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JANUARY 12, 1968

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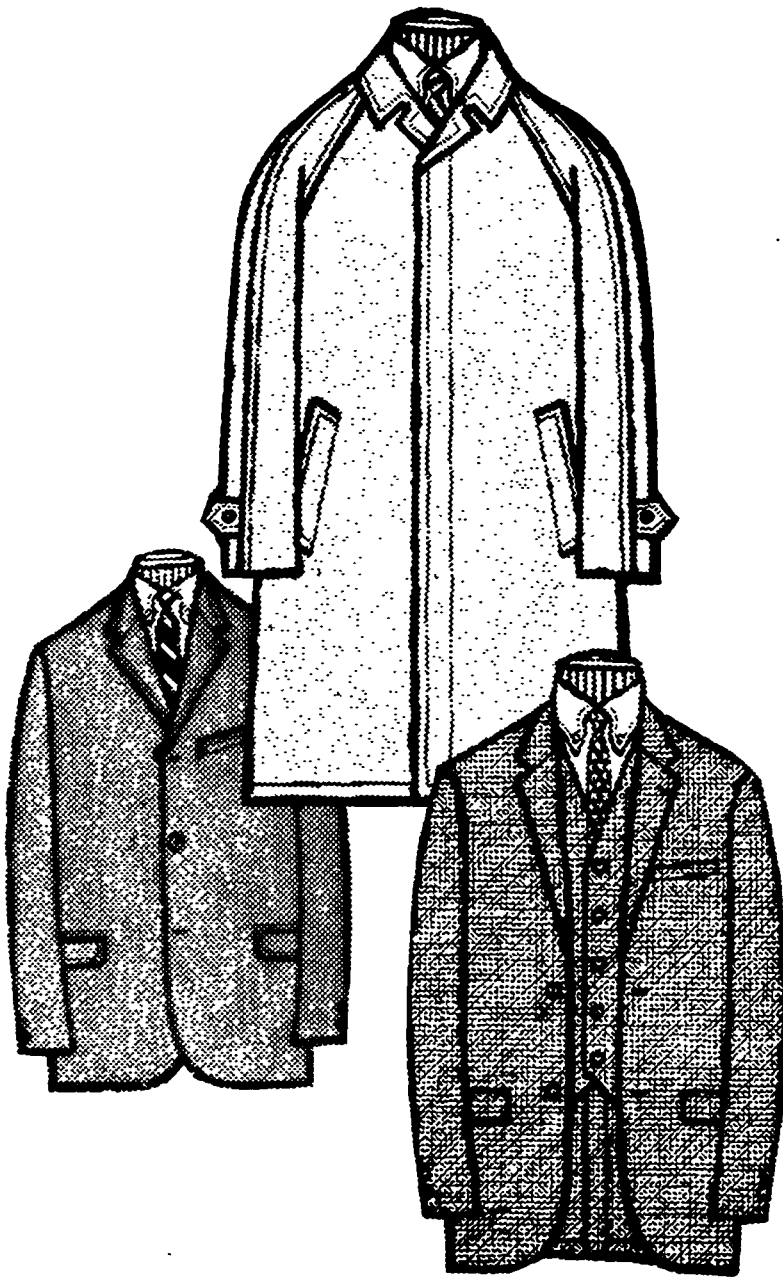
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ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME

# ***Editorials***

## **Nonessential Students**

Although protests are increasing in frequency and dissatisfaction is growing, it is evident the war in Vietnam is not about to come to a halt. Hanoi and Washington continue to issue new statements which indicate clear-cut inflexible positions. The Republican Party seems intent on not offering an alternative to the Administration's policy. Faced with an interminable war the nation needs a permanent draft policy.

Unless the present policy is changed before the summer many students now planning on entering graduate school are going to be disappointed. A proposal has been made to the National Security Council that deferments be granted to graduate students in essential fields only. The "essential" fields are natural sciences, mathematics, engineering and medicine. We question the advisability of creating such a privileged, draft-exempt group. No engineer will bring an end to poverty in the cities; no chemist will discover the formula for peace in the world. It is insane for our government to demand that the talented people in the humanities and the social sciences risk their lives in combat when these are the people who could possibly solve our nation's problems.

If the war is to continue a national draft policy is needed; but such a policy should not needlessly weaken the nation. It is essential to have capable men in all fields.

—R.M.

## The Bookstore Revisited

We recognize that profits from the Bookstore contribute to the operating budget of the University and because of this we feel profiting from the alumni and tourist trade is not in itself unacceptable; glassware, sweatshirts, jackets, jewelry and the like, being primarily tourist traps, are quite susceptible to high markups and to this we have no objections. But students and faculty are another matter. The Bookstore may not be overcharging its patrons, but its no bargain basement discount store either.

A solution exists and has proved effective, as evidenced in the story in Campus, at innumerable universities: the cooperative bookstore. Under such a system the student body reaps benefits while the tourist trade remains intact. Rebates paid periodically on appropriate purchases made by students would effectively lower the prices of essentials purchased, while such items as those featured in the catalog, since they are bought primarily by visitors, would remain unaffected.

Clearly a cooperative bookstore is desirable but to establish such a store the cooperation of the manager of the bookstore will be needed. We find discouraging the most unreceptive attitude of Brother Moran. The SCHOLASTIC feels student government, the faculty and the Administration should exert all their influence to implement the establishment of such a store.

—J.G.

## Cop Out

The course evaluation program proposed by the Student Course and Teacher Evaluation committee raises serious questions about the meaning of student evaluation. We are completely in favor of students being given the opportunity to evaluate their courses and to make this information accessible to others. This is the very meaning of education. But we doubt whether the committee's supposedly objective questionnaire circulated this week adequately fulfills this need. While the questionnaire might reveal some factual information about teachers and their courses, by expressed intent the questionnaire will be incapable of truly "evaluating" a particular course. For according to Clark Stanton, the chairman of the committee, the questionnaire consists of "uni-dimensional multiple-choice questions" with a "stress upon objectivity, i.e., the elimination of handling and editing results of the test." But it is precisely the "handling and editing" that will constitute the success of the questionnaire. Mr. Stanton has abdicated the editorial responsibility and therefore the interpretation in favor of the computer.

We feel that student evaluation is necessarily a highly subjective matter. We regard this subjectivity to be a good thing, not as a necessary evil. In their call for accuracy, for "90 percent cooperation from the students" in filling out their questionnaire, the committee insults the individuality of each student by asking him to place his mark "in the box provided on the answer sheet." These marks will not be processed by another individual who might be sensitive to their meaning but by the impersonal computer which will spew forth the results expressed in terms of percentages and standard deviations. This statistical procedure may be justified for the molecular collision of ideal gases but it is absurd to apply it to the preferences of human beings. Student evaluation is not a "uni-dimensional" affair.

If they feel competent enough to do so, we suggest that the Student Course and Teacher Evaluation committee revise their questionnaire to include this subjective element and make it the focus of their evaluation. Otherwise their committee is an empty gesture.

—J.M.

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## CAMPUS

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# SCHOLASTIC

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# Letters

## BEAUTY AND CHARM

EDITOR:

Recently your journal ran an article on campus planning and beauty — good but not strong enough. The steady decline of amenity, beauty, charm and variety on this campus is tragic — because it is so unnecessary. This campus, I suspect, is designed by the grounds crew. There are so many things wrong — and planned wrong for the future — that unless we have more militancy from all sources, your pages were the first, this will not be a fit place for humans. For instance, the lack of a “downtown” for a community of 8,000, the destruction of the lakes by building Moreau and the Retreat House, the New Quad with its library — designed I am sure by a firm specializing in airports, the separation of the post office from the Bookstore — which was a beginning of a downtown — the new dorms. The circle is a pit for demolition derby enthusiasts. Three things must be done:

- (1) Stop all building until we have a plan that combines function and amenity.
- (2) build a downtown in the old fieldhouse with stores, movies, tea houses, coffee shops, repair shops, etc.
- (3) Put in an outdoor restaurant and coffee shop in front of the library with umbrellas, tables, balloons, etc. — where people can congregate and enjoy one another — Notre Dame has few places where one can just watch people who are the most interesting of beings — the porches of Sorin, LaFortune and Main Bldg., but there aren't enough people passing there to make it interesting at these places — that's why we need a downtown. Build an indoor restaurant and conversation pit over the wasted space of the second floor of the library — with a greenhouse and an outside exhibit of flora and fauna which Notre Dame abounded in at one time, witness the trees in the old main quad, but which are going fast.

Please keep raising this issue of beauty, amenity, variety, charm — places where people will want to congregate when they feel the need for being with other people and places of privacy—being alone with nature or man-made beauty when they want to be alone. You have started something of great importance — thank you.

John W. Houck  
Dept. of Management

## THE PARIETAL PROPOSAL

EDITOR:

In the December 15 issue of the *SCHOLASTIC* the article on “Drawing the Battle Lines Over Parietals” mentions that I, as rector of Alumni Hall, was forced by administrative pressure to cause the repealing of the Hall Council's proposal on parietal hours.

As a matter of fact, I was not coerced by any member of the Administration in this matter. The Hall Council's document on parietal hours was a proposal, just that and only that. I personally submitted the proposal to the Vice President of Student Affairs. It was not acceptable. I then informed the hall that the University regulations on parietal hours still stand as published in the *Student Manual*.

Contrary to statements in the *SCHOLASTIC*, there was no administrative pressure put on me, nor were there threats of expulsion leveled against Alumni Hall residents.

(Rev.) Joseph E. O'Neill, C.S.C.  
Rector—Alumni Hall

## AFTER LEAVING VIETNAM

EDITOR:

I graduated from Notre Dame in 1964. While at Notre Dame I particularly enjoyed being a member of one of Notre Dame's three fraternities, specifically, the NROTC. Our officers occasionally wore white socks with their uniforms, and we generally wore “Beat Navy” buttons on our uniforms the week before the Notre Dame-Navy game. I graduated with certain assumptions about the organization which I was to immediately join.

In October 1965 the USS Duncan (DDR 874) to which I was assigned participated in shore bombardment of South Vietnam. One of our targets assigned was a domestic water buffalo which we destroyed as “Viet Cong livestock.” A second was a peasant who, since he lived in an area in which there were some Viet Cong, was designated as a target to us. He attempted to hide in a tree — identified, perhaps erroneously, as a walnut tree — on which we dropped twenty-seven 5-inch shells. During the following week the leading topic of humor aboard ship was the reaction of the farmer hiding in the walnut tree. A parody of the “Twelve Days of Christmas,” entitled “The Twelve Days of Shore Bombardment” mentioned “two water buffalo” and “a Viet Cong in a walnut tree.” It was suggested that the gun mounts involved paint a water buffalo and a walnut tree on their sides.

This is representative of the experiences of members of all services

during all stages of the war. One finds moral questioning while in the service very difficult indeed. In retrospect I feel that for which I share responsibility to be morally no different than the bombing of Rotterdam in 1940 or the killing of hostages by the SS. The operative principle that it is better for 100 civilians to die than for one enemy to escape has the same moral recommendation as a pogrom.

As citizens we have the responsibility of questioning the right of the United States to kill noncombatants as a means to a political end. I would further suggest that it is incumbent upon the members of the service groups to do what I did not — to examine the precise nature of the “dues” of their gentlemen's associations. As a beginning I recommend “Our Air War,” Jan. 4, 1968 edition of *The New York Review of Books*, and Mary McCarthy's *Vietnam*, which was also serialized in the same journal.

Jonathan Dull  
Berkeley, California

## MULTIPLE CHOICE EVALUATION

EDITOR:

I am *not* willing to cooperate in the proposed questionnaire scheme concerning course and teacher evaluation.

I have no objection to student evaluation of courses and teachers. It is both natural and inevitable that students evaluate their courses and teachers. It is, furthermore, natural that students communicate their thoughts in these matters to one another and to those teachers with the good sense to listen. One mode of such communication might well be in the form of a course evaluation booklet.

But I have serious objections to the mode of evaluation you propose. The statistical manipulation of questionnaire responses such as you propose assumes a numerical rather than a proportional equality of the respondents, a condition not met either in the student body as a whole or in my classes.

Secondly, the use of “unidimensional multiple-choice questions” with a “stress on objectivity” in treating the results rests upon a pseudo-scientific notion of man, his intelligence, and his relationships that is today producing a substantial variety of psychopathological reactions against just this sort of unidimensional rationalism. In layman's language, I have not yet subjected anyone in my courses to the humiliation of a tic-tac-toe examination and I do not pro-

(Continued on page 32)



## THE ORDEAL OF COURSE SELECTION REVISITED

The semi-annual task of semester course selections for registration has been, for most, an ordeal in which one must make decisions based ordinarily on second-hand information and haphazard guesswork. For this reason the planned Student Course and Teacher Evaluation (SCATE) is being formed in the hope that objectively summarized information and opinion will hopefully remove some of the doubt in course judgments.

According to SCATE chairman Clark Stanton, an Arts and Letters senior, the course evaluation is to be "both an informational guide and a help for the teacher to upgrade his work." It will cover about 190 courses throughout the four colleges, with particular concentration on liberal arts and business administration. The choice of courses to be evaluated in science and engineering is being left to the college senators and science clubs. Stanton stated that this particular selection is intended as a "guideline, for majors in choosing elective courses that they, primarily, would be interested in." The evaluation itself is in the form of an objective questionnaire, which was distributed in many of the classes involved on Wednesday. The answers will be statistically analyzed by the 1107 computer, and the results, to be presented next semester, will be used to aid in course selections for the following fall semester. The questionnaire, as Stanton views it, is "predominantly a teacher evaluation, but also, to a lesser extent, it covers texts, assignments, labs, etc." Implicitly included in the 27 questions is also an evaluation of the student: "This is designed to gauge the student's own interests and work. In short, it will determine his relationship to the educational process."

