enough toys. I don't want anymore."

Scholastic: Are all the kids polite?

Santa: I remember a girl named Connie that talked to me for fifteen minutes. She said, "My mommie said this, my mommie said that." She said, "My mommie called you an 'apple.'" But it wasn't an "apple" she meant.

Scholastic: Something else?

Santa: Ha Ha. Yeah. It was pretty funny.

Then we went over to Sears Roebuck where the Santa was put in a cage. He seemed more eager to talk.

Scholastic: How long have you been working as a Santa Claus?

Santa: Well just this year. This is the third week now. I'll be working of course until Christmas.

Scholastic: How do you like it?

Santa: It's fine. It gets a little tiring here at times, when there're no kids to talk to. One or two of the little kids that



LITTLE ONLY

come up here, it's pretty sad. This one girl came up here, she was blind and deaf. Her father came up and asked if she could talk to Santa Claus. So I held out my hand so she could say something then she put her hand in it, that's the only way she could communicate with me. She asked to feel my beard. That sort of tears you up. And then I had another little girl that came up and didn't have either hand. Both hands were gone. She just had hooks on them. She picked up the candy cane I gave her with them. Oh, and I got a letter addressed to Santa Claus and his reindeer from a little boy named Kenny. Kenny was about 6 or 7 years old and he wrote out a nice little note. He printed it himself because there were quite a few words misspelled. He wanted to know how Rudolph was, and where we kept him, and he put down his whole list of gifts he'd like for Christmas and at the end he said he's save me something and he said, "I love you Santa Claus." He signed it, "Kenny." So I took that home and framed it.

Scholastic: How old are the children that come to see you?

Santa: They come up to about ten.

Scholastic: How many kids still believe in Santa Claus?

Santa: Well, I had an incident just yesterday where the father came back after I talked to his son and he said, "You did a real good job, because when we got around the corner, Mike, my son, said, 'That wasn't any play Santa Claus. That was the real thing.'"

Scholastic: What kind of things do they ask you for?

Santa: All the little boys want footballs, trucks, and air-guns. All the little girls want dollies to take care of . . . easy bake ovens are real popular this year too.

Scholastic: Do you find that they get a lot of their ideas from TV ads?

Santa: I think that most of them are from TV, and from



talking to other friends, because, it's the same thing for every one of them. I've only had one girl ask for something other than that. And that was the little girl who walked in and asked for a new coat.

Scholastic: How many of the kids would you say still believe in you?

Santa: The smaller ones, just about all of 'em. From about 7 years and under, just about all of 'em. But when they get up to about 8, 9, or 10 years old, they're just going along with it to see if they can get a piece of candy.

Scholastic: Do any of them ever tell you, they don't believe, or do you just sense it?

Santa: Well, you can just sort of tell. They walk up and they stand real close to the candy there and the ones who don't believe always have a real short list. The ones who do believe in Santa Claus have a list about a mile and a half long that couldn't even be filled by Marshall Field's in Chicago.

Scholastic: What is the longest list you've ever gotten?

Santa: I think that was from Kenny. That had about 15 items on it. At the end it said, "I better not ask for any more; so you just bring me what you want."

Scholastic: Have you ever had any nasty incidents?

Santa: Oh, I've had a couple of the older boys about 14 or 15 years old come up and they just ask for wise things, like, "I want a new girlfriend that's really cool." But I just said, "Well, I'm for the little kids, why don't you just move on?"

Scholastic: Thank you very much, Santa.

Santa: You're welcome. Merry Christmas!



New Sounds, Sights and Smells

The following are the impressions of some of the first Notre Dame students to spend their sophomore year studying at Sofia University in Tokyo, Japan.

Appearances, as we know, can be deceiving. Tokyo as I first saw it was grey. The sky was grey. I felt grey. The interior of the terminal was grey. People's clothing, to a large extent, was constituted by variations of grey colors. Hence, it was with dubious gaiety that I started my journey to our dormitory. Most of what we saw while on the bus ride blended into a blur of grey.

This blending of black and white may have been due to my glazed condition at the time — I had been awake for thirty-six hours by then. It was also probably due to my ingesting a myriad of completely new sounds, sights and smells.

My point in all this is to show how our outlook has changed. The sky is still grey a very good part of the time, but what lies beneath it is most certainly not.

Robert J. Simons

Never before have I been so aware of sounds. The click of wooden sandals upon the platform of a train station, the tinkling of Oriental music, the shuffle of thousands of feet scurrying through the narrow, brightly-lit streets at night, the bestial grunts of Sumo wrestlers, and even the rumble of a mild earthquake. These sounds I have never heard in Lorain, Ohio.

Frank A. Sesek

Tokyo by population and size is the largest city in the world. Yet it is in a world so entirely different than the one I was born in that a comparison is hardly possible.

Every so often I am reminded of the Western man but this illusion does not last long. Left-handed driving, five-lane traffic on two-lane streets, sidewalk shops, hoards of people, do not let illusion or remembrances of the West live long. You know you are in one of the few places on earth where you can at first glance see so much and understand so little — Tokyo.

Robert J. Milko

After two short months, it is as if "the honeymoon has ended." Now I must face the hard-stone facts. Japan is not only temples and shrines, picturesque scenery, rickshaws and kimonos, overly friendly, courteous people. It is a great economic power, smog, slums, brothels, sadness, hate, rain and clouds, cold winds, factories, night life, and irrational taxicab drivers. The entire country, Westernized during the Occupation, is so similar in appearances, yet so decidedly different in actuality from my country. I often wonder how much we can comprehend in one short year of study here.

Louis Sandock

Even the young children of Japan reflect the noteworthy Japanese attitude of self-discipline. I have never once seen a Japanese child misbehave in public. They are both well-mannered and respectful, whether they

are playing among friends or traveling with their parents. These are traits often lacking in the misbehaving children of America.

Dennis Devlin

After wringing out the rain from my clothes twice a week, after holding off the fifty-six-hour seize of a storm, and after splashing through the remains of these various deluges, I have come to describe the weather of Tokyo in one brief word: wet.

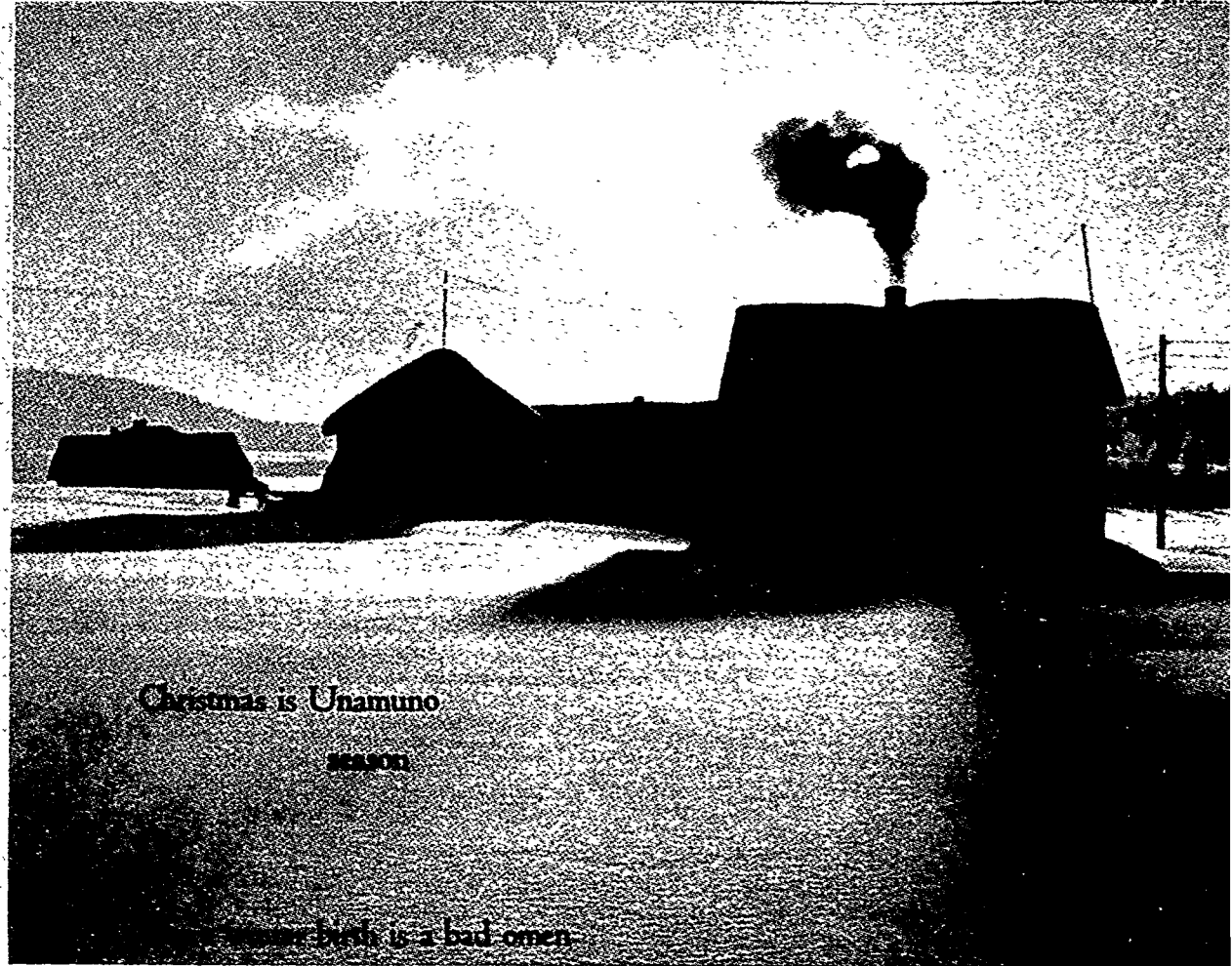
Lately, the watery attack has been slacking off, but September and the beginning of October were brutal for man and beast.