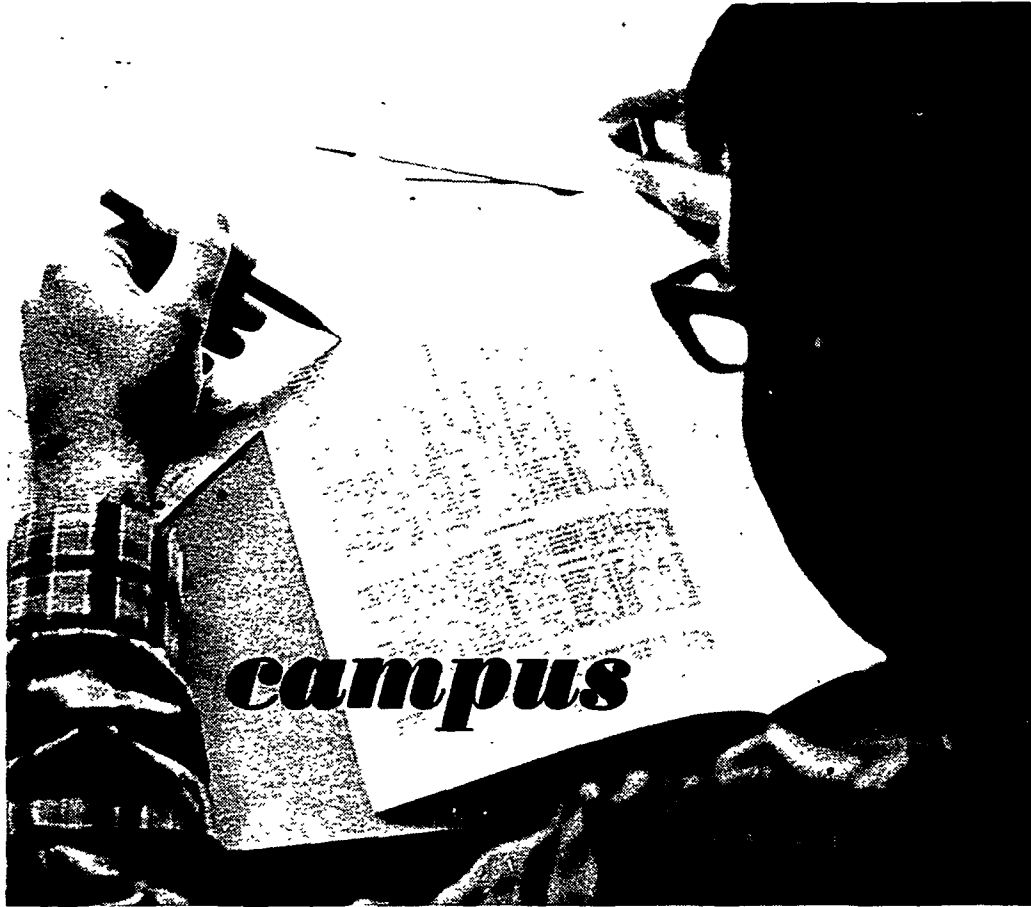
The reasons for SCATE's existence have been contested among students and faculty members ever since the committee was first organized. According to John Moore, staff member and Arts and Letters senator, SCATE's purpose is three-fold; to enable the student "to organize his

thoughts about each of his classes," to provide "constructive criticism of professors and courses," and, finally, to give the student "a source of information which will enable them to make more intelligent and more fruitful decisions." Stanton sees an inherent need in the educational process. "We've got a problem because we have to upgrade some of the courses here. Many of the teachers

ever, I would have to wait and see what the instrument of evaluation is, and how the students will respond." He also stated that the sociology department has been using a similar objective evaluation of its particular courses.

One of the biggest potential problems now facing SCATE is from those who haven't returned the course summaries. Stanton said that: "We

don't know whether this is due to simple oversight in some cases, or to deeper objections. This could possibly be a big reaction against the evaluation." The main "objections" against SCATE seem to be centered around both student qualifications for judgment, and the form of the evaluation itself. Particularly in the areas of science and technology, there is, indeed, the valid question of whether a student is capable of judging either an established discipline or a man who has had years of experience in a particular field. This opinion is a prominent one in the schools of science and



realize that this is needed, too."

How does the faculty react to this stated need? As a preliminary to the student question sheet, the faculty members involved were given forms in which their course aims and requirements could be stated. Approximately 200 forms were issued, and there has been about a 50% return from the faculty. According to SCATE, the majority of those who returned them were quite willing to go along with the evaluation. Two of those who consented were Dr. Bernard Norling, head of the History department, and Sociology Professor Robert Vasoli. Dr. Norling said that it was "worth trying. If it is done seriously, it can be a great help. He mentioned, however, that students, while being pretty good judges of lectures, are not right all of the time. "There are some courses that are not so appealing as others, but if you sweat through them, you can get a lot out of them." Dr. Vasoli's approval was qualified by the fact that the faculty members had seen only samples of the questions. "I consented to the evaluation process. Before I can say anything about it, how-

engineering.

The second, and most prominent, complaint is against the objective method of SCATE. The main dissenter, in this respect, is Dr. Edward Goerner, an associate professor of government. He pointed out that SCATE is "based on an assumption of arithmetic equality among students. My objection is to the statistical basis of the evaluation." Dr. Goerner mentioned both fear of criticism, and ignorance of the type of objectivity: "They've been trying to do course evaluations for a long time, and nobody wants to step on toes. Thus, they either do nothing or try a pseudo-objective approach. In the latter, though, we don't know *who* does the responding. If 30 percent of the guys say a course is poor, we have no idea of who the 30 percent are." Dr. Goerner also felt the need for controversy: "If different groups publish their subjective findings, that might make people mad, but at least it will stimulate further thought. If 100 percent of the guys say a course is excellent, then it must be awfully boring."





THE BOOKSTORE: SHARING THE WEALTH?

When asked about this question of objectivity, Stanton re-affirmed SCATE's approach. He said that the committee extensively examined 50 schools that had successfully used an objective method. SCATE has also been consulting the psychology department, and they favor the SCATE method. Stanton pointed out that: "A subjective essay evaluation, like Harvard's, is like *TIME* magazine. It's read for fun, but not for serious critiques. We mentioned this to the psychology department, and they said that Harvard's method would not be useful in meeting the needs that this objective evaluation would cover."

The final success, or failure, of SCATE rests on the students themselves. John Moore, perhaps, best expressed the need for student response: "A 90% return is needed to insure statistical accuracy, so the evaluation, obviously, depends on the students' conscientiousness in returning the questionnaires."

— R. S.

#### GETTING SERVICED

"The bookstore is for the service of the students and faculty." So says Brother Conan Moran, the manager of the Hammes Notre Dame Bookstore. "We're not dedicated to making a profit."

Despite this, Brother Moran rejected a *SCHOLASTIC* proposal last week for establishing a cooperative-type bookstore on campus. Such a store would give back to the participating students and faculty a percentage of the store's profits. Similar operations already exist at Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Texas, Stanford, and the Universities of Wisconsin and Washington.

The co-op at Stanford University is

a non-profit organization under faculty control; a board of thirty faculty members, representative of the entire faculty, manages the store. William Kimball, chairman of the store, contacted in Palo Alto, told the *SCHOLASTIC* that the co-op gives an eight percent reduction on the price of each article. In this way the store is able to remain non-profit, and thus qualify as tax-exempt. The store, though it is not a part of the university, pays no royalty to the school (which incidentally supplies the building), for the use of the Stanford monogram and seal.

The Princeton U-Store, a co-op managed privately by townspeople, pays approximately 10 percent return when the student brings in his cash register receipts at the end of the semester. A student pays a \$10 fee when he joins the co-op, but it is refunded upon graduation. A similar system is used at the University of Kansas although, said Chancellor W. Clark Wescoe, "Ours is a modified system for our own case."

Membership in the Harvard Co-op, which has branches serving Radcliffe and MIT, is open to all students and faculty at the three schools for a one dollar a year fee. The Co-op gives an eight percent return on cash purchases and six percent on charges.

At the University of Texas, Emmett Redford, who manages the store, reports a rebate of 13 percent on all purchases this year. The rate varies according to how much profit is made. University Chancellor Norman Hackerman explained when consulted that the store is run by a board appointed by the University, composed of four faculty members and four students.

Yale, like Harvard, asks a one dol-

lar per year membership fee, and gives a return based upon their profits. Nine and a half percent was returned on charge purchases last year, and 11 percent on cash purchases, said Charles Willoughby, manager.

Brother Moran told the *SCHOLASTIC* that he believes the reason co-ops at Harvard and Princeton are able to give a rebate is because they are "full-fledged department stores" and "do a small part of their volume, percentage wise, in books." Investigation however, turned up the fact that Stanford's co-op does 73 percent of its volume in texts and other school supplies. Texas does 50 percent of its business in books, Yale 30 percent.

Associate Professor of Economics Dennis J. Dugan feels that the advantages of a co-op, from the student's point of view, are that it "gives the student a chance to take part in the profits of the store, and provides an incentive for him to buy more," knowing that he will be getting about 10 percent of what he spends back. The only thing weighing against the co-op system here, according to Dugan, is that "the University is running the bookstore as a profit making endeavor," and presumably would have to make up this income elsewhere if it were removed.

Fr. Jerome Wilson, Vice-President for Business Affairs, says that it costs \$15 million a year to run the University, and only \$9 million comes from student fees. Some of the \$6 million comes from bookstore profits on student essentials like textbooks and basic school supplies.

Professor Dugan expressed surprise that graduate students are not given a discount on texts, and that the discount given to faculty is "only 10 percent, which is very minimal." Dugan suggested that it would be a good idea to have Business Administration students manage the store (similar to the system in use at Texas) for the experience it would give them.

Brother Moran said, "A senior business student couldn't run this store, although he would be very helpful." So helpful, in fact, that Brother is willing to hire any student who will show up for work on schedule. The bookstore already employs four or five students he added . . . as stockboys. But the manager predicted, "If the students took over, this store would be in the red within a year."

Brother Moran admitted to a 20 percent profit on new textbooks, but his markup appears to be higher on used texts. A book purchased this fall for \$9 would be bought back by the store a year later for \$4.50. And how

(Continued on page 12)

## FR. JOHN McGRATH AND HIS NEW CAMPUS

Traditionally, Catholic women's colleges have been the refuges of concerned parents desiring a "safe" place to keep their daughters sheltered from bad influences and new ideas between high school and preferably an early marriage to some respectable boy also of the middle class. Lodged in a wilderness of burnt pines and marble statues; benevolent and severe nuns; scholastic theology mixed with a little art history and occasional contact with the boys across the road, St. Mary's at best has often been characterized as an institution of higher yearning.

In the last month, much has been done to remodel The Belles of St. Mary. With some bitter regrets and a sigh of relief, Sister Mary Grace was not so gracefully released as President of S.M.C. A joint commission comprised of the faculties of St. Mary's and Notre Dame has been established to study a possible merger between the two schools and Heald, Hobson and Associates, a consultant firm from New York, has arrived to research S.M.C.'s existing faculties and to suggest some remedies. But perhaps most importantly of all, Father John McGrath has been appointed as interim President of St. Mary's.

In assuming his new position, Father McGrath brings with him a varied but impressive background. Before his ordination, Father McGrath received his B.A. and law degree from Duquesne University. From 1947 to 1950, he was a practicing attorney in Pittsburgh. In 1954, he received his canon law degree from Catholic University. At Catholic University, he served as dean of students, an administrator of the law school, and was a staff editor of the new *Catholic Encyclopedia*. At times, Father McGrath has been quite outspoken in his effort to ensure that Catholic universities meet the requirements of a pluralistic society. In his recently published book, *Catholic Institutions in the United States*, Father McGrath argues that since educational institutions are chartered as corporations under American law and are not owned by the sponsoring body, Catholic colleges are governed by civil and not canon law. Consequently, Catholic colleges are serving the public and not the Church and to serve the public best the board of trustees must be composed of persons from all areas which the institutions serve.

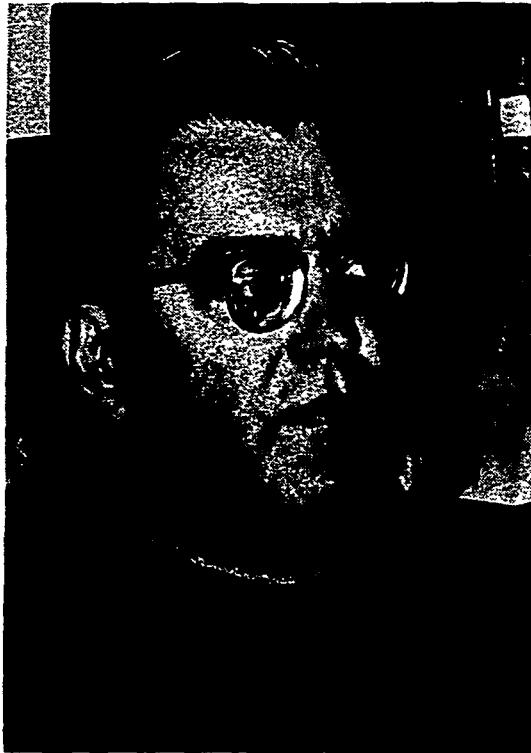
**SCHOLASTIC:** Why were you picked as acting President of St. Mary's?

**Father McGrath:** Actually, there is no

secret about that. I had known the Sisters since last spring. I had worked closely with the Sisters on the changes in their hospitals concerning the board and trustees, I helped them on their general charter last summer, and I just recently gave a speech here several weeks back. So consequently, I have known them for quite some time.

**SCHOLASTIC:** Yes, the *National Catholic Reporter* was very complimentary about your oratory. Perhaps your speaking ability won them over.

**Father McGrath:** I was appointed the next day. But seriously, the Sisters' told me at the time that they were considering bringing in Heald, Hobson and Associates to do a major study of the college.



**SCHOLASTIC:** So this was all the nuns' idea?

**Father McGrath:** Yes, they wanted to bring Heald, Hobson and Associates in to submit a report to the board of trustees.

**SCHOLASTIC:** Have they done work for other universities?

**Father McGrath:** Yes. They did a study for Barat College and are in the process of a major undertaking for the Catholic University of America.

**SCHOLASTIC:** What are you looking for in this study?

**Father McGrath:** The future. Nobody knows what the answers are. If they did, we wouldn't need Heald, Hobson to research the place. What the Sisters wanted was an interim president that could oversee the study and follow its development.

**SCHOLASTIC:** But what answers are you looking for?

**Father McGrath:** What should a women's college be? Is there such a thing as a Catholic college? Can a wom-



en's college exist as an independent entity?

**SCHOLASTIC:** What are your duties as acting President?

**Father McGrath:** I am President of the university that's all. I do everything that any other president would do, plus having Heald, Hobson floating around.

**SCHOLASTIC:** How extensive a study will this be?

**Father McGrath:** It will start from the board of trustees and it will go right down to the grounds keepers.

**SCHOLASTIC:** When will the study be completed?

**Father McGrath:** I would hope the study would be completed by May or June. The report will go to the board of trustees. It will cost St. Mary's a fortune to bring them in — in the neighborhood of fifty thousand dollars. They are doing a wonderful job at Catholic University. I've seen them operate. Actually, when you say Heald, Hobson, you're talking about one of the best consultant firms in the country.

**SCHOLASTIC:** Then they are operating on their own? You are not giving them things to look for?

**Father McGrath:** You don't prepare for Heald, Hobson as you would for an accreditation agency. Their study will be conducted on how we exist now. What Heald, Hobson is doing is asking the hard questions. The student body, faculty, administration will all be wrapped up in this thing.

**SCHOLASTIC:** Your contract is only for a year. Is that as long as you intend to stay?

**Father McGrath:** Yes, I intend to return to Catholic University in the spring of '69.

**SCHOLASTIC:** Will you be replaced by a nun?

**Father McGrath:** It would be ridiculous to speculate what the qualifications of the new president will be because we don't know what St. Mary's will be.

**SCHOLASTIC:** What about merger?

**Father McGrath:** I'm not allowed to use that word.

**SCHOLASTIC:** Cooperation?

**Father McGrath:** This will be the work of the dual committees that will be reporting to Father Hesburgh and



myself. From there, a decision will be made.

SCHOLASTIC: Do you think a small Catholic women's college is a viable institution?

*Father McGrath:* Look at the handwriting on the wall. You've got Radcliffe tied in to Harvard, the co-ex program of Trinity College and Catholic University in Washington, etc. Of course, Vassar and Yale recently got a divorce. This is a thing that is going on all over the country. In Washington, D.C., the five universities there have a consortium where they share graduate facilities. The trend of institutions across the country is to strengthen through cooperation.

SCHOLASTIC: Do you foresee Notre Dame affiliating with a federation of colleges — such as Barat and Rosary?

*Father McGrath:* You're asking me to get out my crystal ball, but indeed it is a possibility — and a strong one. It could only strengthen Notre Dame.

SCHOLASTIC: But wouldn't S.M.C. lose their exclusive position?

*Father McGrath:* It could change the "dating game" if that is what you mean. But besides this, it will only strengthen both institutions. I might add that cooperation will be encouraged with the University of Indiana extension and other colleges in the area.