The explanation seemed simple enough. When we inquired as to the whys and wherefores of the downpours, we invariably met with the response: it is the rainy season. Armed with this bit of information, one or two beaten umbrellas, and the ever-present trench coats, we waited out the days and hours until the sun finally proved its existence.

However, the better days tend to make amends for the worse. There have been several occasions when the day was so clear that Mount Fuji and the surrounding peaks, ninety miles away, were visible from our dormitory roof. At these times small groups will snatch up cameras (Old Husk will grapple with tripod, lenses, cable, filters, etc.) and head out for some good shots of the city.

And the future? We are told that it averages about twenty-five to thirty degrees in the city during the winter, with a slight bit of snow.

Terrence P. O'Brien



Christmas is Unamuno

season

Winter birth is a bad omen

Blades of hay probably snap under a newborn's skin

Somnambulent figures drift over the crystals

Exhaling on their hands makes the skin glow and the joints hurt

Christmas stands on one leg by the east wall

Brushing snow off a boot

His breath clouds frosted forms on the window

The morning after is January

When he will remember the spittle rolling down that child's chin

Longer than the tree

A MOROUS RIVALRY, petty jealousy, religious tutelage and plain old Simple-Simon foolery has characterized *School for Wives* as tragicomedy. Tragic, because Arnolphe's compulsive possessiveness, his backfiring connivances, his Tartuffian hypocrisy eventually destroy him. Hilarious, because Moliere has translated human frailty into extravagant gesture, distortive spectacle, and brilliant comedy of manners. No Moliere comedy better lends itself to contemporary arrangement. Yet *School for Wives* is saturated with invective intended for 17th century trends and personality. Religious didacticism and paternalistic prohibition are rendered self-defeating, and the joyful freedom of sexual impulse and youthful irrationality reigns supreme.

Arnolphe, a middle-age *gallante*, obsessed with a fear of cuckoldry has, previous to the action of the play, restricted his pretty young ward Agnes, to the reclusive boundaries of

passive visage, aristocratic gait, and stately composure. Dan Diggles as flitty, witty, and youthful Horace added further dimension to the lead comedy team. Diggles' successful performance was underlined by his colorful suit of ribbons and matching Clairol-blond-type wig.

The Moliere servant, never efficient, always back-slapping, and continually disloyal was well represented by the subsidiary comedy team of Georgette and Alain played by Maureen Coyne and Pat Dray. Miss Coyne's small frame and animate expression coupled with Dray's deep voice and physical hunkiness yielded continuous laughter. One never forgets Alain's commonsensical reduction of the man-woman relationship to man-soup and Georgette's smiling acceptance.

Dennis Hayes' direction was undeniably professional. Arnolphe's whimsical asides were superbly tapered to 20th century idiom and speech pattern. Yet never did this

School for Wives: Gay, Wild, Superb

by Dave Kahn

a nunnery. Now she has grown up, and Arnolphe's protective measures are not so much devoted to Agnes' spiritual well-being as they are committed to preservation of her virginity. Arnolphe is convinced *a priori* that every square inch of Agnes' pallid epidermis is his own property, and attempts to foil all threatening appendages which might eliminate that ownership. But alas for Arnolphe, Agnes' *naïveté* evolves into shameless, uninhibited love for a sharp, sporty blond name Horace. *Amor Vincit Omnes*. And Arnolphe provoked beyond words rushes furiously off stage.

Moliere's humorous juxtapositioning of Arnolphe, a clever amalgam of Miser, Misanthrope and Tartuffe, and Agnes, the paradigmatic innocent of all Moliere women, was superbly conveyed by the Lance Davis/Sandra Lopez combo. Davis' painful facial contortions, his erratic hop-skip-jump maneuvering, his curved backbone were expertly offset by Miss Lopez'

production of *School for Wives* relinquish its 17th century markings—the superfluity of characterization, the exaggerated execution of gesture, expression, and mime. As in his production of *Playboy of the Western World*, Hayes demonstrates feel for inventive detail while keeping in view the comic success of the total production.

The set was both functional and pleasing; a Paris street scene was play action for excellent effect, magically transformed into pastoral garden and back again. Period music was delightfully synchronized with play action rendering excellent effect, sometimes comical, sometimes just very pleasant. Multi-colored spots and footlights diminished the reality of human events and consequently enlarged the comic incongruities and situational absurdities. And the imaginative freeze curtain call replete with cigar-puffing redskins and ribald physical parody proved the innovative hand of Director Hayes. ■





*That's the way
the old year passes.
Season's Greetings
from the staff
of the
Scholastic.*



WHY DID AETNA AGREE TO BOND EX-CONVICTS IN A PIONEER EXPERIMENT?

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We constantly try to act like a good corporate citizen.

Our business may be selling insurance.

But our concern is people.



Our concern is people



Letters

(Continued from page 8.)

from dominating the rest of Southeast Asia," we have wrongfully provoked her, and he implies that we deserve her "inevitable" retaliation.

The resoluteness of U. S. policy towards Red China could be questioned, in view of the fact that we have refused Free China's offer to join us in Vietnam. But a larger issue has been raised: the question of Red China's status among nations.

Communist China, or any other nation that violates the rights of its own citizens as a matter of policy, can claim no rights whatever. Dictatorial or absolutist governments have no legitimate claim to national sovereignty. They must be recognized as outlaws and dealt with accordingly.

In the absence of any international government, then, any free nation has the moral right to invade a slave country, destroy its government and liberate its people. We had the right to invade Nazi Germany, and today we have the right to liberate North Vietnam, Red China, or Cuba. Whether or when we should choose to do so, however, depends on our national inter-

ests and the international situation at the moment.

John Schlafly
356 Zahm

AGAIN, THE WAR

EDITOR:

Some Americans consider the war only in the light of how it can benefit them personally. If one is a manufacturer of guns, clothes, or ammunition, he finds it very agreeable to the pocketbook. If one is a politician, he realizes that it is a convenient topic whereby he can receive headline coverage by any paper in the country. If one is the parent, owning a small farm in the Midwest, with only one son — a nineteen-year-old in

Vietnam — it is quite different.

The whole show is dependent upon the decision makers in Washington. The decisions have come pouring out of the capital at a steady rate of flow. The major decision, however, was made in 1776, declaring the United States a free and independent nation, with a driving hunger for democracy. Any decisions made from that time on can only be a modification or reaffirmation of that resolution made two centuries ago.

Our task in Vietnam is to relate the idealistic principles of our forefathers to the cold, hard, realistic problems that we confront in Vietnam today. We cannot run off into a corner and try hit-and-miss solutions.

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Start your planning now, over Christmas.
Clip the Coupon.



Terry Turner [above] of San Jose,
Calif., working in a castle

Jobs in Europe

Luxembourg—American Student Information Service is celebrating its 10th year of successful operation placing students in jobs and arranging tours. Any student may now choose from thousands of jobs such as resort, office, sales, factory, hospital, etc. in 15 countries with wages up to \$400 a month. ASIS maintains placement offices throughout Europe insuring you of on the spot help at all times. For a booklet listing all jobs with application forms and discount tours send \$2 (job application, overseas handling & air mail reply) to: **Dept. O, American Student Information Service, 22 Ave. de la Liberte, Luxembourg City, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.**

[illegible]

U.S. National Student Association (E.T.I.)
265 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

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Each country in the world is now included in our spectrum. Our line of action in Vietnam moves like a spider and reaches out to touch every part of the world. When we elect to bomb Hanoi oil supplies, this becomes more than a mere, isolated incident. Immediately after the attack, telephones ring in Moscow, propaganda presses run in Peking, and heads shake in London. Such is our influence affecting the world that every move we make in Vietnam is scrutinized by statesmen and others in every nation, democratic or otherwise. We must, therefore, follow up our commitment. Again, the major decision concerning this war was not made in 1967 or 1954, but in 1776.