SCHOLASTIC: Can St. Mary's exist as strictly being a Catholic college?

*Father McGrath:* S.M.C. will always be a Catholic college. The idea that Catholic colleges should secularize themselves in sheer nonsense.

SCHOLASTIC: Why's this?

*Father McGrath:* Every college exists for one purpose — the pursuit of truth. I am committed to the proposition that there are two forms of truth: what can be learned by the intellect and the fact that God intervened in history. I believe there is much to be learned in the revelation Christ made. And Catholic institutions must remain in the academic marketplace precisely because there are these two forms of truth. However, Catholic institutions do not exist as monasteries to protect the faith and morals of their students, but to pursue truth in both fields.

SCHOLASTIC: You say that Catholic education has a place in the education marketplace. Do you think that the educational marketplace feels that there is a place for Catholic education?

*Father McGrath:* Not only do they believe it but they are committed to it. Our country's strength and progress have been precisely because it is pluralistic.

SCHOLASTIC: Would you consider S.M.C. a great educational institution?

*Father McGrath:* It's a good one. I wouldn't consider N.D. "great" as of yet. But Notre Dame has made tremendous strides under Father Hesburgh and you can look forward to it becoming a great university. St. Mary's future will always be tied in with Notre Dame and as Notre Dame becomes a great university, St. Mary's will become a great Catholic women's college.

SCHOLASTIC: Then you see S.M.C.'s future as dependent upon Notre Dame?

*Father McGrath:* Well, it would seem that this has been the case for the last hundred years.

SCHOLASTIC: But it has been only in the last few years that S.M.C. and N.D. have set up any type of co-ex program.

*Father McGrath:* Since World War II, there has been not only a population explosion but there has also been a knowledge explosion. The idea of a liberal arts college is to get a student a comprehensive course of study on the undergraduate level so he can decide where he wants to go to specialize. A small liberal arts college can't have a faculty large enough with a small student body to offer a comprehensive education.

SCHOLASTIC: That statement implies many questions. Do you intend to increase your student body? Your faculty and physical plant?

*Father McGrath:* Ask me those questions when Heald, Hobson is finished.

SCHOLASTIC: In this project are you sort of a pioneer? Are there any Catholic institutions that have set a precedent which you are following?

*Father McGrath:* No one has set an example for us. But I am sure there are many Catholic institutions that

will be watching N.D. and S.M.C. to see how we handle the problems we have been discussing.

SCHOLASTIC: How do you think that Catholic institutions can participate more directly in national and community affairs?

*Father McGrath:* I think we are already participating. I just think we should get in deeper.

SCHOLASTIC: In what way?

*Father McGrath:* Poverty programs, tutoring programs. I think we should be far more interested in CILA and the Peace Corps, the Appalachia program, VISTA, civil rights, Vietnam and the war. These are all topics we should be concerned with and I think that Catholic institutions can contribute a dimension to these areas that perhaps we could not find anywhere else.

SCHOLASTIC: Do you intend to give student government more leeway over things such as hours, etc.?

*Father McGrath:* The students can have all the authority they are responsible for. Yesterday, some girls came to me and asked if they could smoke in the girls' dining room. This is their dining room, I don't care if they smoke in it or not. So now they are smoking in the dining hall. I don't intend to decide things that the students can and must decide for themselves.

SCHOLASTIC: We remember at Catholic University last year that when a teacher was fired the students took things into their own hands and demonstrated. How much freedom should students be given in determining their own education?

*Father McGrath:* As much as they are competent. For example, take a freshman taking up the study of physics. If he could completely determine his pursuit of study and know everything about physics, why have a faculty?

SCHOLASTIC: In closing, Father McGrath, what do you see as the major phenomenon in Catholic education today?

*Father McGrath:* That truth as pursued through the intellect is a goal in itself. In the nineteenth century Catholics were in an era of the Blaine Amendment, the Ku Klux Klan, and the Know-Nothing. Because of this overt hostility, Catholic institutions of learning became little more than ghettos of the Faith. This situation is no longer applicable to our accelerating and pluralistic society. As our environment changes, it is necessary that we change with it and perhaps influence and contribute to that change.

— J. G., J. W.

## Campus

(Continued from page 9)

much would it be resold for? "Sev . . . six dollars," said Brother.

Referring to general school supplies which downtown stores usually carry cheaper than the bookstore (see *SCHOLASTIC*, November 3), Brother protested flatly, "You must compare our prices only with other bookstores." He added later in the interview, "We cannot compete with such stores as Osco's." He would not say why, however.

Brother Moran finally resorts to emphasizing that the store is here to provide a service, and is "as good as those at the major universities in the area," notably Indiana, Michigan State, Purdue, and Michigan. When finally pinned down to why he opposed a co-op, he asked in return, "Do you think the students would put the savings to good use? Usually the local tavern owner gains most."

Brother Moran continued by saying, "I don't see the great overall advantage of a co-op. I feel the student gains more to his general good this way."

Charles Willoughby, manager of the Yale bookstore and acquainted with the Hammes Notre Dame Bookstore, when consulted said the Bookstore was "economically in a position to change to a co-op" if so desired. "The only question to be decided," he remarked, "is whether you want the University to take the profits or have them go to the students."

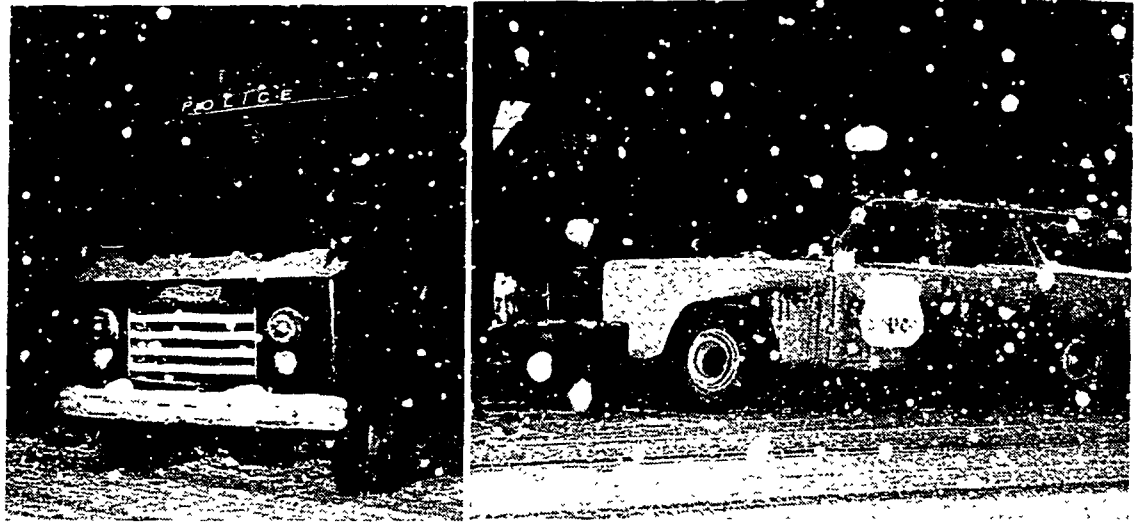
—B. H., S. N.

### SOUTH BEND POLICE PROTECTION

In its short lifetime of six weeks the Delphic Oracle, South Bend's controversial psychedelic night club, has seen such difficulties as to approach the absurd. When the police started coming through the door Saturday night, however, it was worse than that. The arrest of three of its managers, Eddie Kurtz, Mike Bowler and Denny Lopez, during the raid was the culmination of the opposition which has arise towards the establishment since its inception.

Eddie Kurtz, Mike Bowler, and Denny Lopez were arrested, taken to police headquarters, and booked on charges of violating city fire and health ordinances. They were not informed of the nature of their offenses until they were bailed out.

The arresting officers "ambled up towards the band . . . and told us we were closed because of operating without a license," related John Fleming, projectionist at the Oracle. This was the stand taken by the police until the three posted bond, at which



AT THE DELPHIC ORACLE: PADDY WAGON, K-9 CORPS WAGON . . .

time the fire and health violations were made out.

After being herded into the paddy wagon, stripped of their valuables, and searched for weapons, the three were brought to city jail and locked in a cell for approximately a half-hour until their lawyer arrived. The trio were jailed for alleged violations of City Fire Ordinance 4955-67 and City Health Ordinance Code 1949, Chapter 13, Section 4. These ordinances are from the 1949 code, which was repealed and superseded by the 1962 statutes, according to a lawyer consulted.

The raid was described as being on the order of "an inspection to see if the premises were in violation of city regulations." The police department would give no figures on how many officers were involved, but numerous witnesses credit the Saturday night "inspection" with involving approximately fifteen officers, including plain clothesmen, uniformed officers, narcotics agents, a fire marshal, and at least two dogs which were kept in reserve. All this was in spite of a 1967 Supreme Court ruling which states that a building, fire or health inspector must have a warrant to inspect any premises suspected of violating regulations. The police showed no warrants to enter or to arrest, though they were asked to produce them.

The Oracle's troubles with building codes are not new. When they originally applied for a dancing license they were inspected and an electrician was consulted about the corrections to be made. The city then dug up a statute to require the night club to install more toilets. After the work was done, another inspector showed up to condemn the work approved by the earlier inspector and give a list of about ten instructions. Oracle manager Eddie Kurtz said, "I don't know what all they wanted, but they had a lot of beefs."

Securing the license was not the end of the Oracle's problems. One

night around Christmas the place was broken into and vandalized. Drums were broken and the walls were adorned with obscenities. There are no suspects in this matter yet.

Then, when the proprietors went to renew the dancing license for 1968, the secretary at the city office, upon noticing the license was made out for the Delphic Oracle, consulted her superiors and finally informed Kurtz that the building would have to be inspected again, less than a month from the time of the last inspection. A lawyer acquainted with the procedures and statutes involved said, "The normal policy is to simply take the fee for license renewal and stamp the license '1968.'" Kurtz described the operation as "a lot of blatantly obvious red tape."

What of the future of the Oracle? The three will appear for arraignment at five o'clock today and will enter a



. . . AND THE BUST.



plea of "not guilty." They will try to re-open this weekend, stated Dennis Lopez.

In the meantime, the muggings and other assaults upon Notre Dame students which took place during December have not resulted in any arrests or convictions according to Chief Thomas McNaughton of the South Bend Police. In a special interview with SCHOLASTIC reporters, the Chief said that his department knew that the assaults and muggings were committed by four Negro youths whose identity is uncertain as of yet. The police feel that the youths live in the environs of the University and have questioned several suspects, and although the questioning has not led to any legal action, the Chief believes that it has deterred any similar behaviour.

About a dozen assaults were reported in the neighborhood of the University, and although two were on paper boys, the remainder were upon Notre Dame students. According to the Chief, this prompted his department to patrol likely trouble spots with detectives in Notre Dame jackets. However, this effort which required the lavish and liberal cooperation of the Bookstore in lending the jackets did not result in anything concrete.

It might, in fact, appear that the South Bend police are, as Chief McNaughton claims, understaffed after all. Any force that feels it must send a paddy wagon, a K-9 squad, narcotics agents, plain clothesmen, patrolmen and a fire inspector to check the plumbing at a light show in the middle of its Saturday night business might indeed not have enough men to protect Notre Dame students from being robbed at gun-point only several hundred yards from their University.

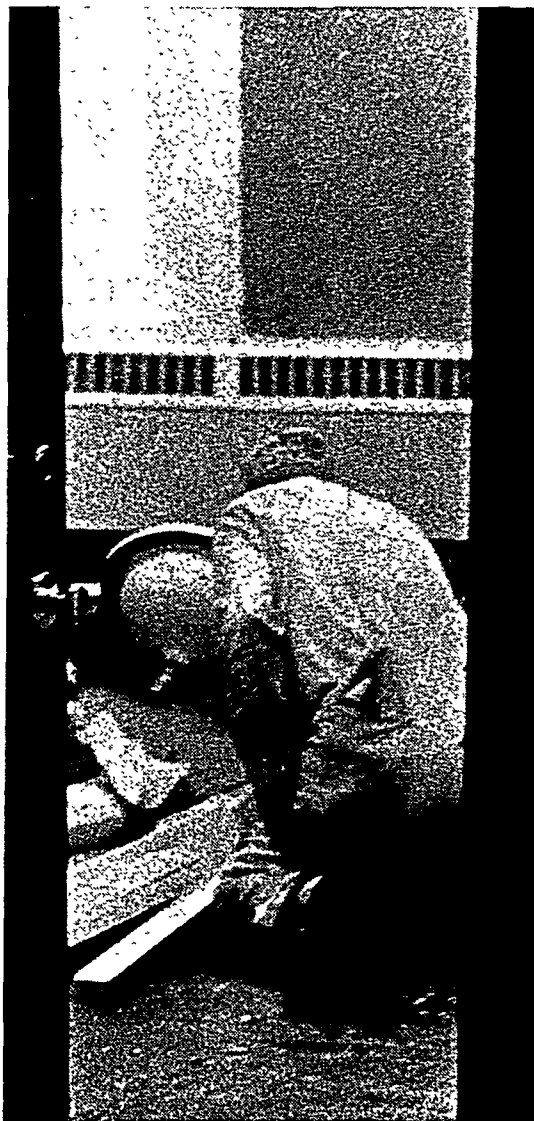
— B.H., T.P.

### THE PROBLEM WITH MAINTENANCE

"We try to cater to the whims of the students; if they want something done, within reason, we'll do it for them." This comment by Maintenance Director Edward Lyon, is an attempt to explain the inherent problems which face his much-maligned maintenance men. "When you go by a maintenance man sitting in a room smoking a cigarette, it might very well be that his partner is downstairs turning off a water main so that they can replace a washer."

Mr. Lyon is convinced that the main problem facing his department is a lack of sufficient funds. "We try to run a conservative operation; we haven't expanded our work crews for 13 years, while the University has

grown immensely." He adds that other areas of University life would be affected if he requested a larger budget. "Either the faculty or research would be seriously impinged by allocating more funds to us." He continues, "I think our boys do remarkably well, when compared with independent maintenance contractors." Communication difficulties arise too from the inability of some workers to relate the problems they face, according to Bernard Peczkowski, assistant director of maintenance. "There may be



CATERING TO WHIMS

problems in the buildings, but some of the foreign maids just can't tell us what is wrong."

Surprised that the students are sometimes less than satisfied with his department, Mr. Lyon states that the quality of their work reflects their years of experience at the University. He adds, "Since we guarantee our employees 52 weeks a year of work, most are reluctant to leave. Even so, due to our lower pay scale, we are constantly in need of competent workmen."

Mr. Lyon asserts also that outside pressures in the construction and maintenance industry reflect themselves in his department's work. "If we have a job in the planning stages, and are allotted a certain budget, rising costs of materials could stall a project for

as long as six months." He cited the 67,000 dollars spent to rewire Morrissey Hall last year as a prime example. "We are hoping to procure the necessary funds this year to rewire Lyons and Howard Halls, and to replace the plumbing in Sorin Hall. We realize that these jobs should have been done a long time ago, but again, the funds have to come from somewhere, and no philanthropist wants to have his name on a plumbing fixture."

Apparently, Mr. Lyon has little control over his final budget. With optimistic hindsight, the University considers which jobs are necessary, and allows the funds to pass through for them. "We concentrate on those jobs which, left undone, might endanger life and limb." He added, however, that many Alumni contribute specifically for renovation of existing buildings, presumably, he concludes, "because they know how bad the conditions were when they were here."