The world should stand up and take note. Much praise is deserved for a nation such as the United States, which is helping to mold a new Vietnamese nation, while at the same time helping to fight off the throes of Ho Chi Minh. Furthermore, this second war, the war of rehabilitation, is particularly gratifying. For the people themselves have shown that they want to help pave the way for freedom.

The guts and desires of this struggling people are demonstrated most convincingly by the 1,800,000 individuals who, despite constant terrorism by the Viet Cong, recently flocked to the polls to exercise for the first time their basic right — the freedom to openly assert their opinion, the right to vote. This very right, which some people in America are willing to let the Vietnamese lose, is the basic tenet upon which our nation was founded. It is also the very instrument by which every American expresses his views — whether it be a U.S. Senator denouncing our stand in Vietnam, or a banana-smoking beatnik spouting out the immoralities of the war, or the President himself reasserting our position in Asia.

Freedom is not a restricted commodity. The Western world, although it controls the greater amount of it, does not have a monopoly on it. An item as hot as freedom, the freedom of democracy, should not merely be passed onto those individuals fortu-

nate enough to be born into it; but, it should be freely passed around for the whole world to sample.

Dana Edward Jock
229 Dillon Hall

A Chance to Help

(Continued from page 12)

fact should be expressed in a letter accompanying the gift.

And so the Melvin Phillips Fund is an attempt to return a man and his family to respectability; an attempt to help out a person who has never been in "trouble," has never been accused of rioting and who wasn't even charged with disturbing the peace on the night of July 26. Melvin Phillips went to that meeting to try and help. The Melvin Phillips Fund gives us all a chance to help.

Campus

(Continued from page 10)

the Hall Presidents' council wanted to thrust upon them or not, but in the event that it is approved we will be in a commanding position against the Administration." Murphy feels that with the student backing and the publicity the general referendum will receive, the Administration has no recourse but to acknowledge his demands.

Brislin, talking about the new Student-Faculty-Administration advisory board, is convinced that its is merely a delaying tactic on the part of the Administration, "I can't conceive of any change in the near future coming out of the board, it has no legal authority, even though it is the first organization of its kind." A slightly different view was voiced by Father Burrell, rector of Morrissey Hall, who considers the committee, which arose out of a meeting between Fr. Hesburgh and the hall rectors, as a viable means of confronting problems of this nature before they become so acute as to cause antagonism and rash judgement on both sides. He views the problem as an attempt at discerning the intangible rights of the students. "To argue from rights is too