Commenting on the maid service which this University enjoys, Mr. Lyon commented that their presence helps his department with its newly initiated preventive maintenance system. "If one of them sees something broken or not working properly, they are to report it to our department. Little things have the tendency to grow into big things, and then major overhauls are necessary. This, we hope, will forestall that possibility." When asked if the possibility exists of dropping the maid service, Mr. Lyon invoked a phrase attributed to Father Wilson. "If we take something away from the students, we have to give them something in return." Mr. Lyon did not go on to elaborate on what that something might be.

The little white cards which were scotch-taped to everyone's wall compliments of the maintenance department are easily explained, says Mr. Lyon. "The problem of painting rooms originated with the stay-hall system. These students were allowed to paint their rooms in any fashion they desired. Well, this was fine, but then everyone got into the act, in every hall, and we concluded that utter chaos would reign if everyone painted, and then ten months later the new occupant would demand, rightly so, to have it repainted a bearable shade. We finally decided to put a clamp on this; it doesn't stop repainting altogether, but it helps." Mr. Lyon admitted that sometime between the five-year painting period allowed for each hall, the walls get a trifle shabby. "But if we spent all our time painting, nothing else would get done and again, money is a factor."

As far as the extra charge for power due to refrigerators is con-

cerned, Mr. Lyon went into a complicated explanation of "institutional paper money" which is allotted to each hall for utilities and the like. He said that, for the past few years, for example, Morrissey Hall has been shown to consume more power than it normally did. It was concluded by the Administration that this was due to the influx of appliances into the hall. "We put the ten-dollar charge on the students who possess these appliances, but it doesn't come close to satisfying the increased expenditure for fuel to run the power plant. We did it to curb the practice more than anything else, the deficit will probably be covered by the University's general fund."

Mr. Lyon, who is a member of the Association of Physical Plant Administrators, is proud of the fact that his department tries to cater to the whims of the students. "We don't go overboard, but we try to help in any way we can. We would love it if every student would report malfunctions to us so that they can be immediately rectified, this would enable our preventive maintenance to be totally effective."

— F. B.

#### KICKOFF PROMO

"The biggest off-campus party in the history of Notre Dame" is scheduled for February 2 at the Top Deck. "A Walk on the Wine Side," the annual Mardi Gras kickoff party has had "more money spent on it than any previous party" according to the Social Commission's Jim McNeill.

Entertainment will be provided by "The Department," a band from the University of Illinois, which will be embarking on its fifth college tour this February. The admission price of \$3.50 a couple, with beer and, of course, wine slightly extra, gives each couple a chance at the two to four door prizes being offered by the Social Commission — Complete prepaid Mardi Gras weekends, including dance bid, brunch, concert tickets, and Communion breakfast.

#### INSIGHT: FRESHMAN GOVERNMENT

Recently, the Class of '71 elected officers for this year—Carl Rak, President; Dave Schmidt, Vice-president; Jim D'Aurora, Secretary; and Jim Schaefer, Treasurer. There are many things which can be said about the elections. The inaccessibility of the candidates and the two-day delay in the release of official election results clouded the debut of the first Freshman Class government in the history of Notre Dame. But it was

the first time and so a few errors in the procedure can be overlooked for now.

The question is—will it work? Carl Rak is faced with a tough problem. Class governments usually have all summer to plan activities for the school year. Rak and his cabinet have one week together, and two weeks of vacation when communication will present a staggering problem to get the Frosh government on its feet and moving.

It already has a head start. The Freshman Action Committee which ran the election has social and public relations commissions which are already in operation. Rak's major problem will be assuming the leadership of the organization as quickly and as smoothly as possible. On his own, he is now establishing an academic commission.

Rak has promised periodic mixers with Saint Mary's. As a step toward that, he has already established firm communications with the SMC Frosh class officers. He hopes to get off the ground right away. The major problem now lies in finding funds.

The student senate allocated \$150 for the use of Freshman government, but the class has already suffered a \$50 reversal in its first party. The main hope now is in the sale of Class of '71 key cards at \$2.50. So far, the sales are low, but the class is counting on the elections to stimulate interest in class affairs and an increase in sales.

Rak and the class have a long road ahead of them. The next few weeks will show whether the experiment in Frosh Class government will work but Rak insists that with the concerted effort of the class as a whole, it will.

— Guy De Sapio, reprinted from the *B-P- Pacesetter*

#### ALUMNI SEMINAR

"Has Change Run Away With the Church?" is the theme of the second annual University of Notre Dame seminar to reeducate the alumni. The seminar, scheduled for January 21 in Indianapolis, is intended to stimulate dialogue on this important contemporary issue.

A topic indicative of the vulgarity present in the modern-day Church is "Wanted Dead or Alive: God," to be presented by Rev. Albert L. Schlitzer, head of the department of theology. Another topic, which raises a question frequently asked by many students, is "Why Bother Being a Catholic?" Completing a scintillating series of talks will be "Can You Pray at Mass?" and "New Sins and Old Commandments." ■

# MOVIES

## MOVIES

In the beginning: *The Bible*  
The Colfax  
was the word.

And the word was made Michael Parks who in turn made some "apple kuchen." Or so the fable runs.

Had he not done so, phantasmasymbologically speaking, John Huston would not have existed to film the recreated fun.

(For is it not scintillating to see X beget Y beget Z beget A?)

And none of the old biddies would see the meaningful allegorical starkly realistic human drama power of faith majesty-spectacle sweeping cinema-scopicsstereophonicshitsandwich.

So what did you want? A plot synopsis?

## MOVIES

*The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly* State

The walls of Jericho

The halls of Montezuma

The studios of Cinecitta

Nothing has changed in Italian films since Steve Reeves wiped the Mongols except 100,000 padded breastplates.

## MOVIES

*A Thousand Dolls* is one of those films. Annie hates Frannie because she has two long, hollow fangs (although Annie's breath is not always mint-fresh, even though she is having this thing with the producer.)

Women flail their breasts at their men and stick out their tongues at each other

Men pout and tantalize each other and rasp on the necks of their women. Fluffy poodles frisk about and wee-wee on the sheets before mistress has her morning coffee.

Blah!

This one is by, of, and for the would-be caviar set. Granada

## MOVIES

*The Comedians* (Avon) is the best of the lot.

There!

No cynic I.

— McNamara

*The Scholastic*

## WE REMEMBER ROTC

The Duquesne University *Duke* took a poll on campus before Christmas on student dissatisfaction with ROTC. At present, two years of ROTC participation are mandatory at Duquesne. The six questions the paper asked were: Do you favor maintaining the current policy? Would you favor making ROTC a voluntary program? If so would you participate? Do you feel ROTC adequately takes the place of Physical Education? What value did the program have for you? Do you favor total abolishment of the program?

Commenting on his views on ROTC, one student said, "ROTC is a worthwhile course for anyone wishing to be a soldier. ROTC duplicates conditions in the armed services quite accurately—waste, stupidity, and an atmosphere for one to work out psychopathic tendencies. But to make it mandatory for male students who have to pay for it, of all things, is a serious infringement of personal rights and liberty."

Another student answered, "ROTC was an absolute waste of eight credits that could be applied to something else—like eight more credits of mandatory theology."

A third student said, "ROTC is an abomination; with the sole exception of the church, it must be the most anti-intellectual and stifling force present in the University."



A fourth comment on the program was that "true intellectual endeavors on an academic level have little connection, if any, with the trite, banal, and childlike activities presented in the ROTC program. Students and soldiers don't mix."

Still another student felt "ROTC is a money-making venture for the University at the cost of the integrity of the male students."

Other respondents to the poll said that ROTC was as useful as a "screen-door on a submarine," and that it is "a waste of time," "a shoeshine course," "ineffective," "ridiculous," "useless," "dehumanizing," and a course "for warmongering idiots."

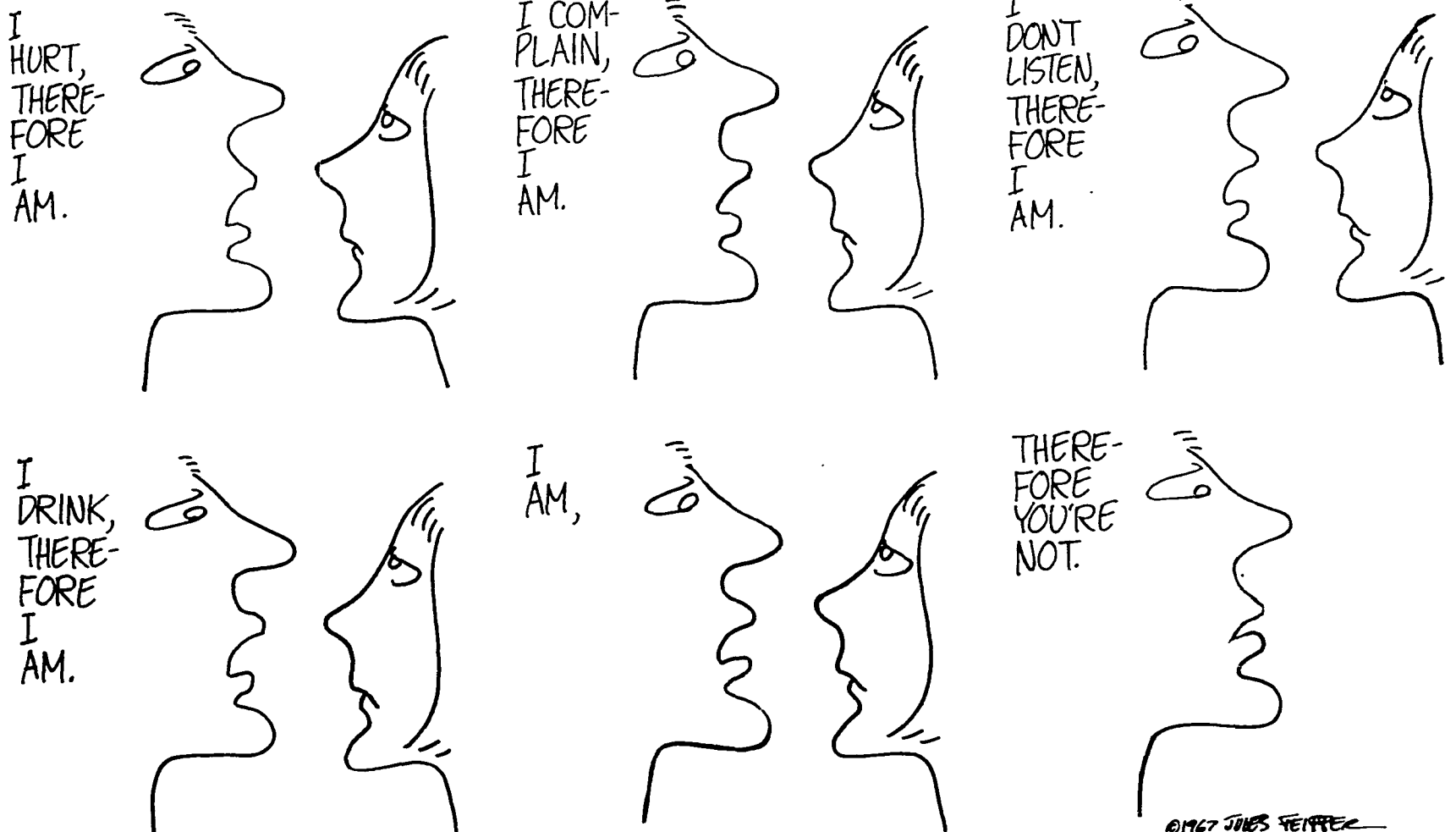
Proponents of ROTC argued that "it can help one in a managerial position in business," and one went as far as to say that it "is the best course offered by the school."

Results of the poll showed that 79.1% of those polled are opposed to maintaining the current requirement, 76.6% favor a voluntary program, but only 32.7% would take part in it. Only 14.6% favor total abolition of the program, although 41.9% felt it had no value. 82.9% felt that the course did not adequately take the place of physical education.

## WISCONSIN CO-OP

University of Wisconsin Community Co-operative Bookstore President Robert Zorba Paster announced the offi-

## feiffer



©1967 JAMES FEIFFER



cial end of the membership drive on December 13, the Wisconsin *Daily Cardinal* reports. Membership at that point stood at 4,800.

Paster reported that there was general satisfaction among the board of directors and the bulk of the members over the success of the drive. The original goal had been 4,000.

It was also announced that free coffee would be served at the store and that the store would "not just be a place to do business." The store will have a "comfortable atmosphere," said Paster.

Although there are several good prospects, the store manager has not yet been hired. Two people with previous co-op experience have expressed interest in the job. Most of the help, however, will be volunteer students.

A group of co-op members volunteered to clean up and paint the store over vacation. The store will probably be completely ready for operation by the beginning of second semester. Paster said that a full line of school supplies will be in stock and that the store and staff will be ready for the expected opening rush. He estimated that at least 5,000 customers will be on hand for the opening.

#### TO COERCE THE S.D.S.

The following item appeared in the December 14 issue of *The Village Voice*:

"General Hershey continues to use the draft to coerce legitimate dissenters. Not only is he pressuring the boards to change the draft classification of public opponents of the draft, but he has begun to do the same thing to ordinary members of Students for a Democratic Society. The most recent victim of this procedure is John Ratliff, a B-plus student at the University of Oklahoma, who was suddenly reclassified 1-A last month. A phone call to Tulsa Draft Board No. 76 confirmed that all the state's draft boards had been ordered by General Hershey to review the status of all SDS 'students.'"

"The incident raises several questions. How did Draft Board No. 76 get the SDS membership list? Does this mean that membership in an organization, never cited by the government as subversive, will result in the automatic loss of student deferments? Is this another example of LBJ 'welcoming responsible dissent?'"

#### MY PRESIDENT

*The Village Voice* reported in its December 14 issue that Bill Moyers, in an off-the-record statement to a dinner of the Harvard *Crimson* that he would vote for New York's Nelson

Rockefeller over Lyndon Johnson. Moyers, presently editor of *Newsday*, formerly served as press secretary to LBJ.

#### STUDENTS FOR STASSEN

The challenger, Eugene McCarthy, is not the only man receiving student support around the country. In the December 13 issue of the Wisconsin *Daily Cardinal*, Students for Stassen took an ad which asked: "Why Not?" and continued as follows:

"Now that you've heard Senator McCarthy, take a better look at Governor Stassen. With increasing success these past weeks Governor Stassen has addressed enthusiastic student audiences on college campuses throughout the state and nation. Standing ovations followed his recent appearances at Wisconsin, Yale, Utah, and, last week, Notre Dame(!). Harold Stassen is vigorous, direct, consistent, and unequivocal. No evasion or sidestepping here.

"Don't spend your energies on Senator McCarthy's eventually *Fruitless Protest* against LBJ. Do support Stassen in his battle to upset the crucially important Wisconsin Republican primary, where the campaign for peace will count most in strengthening a Republican peace candidate who eventually *can defeat LBJ* in 1968! A man of integrity, courage, creative brilliance, personal warmth, and demonstrated excellence in governmental service — entered University of Minnesota at 16; District Attorney at 23; Minnesota's Governor at 31; United Nations Founder at 38; University of Pennsylvania President at 41; Presidential Advisor at 46; today a respected world figure at 60. in the same age bracket as Romney (59), LBJ (59), Rockefeller (59), Reagan (56), Nixon (54).

#### Y.A.F. AND OBEISANCE TO THE RADICAL LEFT

The unquestionably accurate Colorado *Daily* reports that the branch of the Young Americans for Freedom at Boulder is studying the hippie movement. Specifically, they viewed a filmstrip before Christmas recess on the development of the hippies in San Francisco.