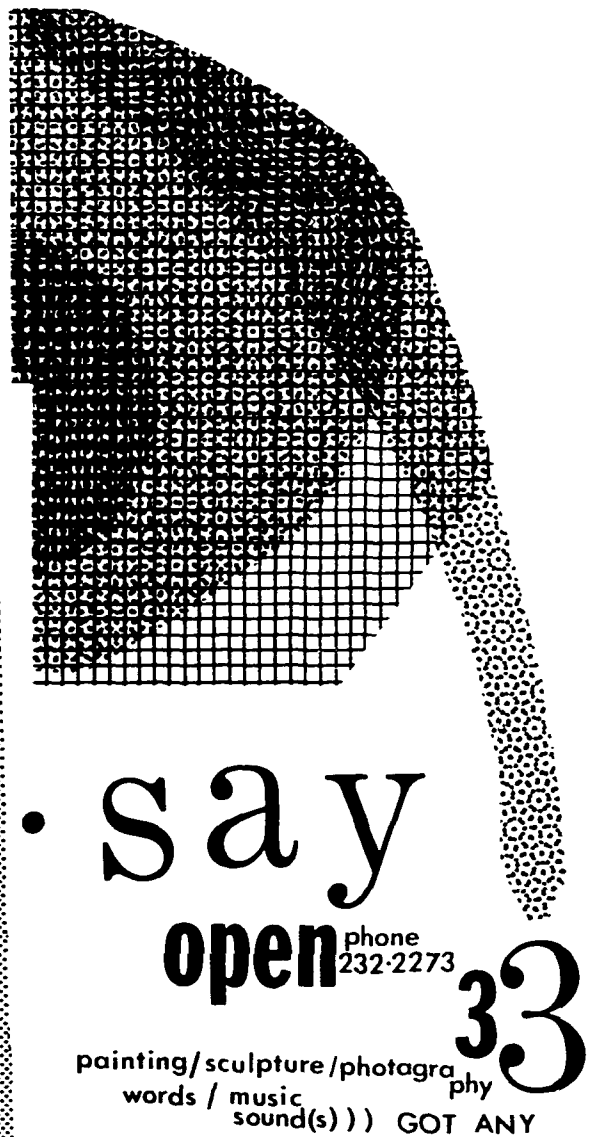
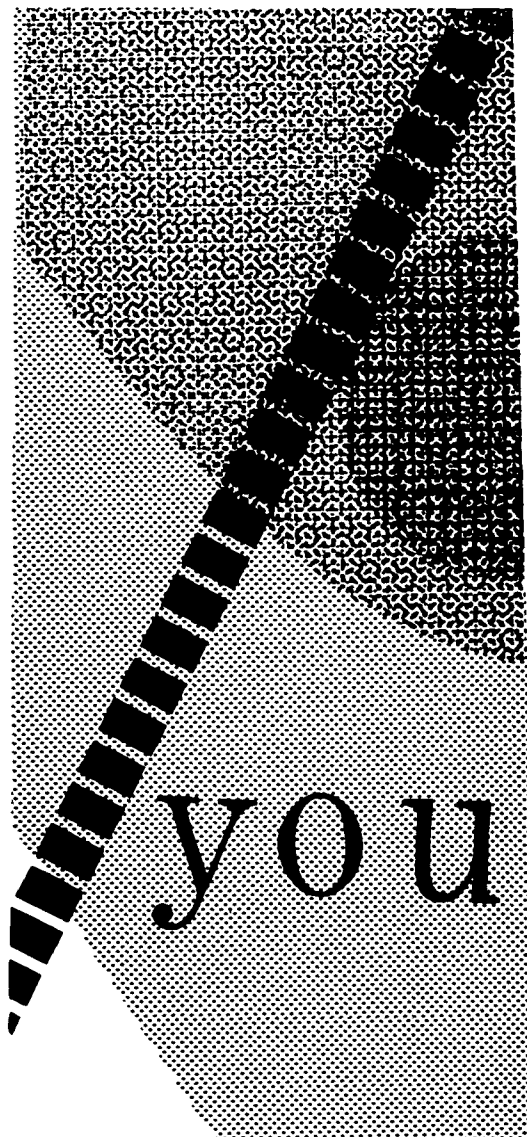
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simplistic."

He added that there are so many different angles from which "rights" can be viewed that it is impossible to handle them without a standing committee of this nature. He also feels it is filling a definite gap in the communication between students, faculty, and Administration. As far as the specific problem of parietal hours, Fr. Burrell stated that an understanding was reached between the rectors and Fr. Hesburgh, that he will be open to any suggestions and recommendations of the board, such as taking the whole wing of a floor and converting these individual rooms to meeting places. Fr. Hesburgh is convinced that a solution can be reached, and hopes the committee will be the organ to do it.

Brislin, on the other hand, is convinced that Fr. Hesburgh will not be moved from his position. "He threatened to throw out 14 rectors and 1000 students if he had to, he won't budge from his position without force. That's where this referendum comes into play. He has cracked down already on several rectors for permitting violations of the University regulations concerning parietal hours, he won't easily change."

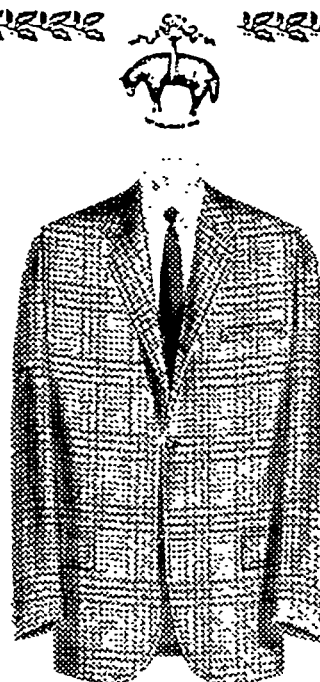
The instances to which Brislin refers are Alumni, Holy Cross, and Farley Halls. In Alumni Hall, the Hall Council passed a resolution nullifying the University rule on girls in the halls. Fr. Joseph O'Neill, rector of Almuni, was forced by administrative pressure to either have the Act repealed, or throw out the students involved. The Hall Council decided to repeal the act rather than create an incident. In Holy Cross it was the same story. Fr. Joseph Hoffmann, rector of Holy Cross, was upbraided for giving tacit permission to the residents to do as they wished, and was forced to clamp down on them. In Farley Fr. Edward Shilts, rector, was forced to rescind the test program which had been inaugurated to test the feasibility of girls in the halls. All these incidents reflect, as Brislin put it, "The ineffectiveness of individual action on the part of the halls. We've been trying to hold them down since September, but things are such a pitch right now, I just hope they wait for February." —F. B.