The filmstrip concentrated on the development of the hippie cult, the Haight-Ashbury district of San Francisco, and the manner in which popular song lyrics advertise the use of drugs to teen-agers.

Tom Leadabrand, a YAF member said, "The filmstrip revealed the decadence and parasitic nature of the hippie subculture which has enslaved itself to negative philosophies, rejection of reality, addiction to drugs and obeisance to the Radical Left."

In the future YAF hopes to become more involved in campus activities. Chairman Beth Kucera said she would like to get some people on the *Daily* staff who realize that a newspaper should not print just left-wing biased "news."

#### ROCHESTER STRIKE

Students struck the University of Rochester December 16 to protest the suspension of 23 graduate students who participated in a sit-in demonstration against Dow Chemical Co. in November.

A few professors refused to cross picket lines, resulting in the cancellations of some classes.

The university administration had previously overruled a faculty committee that had recommended that there be no punishment. After this decision, the university's chapter of the American Association of University Professors condemned the suspensions. In addition to the suspensions, 91 undergrads were put on probation for participation in the sit-in.

#### MERRY CHRISTMAS AT U MASS

The last issue of the *Massachusetts Daily Collegian* before Christmas included the Christmas gifts that the staff hoped some people they know would receive. Belatedly, we offer them:

To DeGaulle—the world  
To Lyndon Johnson—A legitimate peace proposal from Ho Chi Minh  
To Ho Chi Minh—A legitimate peace proposal from Lyndon Johnson  
To the Student Senate—Reason  
To George Wallace—a white Christmas  
To the Dining Halls—A new flavor of Jell-O  
To General Hershey—A brain transplant  
To the student newspaper—One completely factual error-free sentence.

#### MAYBE SOMEBODY SHOULD TELL THEM

The December issue of *Innisfree*, student publication at MIT, announced that by 1972, every room on campus would be equipped with its own Centrex phone. Harvard University has also contracted to get phones installed by 1969.

#### QUOTE OF THE WEEK

On the front page of the December 13 issue of the Bellarmine College *Concord*:

"I will not war against women and children. I have ordered my air force to restrict itself to attacks on military objectives."—Adolf Hitler, September, 1939. ■

# PROJECTION '68

*Possessed with neither an ouija board nor a tarot deck and with the fresh hope and high sounding prose of the traditional end-of-the-old-year, start-of-the-new article found in any magazine or newspaper on the first of the year, the SCHOLASTIC has allowed an extra two weeks for reflection and now with the help of a number of those-who-know on these campuses, it stretches its neck out and around the corner into a new semester and a new year to peer with no little uncertainty at the well-filled calendar ahead.*

## THE POLITICOS



Paul Higgins, ASP founder, stages silent protest atop ladder; M. Stephanie Phalen, below Higgins, holds key to ND-SMC problems; Dick Riley, WSND station manager, supports ladder at left (using only one hand); Suzanne Smither, below Riley, will direct the Free University in 1968; Professor James A. Bogle, at right, is really left; while Academic Commissioner Chuck Nau appears, mysteriously, on the Far Right.

### STUAC



by chuck nau

The Student Union Academic Com-

mission had an active year in 1967. Herbert Aptheker, Jack Valenti, five percent of the U.S. Senate (Mark Hatfield, Birch Bayh, Vance Hartke, George McGovern and Gale McGee), Father James Kavanaugh, Robert Welch, Rep. Julian Bond, Harold Stassen, Dr. John Rock, Philip B. Phillips, Kenneth O'Donnell, Army Chief of Staff General Harold K. Johnson and several others visited the campus and spoke. The new film series presented, free of charge, four award winning features. Six comprehensive Library displays were arranged. Five Co-Ex Discussions were held. And two Oxford-style debates attracted large

audiences. And all of this in three months.

But the best is yet to come. The 1968 Mock Political Convention hits the campus in March (20-23), and should be the finest ever held. Under the directorship of Tom Chema, last year's Student Services Commissioner, the Convention will have the largest number of participating delegates yet, with campaign managers already chosen for Rockefeller, Nixon, Romney, Percy, Reagan, Hatfield, Lindsay, Tower and Claude Kirk. Governor John Volpe of Massachusetts and Congressman Robert Taft, Jr., have already committed them-

selves to speak at the Convention, and there are indications that Senator Baker of Tennessee will also appear before the assembled delegates. With campaign committees already in full swing, and the McCarthy and LBJ movements meeting head on, 1968 should be a bloody and interesting time politically.

The speakers' roster promises to be better than ever. Mayor John Lindsay of New York has just sent word to the Commissioner that he will appear at Notre Dame in early April. Coincidentally, his opponent in the mayoral race in 1965, William F. Buckley, Jr., will speak on April 3. Presidential candidate Senator Eugene McCarthy sent word that he will appear on campus sometime in February. Mark Lane, author of *Rush To Judgment*, and the most vociferous critic of the Warren Report will discuss the Garrison investigation on February 12 at Notre Dame. Maulana Ron Karenga, Black Nationalist leader will debate Notre Dame's James W. Silver on the issue of "Black Power" sometime in the second week of February. Columnist Drew Pearson, former nun and president of now secular Webster College Jacqueline Grennan, former Undersecretary of the Navy and JFK's best friend Paul (Red) Fay, historian Henry Steele Coomager, Hans J. Morgenthau, NATO Ambassador Harlan Cleveland and the discoverer of the Loch Ness "Monster" have all agreed to speak next semester. There are also strong possibilities that Sargent Shriver, Pulitzer Prize winning cartoonist Bill Mauldin, George Romney and Richard Nixon will speak, along with Charles Percy, sometime before the end of the school year. And the Commission received word last week that United States Senator Robert F. Kennedy is reconsidering his original decline of an invitation to Notre Dame, and may well come.

## FREE UNIVERSITY



by suzanne smither

There is a concept of education which stresses the relevance of potential now to actual results in the fu-

ture. All that we can ever know depends upon the knowledge that is ours already, though much of it lies dormant. All that we can ever become depends upon our realization of the selves we are now. Once this realization is achieved, the question is no longer "To be or not to be," but rather, as the Beatles phrase it, "What are you going to be, now that you know who you are?" The responsibility of education is that of bringing to light qualities students may never have known they possessed, of showing them all possible directions their lives might take. Why else would the great teacher, Socrates, have answered the questions of his disciples with still more questions?

The incentive system of a university where students work toward grades, fellowships, and standards for employment, is useful if and only if it serves as a discipline that fosters the search for practical knowledge and intellectual truth. Unfortunately, such a system often has the opposite effect: the incentives which should serve as guidelines are mistaken for real goals; the student feels he is in an environment which will prepare him for success when he graduates into the adult world, free to take on the responsibilities of living in society.

We at Notre Dame and Saint Mary's are functioning in society NOW, we are free to act NOW and to assume responsibility for our decisions, NOW — or we never will be. The Free University, acting on this premise, offers sincere young people the very real challenge of setting up and continuing courses of study that will allow them to delve more deeply into issues which are not covered by the curriculum. A member of the Free University must be self-motivated; the rewards of such a program depend entirely upon the time, energy and enthusiasm devoted by its participants.

During the past three months, Free University groups have explored contemporary marriage, revolutionary theory, psychedelics, Black Power, mysticism, Christian existentialism, media, the New Left, and their own writings, among other areas. During the second semester, present courses will continue, while new groups will form — cooking and bartending, the new music, stock market, natural childbirth, group therapy — or what would *you* like to study? Get together with students and faculty members who share your interest, then decide your course of action, and follow it — Free University exists to

encourage your efforts and to make their results known to the Notre Dame-Saint Mary's community.

Far from being a counter-institution, we hope to create a new awareness that will compliment and enrich the formal structure. Free University, too, believes in "a tension modulated by love," with this footnote: "*Amo et fac quod vis.*"

## ACTION STUDENT PARTY



by paul higgins

The logical thing for me to write about in this article in this particular issue of SCHOLASTIC is the role of the Action Student Party at Notre Dame in 1968. Don't worry, I'm not going to write about the BIG YEAR at Notre Dame or any of that jazz. I'm just going to write about a few possibilities.

It is not easy to initiate or sustain a movement in the midst of 6000 male students of upper middle-class Catholic background. It just seems that in this kind of situation, people are more likely to be interested in things like football weekends, study sessions at the library, and junior class parties. But I think the A.S.P. is the closest thing to a popular political movement I have seen at Notre Dame, and we are all benefitting, in one way or another, from its successes. Notre Dame is a much freer place than it was when I first arrived on this campus a few years ago.

It is because of this freer intellectual atmosphere that I regard the coming year with some degree of optimism. The kind of issues A.S.P. has been articulating and legislating since its inception are now stock items in Student Government. But there the problem lies. Since the A.S.P. has decided to play it straight and use Student Government as both a platform for articulating our point of view and a means to realize some of our goals, we have become increasingly involved in the political games of the Student Government bureaucracy. Through involvement in that bureaucracy, we

have lost some of the enthusiasm and spontaneity so essential to a popular movement, and the student has become less interested and less informed.

But the situation may be remedied in 1968. Early in the coming semester, there is a planned University assembly. At this time I hope the A.S.P. can regroup its force and take an active, if not dominating, role. Student Government is using our rhetoric now and they will be saying the right things. But the reaction and participation of the students will be the deciding factor. It is in this respect that the A.S.P. must arouse the interest and enthusiasm of the student body. Every movement needs an issue around which to organize. This should be it. The interests of the student body will be so clearly at stake in this assembly, that if we do not rise to this occasion, I am afraid there is not much hope for 1968. But if there is a good response, and I think there will be, the work of Student Government will be clearly defined, at least in terms of student rights. And where will A.S.P. be at this point? Acting as the Student Government gadfly on student rights? I think not.

Since the beginning we have worked to free the N.D. student from the stranglehold of a paternalistic university. The job is not over, but Student Government may be capable of finishing it. I personally feel that the A.S.P. must go on to more essential things in the coming year. We must determine the University's relation to the military complex, including ROTC, the draft, and military contracts, and then we must decide if and how that relation might be modified.

In this regard and many more, we must go beyond Notre Dame, Indiana, in our thinking and start considering our relation as American students to the rest of the nation and the world.

## ST. MARY'S



by stephanie phalen

Be it now noted that the just-arrived year is the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-eight

Jan. 12, 1968

which being a number evenly divisible by four and a year containing three hundred and sixty-six days instead of the usual three hundred and sixty-five is known by the name of "Leap Year" which through ages of tradition and witchcraft has become revered by women since it is in this year that all the male prerogatives of proposal, pursuit, but not payment are transferred to their fairer selves.

Be it further noted and regretfully how that sex on these campuses failed in the last leap year, namely, nineteen hundred and sixty-four, to accomplish the noble task set before them at that time, namely, the aforementioned proposal, pursuit, but not payment of all males in the area aged eighteen or over and possessed of good health and no less than middling minds; nonetheless, it is at the same time recognized that in that year, less enlightened than our own, their work was done under the most extreme handicaps of distance, time, society, and inaccessibility, all of which made success difficult.

INASMUCH AS this leap year of nineteen hundred and sixty-eight finds all in a position far more secure and advanced than that previous year, the following resolutions must *hereby* be set forth and proclaimed to all:

FIRSTLY, whereas the shuttle *bus* has become an institution which has more or less often regularly plied the recently paved road between this institution and the next, for males, farther east and has thus reduced the time available for male escape to seven minutes, it is resolved that full advantage be taken of this providential machine and that each of its eastbound trips be packed to the point that a larger bus will be necessary to replace the overburdened yellow toadstool presently in use.

SECONDLY, whereas the dorm closing *hours* have been extended by the Student Government by an hour and a half on week nights and weekends since the opportunities of the last leap year, thereby providing time for the lasting and true conquest of male victims commonly known as "dates," it is resolved that this extra time will be used to the final minute and in a totally beneficent way, though it be spent under the most adverse of conditions in the harsh light of the St. Mary's night.

THIRDLY, whereas *co-ex courses* and seminars have made possible increased exchange and contact with Notre Dame on a supposedly academic and intellectual basis, thereby providing legitimate cover for what is in reality a brash and ruthless

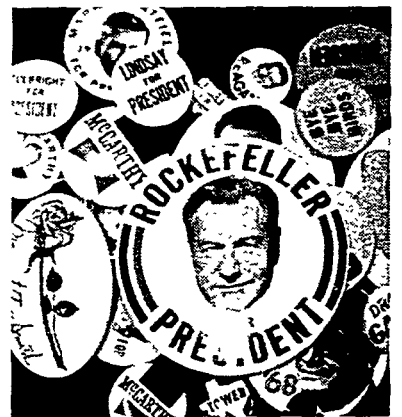
search for males, it is resolved that even greater care will be taken in preparing for these classes with the help not only of book and pen but mirror and perfume as well for it is in such a way that the serious intent of this movement will be made evident.

FOURTHLY, whereas the *telephones* now being installed in all rooms will end the old and oft-repeated cry that the line was busy so no one could get through, which anyone knows is false since ten lines are more than sufficient for the needs of a thousand women, it is resolved that in this leap year fullest use will be made of this contemporary invention to surprise men at any hour with only four revolutions of a finger thereby causing the infinite delight that will in time melt their never ungenerous hearts.

LASTLY, whereas in a year which belongs to women *no* prediction more specific or more complete may be made, given the eternal prerogative of women revoked not even in leap year to alter their resolution, it is at length resolved that nothing more be projected for the coming year and that even these resolutions may be modified if there is sufficient demand for recall on one side or surrender on the other.

In such a spirit and with the natural light of *wisdom* given more or less to us all, the writer hereby affixes a seal and prepares to take flight from the now peaceful and dreamlike scene upon which these resolutions are to be effected, fearing the slaughter that even now awaits the unwary who have forgotten the portent of this leap year.

## '68 ELECTION



by james a. bogle

In 1964 Lyndon Johnson won a full term as president by overwhelmingly defeating Senator Goldwater. After that Presidential election, many political observers felt that the Repub-

lican Party had become, not only a permanent minority party, but a party in danger of disintegrating. Yet as we approach the 1968 election, Lyndon Johnson is being challenged within his own party and the Republican Party, after victories in the 1966 congressional and 1967 municipal elections, is given a good chance of gaining control of the presidency.

Numerous reasons can be ascribed to the decline in popularity of President Johnson and the Democratic Party — urban riots, inflation, the personality of the President, etc. But all of these are submerged in the larger issue of the Vietnamese war. The administrators' policy, though it has its supporters, has caused unrest throughout the American political spectrum. It is the problem of the war and the administration's handling of that conflict that is central to the coming U.S. elections.

Within the Democratic Party the challenge to President Johnson is being made by Senator Gene McCarthy and represents groups who see themselves acting in the Democratic tradition of Franklin Roosevelt, Adlai Stevenson, and John F. Kennedy.

McCarthy's chances of capturing the nomination from Lyndon Johnson are small — yet if he can demonstrate in the various presidential primaries the unpopularity of the President, then many possible scenarios come to mind in which President Johnson could be denied renomination. In the background of these considerations looms the imposing figure of Senator Robert Kennedy. Kennedy's decision whether to support McCarthy and whether to become a candidate is of cardinal importance. As of January, 1968, it would appear that Lyndon Johnson is relatively certain of nomination — but he is being challenged and that in itself is significant.