GRAD SCHOOL AT SAIGON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Rumors that recent changes of policy regarding graduate school deferments have seriously affected the number of applications to Notre Dame's Graduate School were denied by Fr. William A. Botzum, associate

dean of the graduate school. The new policy of the Selective Service System puts all persons who will receive their baccalaureate in June in the draft pool together ahead of the nineteen-year-olds who have no reason to be deferred. It was reported that this would cause a decrease in the number of applications for next year's graduate school. Although admitting that applications were coming in "a bit slow this year," Fr. Botzum said that there was no significant

drop. However, even though applications have not diminished significantly in number, it is as yet a moot question as to whether the change in draft policy will decrease significantly the number of those who will be able to attend graduate school. In Washington, the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States is lobbying against the change of policy on the grounds that many graduate schools will be seriously hurt if all their prospective students are drafted.



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The Last Word



THE MORAL RE-ARMAMENT (MRA) people were infesting the campus again this week like the great flu epidemic which wasn't. But unlike the flu, few were aware of it.

They came with their so young, so happy, so smiling, so blank faces and crashed the dining hall Monday night to spoil dinner (if *that* is conceivable) and to preview their traveling road show, "Up With People," which expended energy here last year.

If you've ever doubted Plato's belief that non-being exists, then catch their act sometime. Sample lyric: "We're ded-i-CA-ted! We're ded-i-CA-ted . . . to building a new ideal for the U.S.A.!" Their songs are packed with all the tremendous love, passion, and excitement of a Pat Boone, who in fact hosted their TV special a year or so ago.

Now if more proof of their talent is needed, then pick up the January number of "Pace," Moral Re-Armament's magazine, and read, "A Study in Blandness," which explains their editorial credo. Then to "Form Without Content," which tells the secret of their success over the last three years.

And don't miss the article on Notre Dame starring Fr. John "Jazzy" Dunne and Fr. J. "Mod" Burtchaell among others. The article was generally general with only one sour note, a slur on "campus publications" whom we suppose includes us although (as usual) we were never contacted.

The statement took off from a quote from Fr. Burtchaell who said, "I find an integrity among the students and I like to work with them."

"Nonetheless," said *Pace*, "there are the usual dyspeptic radicals who of course run all the campus publications and make the only news there is to print." Now was that nice? No that wasn't. It almost made us violently dyspeptic—all over *Pace*. There were a few other nothing articles but we'll skip those and go on.

Moral Re-Armament is, loosely, a "movement" according to Tom Driberg, a member of Parliament whose book, *The Mystery of Moral Re-Armament*, can be found over in the library. MRA was "founded" or rather proclaimed in 1938 when an American, Dr. Frank Buchman, announced a need for "moral rearmament."

Says Driberg: "The ethical content of MRA's teaching is summed up in

four absolutes: Absolute Honesty, Absolute Purity, Absolute Unselfishness, and Absolute Love. The two most important of its techniques are Sharing and Guidance: Sharing is the confession of sins, either privately to another member of the Group or semi-publicly in a Group meeting or 'house-party'; Guidance is believed to be obtained direct from God, especially during the morning 'quiet time' observed by all Buchmanites, when they lie on their beds or sit in silent groups, with pencil and paper, noting down the thoughts that come to them. If two groupers, on checking, find that they have received conflicting guidance, their Guidance is cross-checked by that of the leader of the Group (and ultimately, if the contradiction is not resolved, at MRA headquarters). Converts to MRA are said to have been 'changed'; evangelists are 'life-changers'.

"MRA stages World Assemblies, usually at one or other of its main centers" (in Caux, Switzerland and on Mackinac Island, off the top of Michigan's lower peninsula).

Buchman died in 1961 and his successor, Peter Howard, died five years later. Some little else is known about MRA: It is a semi-secret, multi-million dollar, international organization which has been incorporated. It has a lobby in Congress and is very, very anti-Communist. Its money apparently (no one is sure; MRA's books are sealed) comes from private sources. Its members write and produce their own movies, plays and variety shows (and publish *Pace* since 1965).