The Republican Party nomination has taken on new importance with the decline in President Johnson's popularity. At the present moment, Richard Nixon has a considerable lead in projected delegate support and if he makes it through the various primaries without a major defeat it will be difficult to deny him the nomination. However, Richard Nixon is not the most popular candidate that the Republicans could put forward and he has in the past demonstrated a tendency to stumble. If he should falter, the current non-candidate, Governor Rockefeller, would become the leading choice.

Rockefeller is nationally the most popular candidate that the Republicans could nominate. As the nomination grows in importance, this

could become a crucial detriment — if the Republicans can escape their traditional death urge that in the past has seen the nominations of such as Landon, Dewey, Nixon and Goldwater. Others waiting in the wings include the sinking Governor Romney, the "future hope," Senator Percy, and the controversial Governor Reagan. As of the moment, it appears that Nixon will be the nominee, though Rockefeller is certainly not a long shot.

As to the elections themselves, much depends upon the course of the war. However, if the conflict continues through November, the following projections should be the mark. In a Nixon-Johnson duel, the President would probably emerge a victor in a contest that would be classic for its lack of excitement. A Rockefeller-Johnson race would in all likelihood result in a Rockefeller victory. It is difficult to project at this time the result of an election in which the Democratic candidate would be Senator McCarthy or Senator Kennedy — however both would be formidable candidates with strong electoral bases.

## WSND



by dick riley

A brighter sound, with coverage of all significant campus events will be in the offing for AM listeners in 1968; meanwhile, WSND-FM will offer recordings of European music festivals and radio documentaries on American society, along with its normal classical music and educational programming.

Music tempo on AM will be up during the day, continuing a trend of the past several years. The campus-oriented station will continue to be relevant to the Notre Dame community in the type of music played, and in the presentation of all significant

news. The Mock Convention, Student Assembly, and the student political campaigns — all will get coverage. Notre Dame basketball and baseball will continue in the second semester on AM.

The second semester will also see the new residence halls receiving the AM signal. A delay in shipping has kept the new halls from receiving the equipment needed, but all problems should be worked out by the beginning of February.

With the assistance of the Memorial Library WSND-FM will present tapes of the music festivals in Bregenz, Vienna, and Salzburg in the first months of the new semester. The Library is also aiding with the Chamber Music Concerts from the Library of Congress. Listeners Sunday evenings will be able to hear concerts from the Chicago Symphony, courtesy of the Center for Continuing Education.

Trying to extend the educational process of the University into the South Bend community, and to the campus, programs are slated through the next three months on FM dealing with American society, especially its disadvantaged members. Cooperating with the South Bend Human Relations and Fair Employment Practices Commissions, WSND-FM will participate in Negro History Week in February. March programming includes a series called "To Be A Negro" and another on the problems of the inner city in this country. The latter may be presented with the assistance of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

With March the month for the Collegiate Jazz Festival, programming will include specials on the history and present form of jazz. Spoken word programs will be featured in April as WSND-FM holds a Festival of the Arts. Readings and local productions will occupy as much time as possible.

All this is not to say that FM will abandon its present popular features. The Metropolitan Opera will continue to be broadcast every Saturday afternoon, and both AM and FM continue to tape and broadcast Collegiate Seminar lectures. Indeed, all new programs are essentially extensions of the ideas that have inspired both areas of WSND. To present on AM meaningful programming tailored to collegiate tastes; and on FM to offer the finest in educational programming, using the immensely powerful medium of radio to offer the community more than entertainment but also the chance to experience a more meaningful image of itself.

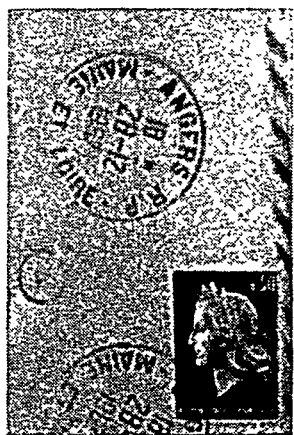


# THE TEAM



Hockey Captain Bill Pfeffer stands behind his team at right; Goalie Chris Murphy wields gavel behind desk; Observer Editor Pat Collins, oblivious to flying pucks, reads the Observer at far right; leaving Dean William A. Burke defenseless at left; and Mary Lou Motl, co-chairman of the Neighborhood Study Help Program, in the penalty box atop desk.

## FOREIGN PROGRAM



by william a. burke

One of the most interesting aspects of mid-twentieth-century education has been the very rapid growth in the number of students who take part of their undergraduate courses at a foreign university. Presently, some 50,000 are following such a procedure this year with the vast majority attending European colleges and universities. Approximately 2,000 of this number are enrolled in Latin American schools and a much smaller number are in colleges in the India-Japan area.

Notre Dame initiated its first Sophomore Year Abroad Program in 1964 at the University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria. Two years later, 1966, a second program was started at the Catholic University of the West, Angers, France. This past September, we sent our first group of sophomores to Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan. Presently, we have 36

sophomores in Innsbruck, 29 Notre Dame and 7 St. Mary's students in Angers, and 13 students in Tokyo. Conceivably, within the next year or so, St. Mary's students may be part of our groups going to Innsbruck and to Tokyo.

These programs are open only to Arts and Letters and to Business Administration sophomores simply because we have found it practically impossible to match foreign engineering and science courses with the engineering and science courses our students take at Notre Dame. Incidentally, the sophomore year was selected initially because the Faculty Committee was able to find sufficient courses that paralleled our sophomore year program in Arts and Letters and Business Administration. This Faculty Committee did consider the junior year — favored by some schools — but decided against it because this is the time students are introduced to their Major Programs.

With our groups going to Innsbruck and Angers we send a member of our faculty to serve as the Resident Director. Father Lawrence Broestl, C.S.C., Associate Professor in Modern Languages, is in his second year of residence in Innsbruck and will be replaced this fall by Dr. John Oesterle, a Professor in the Department of Philosophy. Dr. Charles Parnell, Professor in Modern Languages, is in his second year as the Resident Director at Angers; Professor Paul Bosco, Associate Professor of Modern Languages, will take this post in September. Because of the limited number of students attending Sophia, we do not have a Notre Dame Resi-

dent Director. Should this number increase, we shall send a faculty member to accompany this group to Tokyo. Presently, Father Bairy, S.J., who is a member of the Sophia faculty, is serving in this capacity.

Father Hesburgh is most interested in expanding our Sophomore Year Abroad Programs. Recently, Father Arens, S.J., Academic Vice President of Fu Jen University, Taipei, Formosa, visited Notre Dame and discussed the possibility of our sending a group to Fu Jen. I plan to visit Father Arens in April to learn more about the possibilities of such a program.

Hopefully, in the near future, we can establish a Sophomore Year Abroad Program in South America, perhaps Chile. The present difficulty that we face, however, is trying to match their semesters with ours. For example, in many South American universities, their second semester begins in August, and their long summer school break comes during what would be our spring term.

Correspondence with our students at Sophia has been most helpful as we move to improve our Orientation Program for the Tokyo candidates. To overcome the language barrier, we shall offer to the Sophia candidates a Japanese language program to begin around February 15 and to run until late May. This is merely a stopgap plan to help our present candidates have some knowledge of Japanese before their arrival in Tokyo this September. The University plans to offer a course in Japanese — similar to our German 11-12 or French 11-12 — for all Tokyo candidates for

the academic year 1968-69.

In our conversations with students who have returned from Innsbruck and Angers, we have found that many would have liked to continue in one or the other of these languages, but this would have meant adding a sixth course to their fall schedule. Trying to meet this request, which makes good sense, we are exploring the possibility of having one of the junior required courses taught in these languages. Such an option would allow a student returning from Innsbruck or Angers to keep his language "active" and, at the same time, fulfill a course requirement.

Notre Dame is firmly committed to the educational advantages of these programs. Our present responsibility is to maintain programs that are academically excellent and to move into new areas as soon as similar programs can be established. Should students wish to discuss any phase of our Foreign Study Programs, I shall be most happy to meet with them.

## NSHP



by mary lou motl

The Neighborhood Study Help Program began five years ago with no source of funds and just twelve tutors from Notre Dame and Saint Mary's. Now, in 1968, the program has grown to include 900 tutors, 1100 children, and two full-time paid staff members.

In order to finance this expansion the NSHP applied for federal funds from the Office of Economic Opportunity in 1966. Government support meant that NSHP no longer had to operate on a shoestring and solicit community donations. The expanded program had many advantages: more centers were established, reliable buses were rented from the South Bend Community School Corporation, and field trips were encouraged. Now, however, the Neighborhood Study

Help Program has returned unwillingly to the old shoestring system of operation.

Early in December NSHP was informed that the federal funds would not be renewed as the result of a congressional cut in poverty appropriations. Consequently, the continuation of the enlarged program through 1968 depends on the enthusiasm and financial support of the South Bend community. Whether we will, indeed even exist in 1968 is still an open question.

The tutoring program serves underprivileged, underachieving children in Saint Joseph County. Most of the youngsters are in the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades. They meet once a week in a neighborhood center with tutor, a college or high school student. Ideally the tutor and tutee become friends during the year and meet outside the tutoring session to do other things together. Occasionally the whole group goes to a basketball game or visits a museum if money for field trips is available. For the child the tutor is more than a teacher, he is a motivating influence and a friend. He is one person who is really interested in the future of his tutee. The tutor himself enjoys activities with friends he meets at the center and he gains an awareness of community problems.

There is no question that the NSHP has had a worthwhile effect on South Bend. In terms of time, the tutors put in over 900 volunteer man-hours in a total of 33 sessions each week. The question is whether the South Bend community is aware of this contribution and wants the program enough to support it through this school year.

At the present time a short description of the NSHP including its purpose, progress, and financial needs is being prepared by several tutors with the cooperation of the Executive Director. Within the next two weeks this statement will be presented to various corporations and foundations in South Bend in a plea for financial backing.

Over thirty citizens have volunteered their time and energy in this fund-raising project. An anonymous loan for \$2,500 will last through the remainder of January, but the NSHP will have to raise enough money to repay the loan and continue to the end of the school year. The success of the Neighborhood Study Help Program in 1968 no longer depends on student support — the tutors have already shown themselves to be loyal and enthusiastic. The future of the program hinges on total community cooperation.

## OBSERVER



by pat collins

Not many *Observer* readers are aware of the intricacies that affect the newspaper's publication. So with this in mind the paper must confess that it was:

Because Father Hesburgh launched the SUMMA campaign that the *Observer* reported the story about a student who was arrested for selling marijuana.

Because the Notre Dame football team lost to Purdue that the newspaper decided to publish the Saturday football special.

Because Pope Paul VI asked for a longer Christmas truce in Vietnam that it editorialized for the end of the war.

Because Christopher J. Murphy the III spent his first semester as president on the road that we ran photographs of home-town hospitality on the front page.

Because Lenny Joyce went for his Army physical that the *Observer* editorially backed Eugene McCarthy for the 1968 presidential election.

Because professors wear toupees we have refused Vitalis advertising.

Because the Dean of Students has placed both the editor and the business manager on disciplinary probation, that it fondly remembered Fr. Simmons.

Because St. Mary's fired its president that we supported stay hall.

Because Fr. McGrath was named SMC president that the *Observer* supported parietal hours.

Because of Black Hand's mystery robbery of Gilbert's that the *Observer* crusaded for integrity in student government.

Because the University celebrated its 125th Anniversary that we ran the stories on psychological counseling.

Because the SCHOLASTIC has given the *Observer* such good coverage that



we began charging a nickel for it.

And because the faculty kept stealing the *Observer* that we stopped selling it in the basement of the Library.

Because of the march on Washington that the *Observer* ran the story on the Federal Defense grants.

Because Arthur Pears did work for the FBI that the paper rumored the possibility of narcotics raids.

Because Louis Pappas, head of Naval ROTC here, accused the staff of being homosexual, the *Observer* favorable reviewed *Ulysses*.

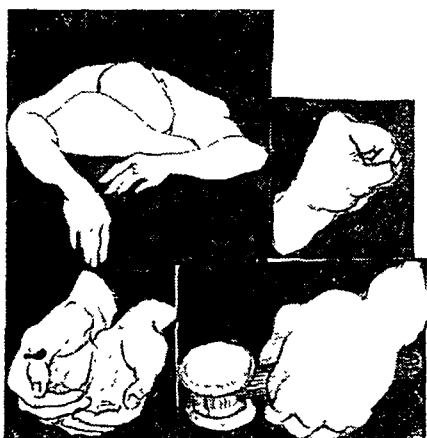
Because the White Rabbit has failed to pay its bill that the *Observer* had to cut the edition immediately following the holidays.

Because the Knights of Columbus bought the Post Office that the *Observer* came out in favor of drinking in its rooms.

Because there are some nonstudents here skeptical enough to ask the question "why?" that the *Observer* came out at all.

Why? Because it was there.

## STUDENT ASSEMBLY



by chris murphy

Since every campus politico has a fear of being labelled a conservative and since it is fashionable to be a liberal, I will try to present a radical view of the future of Student Government at Notre Dame. (Far be it from me to do anything that is not politically motivated.) Of course, in attempting to write an article of this type one finds himself risking entering a swamp of pomposity as he ascends the prophet's platform.

The most basic problem that we face is the power relationship that exists in this community. Allied to this is the problem of communicating the relationship to the student so that he can understand what is involved when an immediate change does or does not take place. Notre Dame is 125 years old this year. It has been built on traditions and an image. Both are anachronisms. Yet, the fact

remains that we cannot—and in some cases ought not—wipe out 125 years of history overnight. Sure, we can rise up and destroy what Notre Dame has been, we can destroy its image, and we can destroy this University. Then what is left? Where are we? We can't destroy all those that have graduated prior to our entrance into the University; we can't take every person aside who has ever heard of Notre Dame and tell him that the place isn't anymore, and we can't build without the help of those who believe in the image. The Alumni is a strong force in this University for it has provided strong support for the continuance of Notre Dame. Their allegiance to the University has been largely on sports. However, during the sixties a new allegiance has been developing and that is to the academic and intellectual promise of the place. This new allegiance will make itself felt in the next few years and Student Government is doing all it can to foster it. We have had to contend ourselves with a very powerful conservative force in the alumni and at the same time attempt to increase the concern of recent graduates. I am sure this will bear fruit in less than three years. This University has undergone a major change in the past year whose effect has still not been felt or even recognized by the student body.

No longer does the C.S.C. hold control over Notre Dame. Instead, a board of nationally prominent businessmen do. Their first act as an official body was to approve the formation of a faculty senate. This creates another power problem with which we must contend ourselves. Students cannot go directly to the Board of Trustees for a decision on academic policy in regard to cuts, pass-fail, calendar, and reform, for if they were to make a decision they would abrogate a contract with our faculty. Hopefully, in the next year, the Board of Trustees will give credence to a student-faculty board to decide on all University regulations.

I do not hold the General Assembly of Students up as the panacea for all student grievances. It is a starting place. A rational means to demonstrate a common concern and a willingness on the part of our students to voice their opinions on many of the controversial issues here. If upwards of fifteen hundred students turn out to make a stand, one way or another, on problems we all face, I believe that we can demonstrate that this student body wants favorable revision immediately. In wanting this revision, it is willing to unify and by standing up accept the responsibility that is

inherent in such student freedoms as parietal hours. If the administration does not take cognizance of the unified student position, then I believe we have ample grounds to call upon the Board of Trustees to make a decision. When it makes that decision, we must abide by it, whether it is in our favor or not. If it is not, then we must make a greater effort to ally the faculty and alumni in our attempt at favorable revision.

I also see the General Assembly of Students as a rebirth and a revision of Student Government as it now exists. There will develop the Student Union which will be concerned with all the programs run on this campus. It will be completely separate from the Senate and the Executive branch of Student Government. Student Government will become solely concerned with the maintenance of community committees erected to legislate the lives of those in the University community. Its main emphasis will be in academic reform and social and community action. It will try to build at Notre Dame an atmosphere where living and learning are one-in-the-same. It will exist in the power structure as the spokesman of students. And its word will carry weight. This can only happen if the students are willing here and now to exercise their franchise to see this happen. The future of this place is bright, not because of what has happened in the past 125 years, not because of our contribution to the place, but because students are by nature idealistic and because they move in and out of the University in four years.

## HOCKEY



by bill pfeffer

There has always been hockey at Notre Dame. There is a certain mania for hockey which calls men out into the cold to chase the puck no matter what the conditions. Whether it be St. Mary's Lake, Howard Park or a Morrissey Hall corridor with a soda can. Hockey players have already searched one another out. In the past it has been a rather futile effort. Any

progress the students have made has been on their own. Road trips were made in cars, equipment was paid for individually, and seasons were often ended abruptly due to lack of funds or interest. But all this is history now for hockey has come of age at Notre Dame.

This year the hockey club has fielded a team that travels in chartered buses and jets, that wears new uniforms and that has compiled a six and one record with wins over St. John's and St. Mary's of the Minnesota Intercollegiate Athletic conference, the top small college league in the country. This year's team boasts a twenty-game schedule which includes the University of Wisconsin, one of the country's top teams. And what's more, this year's team looks forward to the rosiest for the Notre Dame hockey team.

In September practice will begin under a regular varsity coach in a

brand new arena. With these conditions will come another national championship potential. Notre Dame, being a Catholic university, has a national drawing appeal to the French Canadians who play the game so well. Also, a coach coming out of Minnesota will be bringing players from hockey's greatest state. This plus the excellent potential of the underclassmen already here means that Notre Dame can look forward to an NCAA championship here within five years.

All the benefits here are not for the team alone, however. Notre Dame men who have had to occupy their winter sports interest with watching tall boys in short pants bounce a ball around being careful not to bump into one another will finally be able to satisfy the bloodthirst which football only whets. Seated in the comfort of 4,500 permanent seats the student body will be able to intimate-

ly witness the speed, grace and the brutality which is hockey.

Though we are seeing the realization of many years' work and dreams, it is not without some sadness that I look to this future. The hockey team has always been unique in its mix of players. This year we have everything from a Boston socialite to an Army captain. We have a freshman and one with three pink slips. All this may be lost when the cruel efficiency of a college athletic machine takes over. What is important to the players now is that we are enjoying ourselves. We are doing what we've done every winter, playing hockey and having a good time. Our practice and training schedules are loose which keeps our hockey from becoming a drudgery. I only hope that all we've looked forward to as a varsity sport will not destroy all the enjoyment we find now as a club sport.

## A FAMILY ALBUM



Starring: Anarchist Tom Henehan (as Father); Crux Editor Mary Chris Jarabek (as Mother); Vice-President for Student Affairs Charles I. McCarragher (as Grandpa); and seated on the floor, Literary Festival Chairman John Mroz (left), and Dialogue Editor Mike McCullough (right), (as The Kids). Old-time photographer and part-time student film maker Bill Siska snaps their portrait at left.

### FILM MAKERS



by bill siska

The Notre Dame Film Society and its creative arm, the Notre Dame Film-makers, have been unstrangely quiet during the first semester. But this year the rumblings, which have usually remained below the surface, should strangely erupt with a torrent of films. The total of ten films shown during the waning months of 1967 should be more than trebled in the spring semester.

In addition to the regular Cinema '68 series, an ambitious program of French films will appear as part of the Cultural Arts Festival in April. The Society intends to procure one, possibly two Midwest premieres. Jean-

Luc Godard's *Pierrot le Fou*, with Jean-Paul Belmondo and Anna Karina, which was named best picture of the year 1965 by *Cahiers du Cinema* and which never got further than the New York Film Festival, is one. The other, if it finds an American distributor in time, is Robert Bresson's *Au Hasard, Balthazar*, which was named by *Cahiers* as the best picture of 1966, and also got no further than the same New York Festival. It stars a beautiful woman the world will know more of, Anne Wiazemsky, and a donkey.

Earlier, in March, we will see Marty McNamara's scrupulously planned

Japanese Film Festival, which should provide a valuable introduction to the work of Oriental film artists who are little seen outside of their own nation. The series will be balanced with the likes of Westerns (Kurosawa's *Yojimbo*) war movies (Ichikowa's *Fires on the Plain*) and urban drama (Mizoguchi's *Ugetsu*).

The Notre Dame Film-makers will continue as well to sponsor film showings, the proceeds from which are used to finance their own productions. Film-maker offerings tend to be less esoteric than those shown by the Society because they must appeal to a larger audience; but they are no less representative of the film art. Plans for the new year include award-winning films from the National Student Association Student Film Festival, Jean-Luc Godard's *Contempt*, and a show of underground films from what is loosely named the New American Cinema. *Contempt*, shot in 1964, was Godard's first work involving a straightforward plot, and stars Brigitte Bardot and Jack Palance, both in beautiful living color. The New American Cinema program will include classics like Emshwiller's *Relativity*, Ben Van Meter's *Poon-Tang Trilogy*, and Robert Nelson's *Half-Open and Lumpy*. Also planned is an Elia Kazan mini-festival, with two of his best films, Brando and Quinn in *Viva Zapata!* and James Dean in *East of Eden*.

## STUDENT LIFE



by fr. mc carragher

Student life and Student Government are so closely related that when you begin to think of the organization of student life, you look to the workings of Student Government for guidelines.

The introduction of the Student Union this school year is a new dimension to Student Government and in the judgment of many people, it has developed successfully. It has absorbed all the student services and activities under the direction of one

entity and has achieved a greater scope and a better continuity.

Traditionally, student activities have been run on a hit-and-miss basis. Concerts were contracted simply because the artists were available. Usually, the year's social calendar was put together in the month of September and, naturally, the students had to accept the talent available. The present system allows the Student Union to prepare the entire social calendar for 1968-69 during the spring months of 1968.

At the same time, the executive side of Student Government has had more time to concern itself with the primary functions of Student Government. Also, the same is true of the legislative group of Student Government, namely, the Student Senate. There is still a great need for further development of each of these areas, but I believe the structure now has grown to the point where this development can begin to take place.

Students should realize they are supporting Student Government through the \$10 activity fee which is collected each year by the University and then turned over to the Student Body Treasurer to support the work and activities and the administration of Student Government.

With the increase in student activities' fees this year, Student Government has increased its fund to approximately \$50,000 a year. This fee is to be used for the bettering of student life and student activities.

Another noticeable change in the organization of student life was the re-introduction of freshman class officers. For the first time in a number of years, the freshman class elected a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer. I feel that this is going to have a great impact not only on this freshman class, but in the classes for years to come.

Naturally, the Open House has contributed a great deal to the social and cultural life of the students of the University, and I am sure it has potentialities yet to be developed.

Last school year the beginnings of the sectional system was a new program at the University, and in many areas it has been very successful. Upcoming ground-breaking of the new residence halls, which will be constructed in a manner most conducive to the sectional system, should add a great push to the increasing of the influences of the sectional system in the other halls on campus. The factors that brought about the increase in the present freshman class were strictly accidental, and there is no intention of the University to continue to enlarge the freshman class

beyond 1500 each year.

I am very hopeful that the new Faculty-Student Committee which held its first meeting on Tuesday, January 9, will serve to fill the communication gap between the Administration and the student body. I sincerely hope that the minutes of these meetings will be communicated to the student body through one of the student publications.

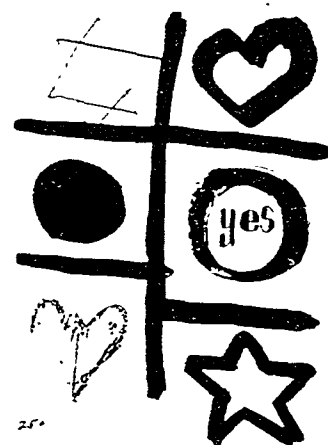
I think in the very near future we should arrive at an enlarged stay-hall system. It has proved very successful where it has been initiated, and I believe the continuing lag on the part of some halls is really depriving many students the opportunity for a full campus life for which the stay-hall system was initiated.

Great strides have been made in the field of coordinating student activities and student programs. Certainly the lecture series this year sponsored by the Academic Commission has been the most complete and most interesting of any year in the history of the commission.

The same progress is shown in many of the other commissions. With just a little more coordination and long-time planning, the objectives of student government and all its allied programs are not too far from the degree of excellency that we all have been striving for.

## DIALOGUE

NOTRE DAME  
DIALOGUE



by mike mc cullough

*Dialogue's* major objective in 1968 will be to find a permanent place among campus publications. This will be possible to the extent that it fulfills a need which has never been provided for by other publications. And, without a doubt, such a need exists.

For years the *Juggler* has provided an outlet for specifically literary tal-

ent. Current political, cultural and social issues, however, have never received *exclusive* attention in any campus publication. In the face of a phenomenal increase of interest in these issues in recent years, the appearance of a magazine like *Dialogue* has been, in many ways, inevitable. A "revolution of concern" has been taking place on campus. The individual student has become more sensitive about social problems and political issues. The relatively recent appearance of groups like CILA, the Friends of the Migrants, the NSHP, the Big Brother Program, the Civil Rights Commission, the ASP, protest movements, and the many political clubs testifies to this fact, '68 *Dialogue* will make a particular effort to serve as a forum of thought for these groups.

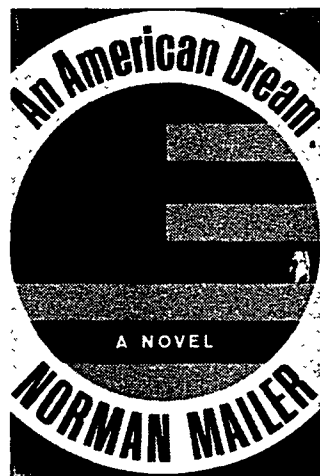
Another revolution is taking place on campus. It is a "quiet revolution" hidden under a veneer of facts which are available or make sense only to the specialist. One of *Dialogue's* major goals will be to provide the specialist — whether he be a sociology major, an anthropologist, a government major, or an economist — with the opportunity to discuss the latest thought in his field. Hopefully, such thought can be focused in a way that will be both stimulating and informative in article form. Dr. Sayre's contribution to our January issue, for example, did exactly this. The complex topic of artificial intelligence was laicized for the nonspecialist in the form of an interview with a robot.

Like the *Juggler*, *Dialogue* depends entirely on contributed material. For this reason, it will try to facilitate student contributions as much as possible. In the future, students who are interested, and who have writing ability, may research among the many papers and magazines to which *Dialogue* subscribes and which are not publicly available on campus or in South Bend. Based on research in an area of their own interest, they may then contribute articles to *Dialogue*. The *Dialogue* staff will assist them by locating articles in the library which will supplement their research. In this election year analyses of political figures will be particularly important. Other possible topics include the morality of power, pop music, modern art, Black Power, Third World politics, poverty, and

personalities or current events related to these and other issues.

In recent months, *Dialogue* has emphasized so-called radical viewpoints. This has been due partly to the fact that the radical thinker has more to say, and is more willing to say it than anyone else on campus and partly because these views have sometimes corresponded with personal interests of the editorial board. In future issues these viewpoints will still appear, but *Dialogue's* main objective will be to present a fair sample of the best campus thought in each issue. '68 *Dialogue* will crusade less and serve the special interests of individual students and faculty members more. Hopefully, this will make *Dialogue* not simply a permanent but a necessary part of Notre Dame's academic life.

## LITERARY FESTIVAL



by john mroz

"Shocking, hilarious, raging, exhilarating" are words used by the New York *Herald Tribune* to describe Joseph Heller's novel *Catch-22*, and words that we use to describe the 1968 Sophomore National Literary Festival.

Joe Heller joins Norman Mailer and many others of our nation's most prominent authors who will be participating in the April Festival. Originally based on last year's Symposium on William Faulkner, this year's Festival has turned into a mammoth event . . . a week long, and what might be called the cultural highlight at Notre Dame for 1968.

A list of our cast speaks for itself.

Granville Hicks, chief editor of the *Saturday Review*, and an author in his own right, will deliver the keynote address on March 31. Ralph Ellison, famed Negro author of *The Invisible Man* and innumerable awards' winner, will speak in Washington Hall. *Playboy* readers will recognize Kurt Vonnegut, Jr., renowned science-fiction writer from Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and frequent contributor of amazing stories to *Playboy* and many other famed magazines, as well as a man capable of delivering a fine talk! Joe Heller of New York City and *Catch-22* fame, will be on campus for several days, and will deliver a lecture on his award-winning book and why he wrote what he did. Wright Morris, a most personable man and a tremendous speaker is journeying to Notre Dame from San Francisco for the entire week and, like many of our other speakers, will be available to meet with small student groups. Mr. Morris was Pulitzer Prize winner in 1957 for *Fields of Vision*. Last and by no means least is world-renowned Norman Mailer. We have negotiated with him and we can only announce now that Mr. Mailer and the Literary Festival Council have a surprise in store for Notre Dame, which we hope to be able to announce shortly. His books, *The American Dream* and *The Naked and the Dead* have vaulted him into the world's literary limelight.

The above are the definitely confirmed authors, but we are still negotiating with several others and expect word from them in the near future.

In preparation for the actual Festival, the Sophomore Literary Festival Council is now in the process of presenting a film series. Shakespeare films in December and *The Collector* in January have already been presented, and for the future, a February 11 showing of *The Lord of the Flies*, and a March 13 showing of *The Pawnbroker* are planned.

To help finance the Festival, the Council is soliciting Student Patrons for one dollar from the students of Notre Dame-St. Mary's. This patronship allows the student to have his name in the forty-page program and to have substantial reductions on admission to the films and other events to be sponsored. Send dollar and

name and address to SLFC, 251 Breen-Phillips Hall. Contributions of any sort from any source are most welcome. We need your help to make the Festival a total success.

Be sure to block off April 1-6! We will have an event every afternoon and night of the week . . . each of which you will find unusually interesting. Once again we compare our Festival to *Catch-22* insofar as description is concerned: Remembers words of the New York *Times* . . . "a wildly original . . . dazzling performance. . . . It will not be forgotten by those who can take it." Can you?

## CRUX



by mary chris jarabek

A more "crusading" and investigative approach will characterize *Crux's* handling of campus affairs in '68. Now that the staff is at ease with the offset printing process adopted this fall, *Crux* will concentrate less on mechanics and more on content.

Local material for copy won't be lacking this year. Events stemming from Father John McGrath's presidential term and the Statement of Rights currently under study by Student Government promise to provide an abundance of potentially controversial column inches.

Endorsements will be made for the first time in Student Government elections as *Crux* editorially examines the SMC electoral process and the value of several SG commissions. Objective reportage of the candidates and their views will be presented as previously, but the *Crux* editors will make their final choices on the editorial pages. It is hoped that this action will promote candidacies on the basis of issues instead of personalities.

The basically "news-feature" orientation of *Crux* will continue for another year with projected explorations of admissions policy, the "grades hang-up" and the function of NSA at SMC. Profiles of the national presidential hopefuls and their policy recommendations will run serially as election time nears; as in '67, *Crux* will attempt to stimulate awareness of national affairs.