Temporarily despairing of saving Europe and Asia, the MRA has recently decided to save North America and in line with its anti-Communism, is attempting to give democracy an ideology. It uses religions depending on the country and will use people and places if it will bring them attention (e.g., Notre Dame).

Four years ago we caught their act at Lake Michigan resort. They introduced one of the girl singers as "the granddaughter of Cecil B. DeMille and the daughter of Anthony Quinn." They do that kind of thing a lot.

If Notre Dame doesn't mind being used by *Sports Illustrated* to sell magazines, that's one thing. But for *Pace* to use us to sell Moral Re-Armament, that's something less than "Absolute Honesty." ■

The facts of life.

Olds 4-4-2. Three bucket-seat models: Holiday Coupe, Sports Coupe, Convertible.

ENGINE

Type.....Rocket V-8
Bore x stroke, inches.....3.87 x 4.25
Displacement, cubic inches.....400
Compression ratio.....10.5-to-1
Bhp.....350* at 4800 rpm
Torque, lb.-ft.....440 at 3200 rpm
Carburetion.....4-bbl.

Built-in Combustion Control System provides constant carb air temperature.

Optional: Force-Air Induction System. Requires close-ratio 4-on-the-floor transmission or Turbo Hydra-Matic. 4.33-to-1 axle, 360 bhp at 5400 rpm.

Optional: Cruising package: Includes 400-CID V-8 with 2-bbl. carb, 290 bhp, 9-to-1 compression, Turbo Hydra-Matic, 2.56-to-1 axle. 325-hp Rocket 400 V-8 with 4-bbl. carb and 10.5-to-1 compression ratio teams with Turbo Hydra-Matic.

*Bhp 325 with Turbo Hydra-Matic.

DRIVE TRAIN

Transmission.....Fully synchronized, heavy-duty 3-on-the-floor with Hurst Shifter

Optional: 4-on-the-floor (close- or wide-ratio with Hurst Shifter) or Turbo Hydra-Matic floor shift.

Prop shaft.....Heavy-duty

Axle ratios (to 1)...2.56, 2.78, 3.08, 3.23, 3.42, 3.91, 4.33, 4.66

Optional: Heavy-duty axles (H.D. shafts, bearings, differential gears), 3 ratios.

CHASSIS and BODY

Suspension.....Heavy-duty. Includes heavy-duty springs and shocks, front and rear stabilizers. Dual exhausts.

Steering ratio.....24-to-1

Wheels.....Heavy-duty 14-inch with extra-wide rims

Tires.....F70x14", Nylon-Cord Wide-Oval Red-Lines

OTHER OPTIONS

Power front disc brakes. UHV Transistorized Ignition. Anti-Spin Differential. Rally Stripe. Rally Pac (clock, tach, engine gauges). Sports console. Custom Sport Steering Wheel. Radial-Ply Whitewalls. Simulated-wire and Super Stock Wheels. Special wheel discs. Others.

GENERAL

Wheelbase.....112"

Overall length.....201.6"

Overall width.....76.2"

Overall height.....52.8"

Curb wt. (lb.) Holiday Coupe.....3628

Fuel capacity (gal.).....20

Headroom (Holiday Coupe)...front 37.6"

rear 36.3"

Legroom (Holiday Coupe)....front 42.7"

rear 32.7"

Hiproom (Holiday Coupe)....front 59.5"

rear 53.0"

Tread.....front 59.0", rear 59.0"

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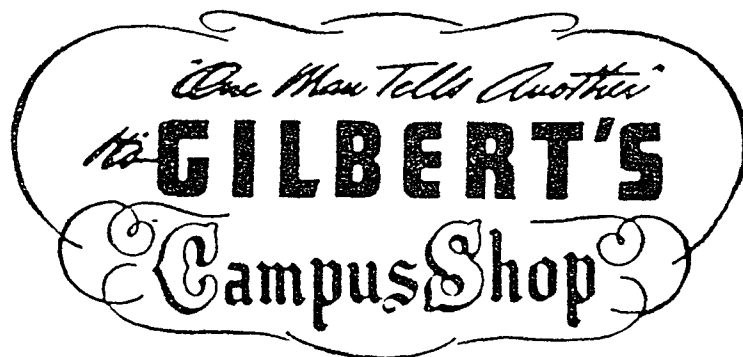


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