There have been consistent rumors that *Crux* and the *Observer* will merge; these were reinforced by *Crux's* use of the Student Union Press for composition and the *Observer* office for layout. So far *Crux* has maintained the view that Saint Mary's is large enough and possesses sufficient life to merit a newspaper of its own.

The statement of Managing Editor Mary Paul to SCHOLASTIC earlier this year, that "merger would mean absorption" appears to remain basic to *Crux* staff thinking. Even so, the editors on this side of the road aren't at all adverse to *talking* about the possibilities of promoting a functional daily to serve both campuses.

Whether or not the question of a newspaper merger remains at the discussion level appears to rest with News Editor Bev Pagorski, probable choice for Editor-in-Chief when the senior *Crux* editors step down.

## ANARCHISTS



by tom henehan

The local underground movement of the South Bend-Notre Dame community will thrive on a record number of dropouts, druggies, and dupes in 1968. New programs on a number of fronts should lead to new heights in depravity and destruction; anarchic

students will strive for the destruction of all that is good and wholesome while sympathizers outside the ranks of the activities will test their creative process with experimental forays deeper and deeper into forbidden realms.

Perhaps the outstanding achievement of recent months is a reawakening of spiritual values, a renewed examination of the wellsprings, as it were, of all evil and perversity. More and more students are turning every day to the Holy Kabala, to the eternal truths of the tarot deck and the sacred sciences of alchemy and astrology. The voices of the prophets, Aleister Crowley and Robert Graves, have found a fresh new audience, and demonism, necromancy, and black magic are on the rise at old Notre Dame.

In a more practical vein, a small enclave in NSH laboratories is working on a chemical formula to obliterate the library mural by the end of the school year. It is hoped that the solution will cause the pigmentation of the picture to shrivel and peel with the first rainfall of spring.

A less erudite group of young revolutionaries is now laying plans to raid the new faculty club building and destroy the expensive collection of steins and beer mugs to be displayed in the bar.

By a limited program of cooperation with the University administration, a final plan will lure greater and greater numbers of unwary undergraduates into the ranks of the lost souls of this group, through the menace of drugs. It is hoped to arrange a biology course in Practical Pharmacology; the first half of the two-semester course requires that each student develop a near-hopeless addiction to some fatal drug. The grade will hinge upon the hopelessness of the student's condition. Second-semester work is so arduous that 15 credits will be awarded; the course involves "cold-turkey" cure. Creative performance of the physical withdrawal symptoms will serve as criteria for honors grades. For those students who will be able to handle extra work, extension courses will be offered at the Lexington, Ky., study center in abnormal psychology and the theology of human sacrifice.

The first semester course is prerequisite for the second.





## *sidelines*

### UP, UP AND AWAY?

Since its conception seventy-seven years ago, the game envisioned by Dr. Naismith as "something to do during the winter" is in danger of being reduced to pure, unadulterated boredom. The reason: seven-foot-plus Lew Alcindor and his fellow giants around the country.

In a game designed to test the balanced skills of five men, basketball is fast becoming overshadowed by the seven-footers, many of whom lack talent, yet dominate the game with their easy tip-ins and rebounding tactics that include not having to jump.

Faced with the plight of playing Big Lew, college rulemakers have been slinging recommendations right and left. Raise the basket, spin it, turn it inside out, make it square. One coach desperately suggested putting the basket in the floor with the hope that "maybe Lew will trip over it." Even *Sports Illustrated* has gotten into the act with an intriguing article advocating the raising of the basket to twelve feet. With a higher hoop, they contend, "the big men would have to learn the real skills of the game — shooting, dribbling, passing, and defense." More important, the little man would find himself back in the game. Fewer of his shots would be blocked, his rebounding would increase, and with the middle opened up, his value as a ballhandler would be increased.

As logical as *Illustrated's* arguments were, Walsh Hall's Steve Cooke, a member of the 1966 Cham-

nade High School Ohio State Basketball Champions, was not ready to give in. During the holidays, Cooke set out to systematically disprove *Illustrated's* findings, and ironically he ended up supporting them. With the help of several friends he rigged up a 12-foot basket in a neighbor's barn and laid out sidelines for a half-court game. After a week's practice in the makeshift gym, Cooke and his friends (including a 6'9" center) began a series of six games. Cooke said, "I was amazed to find that my outside shooting was basically unaffected. At times, though, when my defender was really on me, I found it pretty hard to shoot the ball that high. But I'm sure that with more practice I could have solved that." Virtually unaffected on the outside, Cooke ran into difficulties under the basket. "It was really hard to get adjusted underneath the basket," said the 5'11" experimenter. "My hook-shot was really off and sometimes I felt completely out of proportion." The most important of Cooke's findings, though, dealt with the big man. "There was no way of him getting a tip-in, and the smaller guys had a much better chance of getting rebounds with the ball hanging up there so long. All things considered, it would be pretty hard for me to disregard the idea of raising the basket."

For those readers who have found *Sports Illustrated* a bit less than reliable in the past, maybe you can take Steve Cooke's word for it. Raising the basket is worth considerable and open-minded attention.

### TO GET A BUCK

Deer season in Utah has become so popular that the University of Utah

Rat Club has scheduled a safari over the weekend in an effort to bag a buck. With a weapon supply consisting of an 1850 musket, a mortar, six sling shots, a brand-new M-16, and a couple of moosetraps, the decision for the trip ended long debating on whether to expand to big game after a tradition of preying only on rats, carb, buzzards, and lizards in the rugged mountains of Utah.

### THE ROZELLE BOWL

At last count there were no less than 17 bowls on the postseason football scene, ranging from Hula to Senior to Pro. Some are worth the effort, some are merely tolerable. And then there's the Runner-Up Bowl, which if allowed to continue may prove to be the straw that will break the back of the pro football's unparalleled acceptance. Last Sunday it was Cleveland-LA in a meaningless exertion between two teams which except for the money, could hardly have cared less. The one redeeming feature of the game, of course, is the pension money it supplies for NFL players. Which is nice, but what about the fans? The obvious solution is to take advantage of a meaningful rivalry — the NFL-AFL's still-smoldering war. A Dallas (NFL)-Houston (AFL) game would have been immeasurably more attractive for the fans, as well as more lucrative for the players (this year's winning Rams received only \$1200 per man; Cleveland got \$500. An NFL-AFL meeting would easily triple that amount). Now that businessman de luxe Rozelle has put himself in control of both leagues, he should take advantage of an obvious sure-fire opportunity.



“HOCKEY: WHERE THE ACTION IS,” is the title of the National Hockey League pamphlet which presents the basics of the game to the uninitiated. It claims that hockey is “the world’s fastest sport,” and undoubtedly it is this country’s fastest expanding sport. Last Saturday the where of the action was Howard Park, and two relative newcomers climbing ambitiously toward the ranks of the collegiate elite faced-off against each other. Notre Dame took the one more step in the ladder, skating off after 60 exciting minutes of action with a narrow 3-2 victory over the University of Detroit.

The Irish, in their fourth full season of competition and headed for a second straight winning mark, racked up their fifth victory in six starts at the expense of a Detroit team that didn’t play patsy (as you might expect a first-year team to do). Most of the finesse belonged to Notre Dame, but the Titans played a rugged game and gave ground grudgingly. Rugged at the wrong time, however, meant the game’s first excursion to the penalty box for Detroit and the game’s first goal for the Irish. The power-play pressure paid off when left wing Phil Wittliff dug the puck out of the corner, stick-handled his way to the front of the net and beat the U of D goalie with a short backhand.

Wittliff, a sophomore who led the scoring last season, hails from Port Huron, Mich., just across the Bluewater Bridge from Canada where

## SOME NEW ARRIVALS FOR THE ICE AGE

by Ray Serafin

hockey is *the* game. Coach Jerry Paquette is still trying to define exactly what makes Phil so potent a scorer. Mainly he knows just exactly how to react to any opportunity with the puck: put it in the net, which, against the Detroiters, is what he did for the 18th time this season. A teammate remarked once that when his hair comes forward a little he resembles Gordie Howe — especially to rival goalies.

Wittliff’s goal at 10:55 was the only score of the opening period, and the second stanza again produced only a single tally, although there were some “extracurricular” attractions as the checking became fiercer. In the opening minutes, Dean Daigler intercepted a Detroit clearing pass and whipped the puck over to fellow defenseman Jim Blainey at the left point, whose booming slap shot from there upped the Irish lead to 2-0.

Blainey, one of the hockey club’s promising freshmen, comes from the hockey capital of the world, Toronto, where every Maple Leaf home game since World War II has sold out. He also carries 250 pounds which he utilized as a defensive tackle on the frosh grid squad last fall and which also came in handy in knocking to the ice several Titan forwards who forgot to keep their heads up.

Blainey’s hitting indicated the zest with which the two adversaries started running into each other, encounters which inevitably resulted in occasional dropping of sticks and gloves in favor of the more direct way of settling differences. With the action as fast and as hard as it is, hockey is perhaps the only sport where fights are a necessary pressure valve and are almost an integral part of the game. Because of the difficulties in maintaining enough



balance on skates to land a real haymaker, players are rarely seriously hurt (providing all the lumber is dropped first). But the intentions can be serious enough, and what constitutes grounds for banishment from the game in another sport might only get a hockey player "two minutes for roughing."

The referee's position on fighting was once expressed by NHL referee Frank Udvari as "Let them fight, get it over with, and play hockey the rest of the night," which is what Notre Dame and Detroit eventually settled down to do. A new factor, one that won't affect next year's games in the Convocation Center, now entered the contest in the form of falling snow which stuck to the ice and multiplied the problems of skating, stick-handling, and passing. Both teams were playing under the same conditions but, as Irish captain Bill Pfeffer expressed it, "the slow ice works to the advantage of a hitting, chippy, slower team like Detroit."

Through two periods the Irish

bladesmen had continually forced the play, with only superb goaltending keeping Detroit in the game. Irish net-minder John Barry, tough when he had to be, was looking for his second shutout of the season. "My success depends on how well the team in front of me plays, that is, how well they keep the puck away from the other team." The shots-on-goal in the first two periods, 26-12 in favor of ND, reflects how well Barry's teammates, especially the defensive crew, did keep the Titans in check. Defensemen, like wine, age slowly, which is why the only two seniors on the club, captain Pfeffer and Frank Manning, head up the blueline corps along with another pair of experience-mellowed players, Larry Stewart and Dean Daigler.

But those shutout aspirations ended only 32 seconds into the final period when Detroit scored out of a goal-mouth scramble to pull within one goal, a situation not remedied by the Irish until 15:20 when Bill Pfef-

fer's shot from the point was deflected in by freshman Paul O'Neill. For O'Neill it was his second tally of the game — but the only one that counted because his first one was nullified by the presence of a teammate in the goal crease. This one proved to be the winner as the Titans came within one goal again on a long screen shot that traveled through a maze of players on its way to the net. For the remaining two minutes had too much trouble getting out of their own zone, bottled up there by the Wittliff-O'Neill-John Roselli line, to do anything about the 3-2 score.

For the Detroiters all that was left was to nurse the bumps and bruises that defeat makes more painful. For the Irish it was a dinner given by the Hockey Boosters of South Bend. The Titans are still trying to sell themselves to the Jesuits who run U of D; the Irish hockey team has already sold itself to anyone who has ever seen it play. In the age of speed, the Notre Dame hockey club is where it's at. ■



# The Captain's Table

This week, the Captain's Table will be written by Tom Sheridan, co-captain of the fencing team that went unbeaten last year. Over the holidays, Tom became the first fencer in Irish history to reach the quarter-finals of the very difficult New York Athletic Club Fencing Tournament. Here, he gives his outlook on the team's chances in '68.

How can you improve on an undefeated season? This is the question the football team was asking itself in September, and now the fencing team must try to find an answer. Last year, the fencing Irish won 18 meets in a perfect season that put them close to the all-time Notre Dame record of 27 straight. Although it was a fine performance by a truly talented team, last season's record may be *bettered* this winter — five more meets have been added to bring the schedule to 23.

In order to meet the challenge thus imposed on it, the team must overcome many problems and handicaps. The greatest of these is the tragic loss of our captain and top epeeist, Steve Donlon, who was killed in a car accident over the summer. His death was a personal blow to each fencer and especially to Coach DeCicco. Steve will be missed not only as an All-American fencer, but as a great friend and inspiration to the team.

Graduation hit us pretty hard with the departures of Pat Korth and Jack Haynes, the former co-captains. Korth finished with a 35-3 record in sabre, and Haynes was a consistent scorer at 23-10. Along with these men, two assistant coaches, Mike Dwyer and John Bishko, left for military duties. Bishko was an All-American, and the pair always devoted a great amount of their skills and energy to the team. Finally, the many close victories of last season will breed a number of grudge matches — we won't be able to "surprise" any opponents this year.

In spite of these difficulties, the team is a very determined and optimistic one. A key reason for this attitude is the return of nine monogram winners and assistant sabre coach John Klier. Also, several fencers have gained valuable pre-season experience through individual efforts. Klier, Tom Reichenbach and myself attended the Olympic Training Camp for one week during the summer. While there, we received lessons and tips from many of the country's top coaches and fencers. During the Christmas holidays, Jeff Pero placed third in the Illinois Invitational Tournament where sabre men, Mike Daher and Bob Mendes, reached the quarter-finals. Crikelair and myself also fenced some excellent opposition in the NYAC Tournament.

The team had its first triangular meet of the season last Saturday and defeated both Cleveland State and Indiana Tech. Coach Mike DeCicco substituted quite freely in both meets which were won handily. This was really only a warm-up for the Air Force meet on February 2 in Colorado.

Looking at the squad by weapon, I think that our main strength lies in foil. Comprised of both co-captains and double-monogram winner, Tom Connor, the starting three is a solid unit. Although the loss of Donlon left a big hole in epee, there are still three athletes who are capable of meeting any opposing epee team on equal terms. Tom Reichenbach leads this group which is rounded out by the colorful Glenn Burchett and the much improved Jeff Pero. The sabre team will be the key to our balance this year. Hit hardest by graduation, sabre can boast only one established starter, Mike Daher, and the quick reflexes of Junior monogram winner Bob (Mongoose) Mendes. Coach Klier, however, has several possible men fighting it out for the third spot. We hope that one or more of these fencers will soon establish himself as a clutch performer; but complicating the situation for our less experienced fencers is our second and toughest opponent — Air Force. But Coach and the rest of the team have great faith in the ability of our younger fencers.

To have a successful season, then, the foil team must fence up to all expectations, the epee team must realize its potential, and the sabre team must provide balance by developing at least one or more consistent winners. As Co-captain, I feel that Notre Dame has the personnel, determination, and team spirit to have another outstanding year and to continue Notre Dame's winning fencing tradition.

— TOM SHERIDAN

## Old Fox 1968 Bowl Awards

**MIDST WOUNDED STOOD AWARD:** to Heisman Trophy winner Gary Beban whose Shriner West squad lost to the East (and Kevin Hardy), 16-14, and whose South Hula Bowl team was short-ended 50-6 by the North.

**PICK A PATER PATSY AWARD:** to the previously undefeated Wyoming "We're Number One" Cowboys who got involved with LSU instead of BYU in the Sugar Bowl.

**YOU COULD'VE BEEN PURDUE AWARD:** to National Champions Southern Cal who are still trying to figure out how they could maul, mutilate and dismember the Bloomington Miracle and still only score 14 points. Ask Leroy.

**WILLIAM TELL ACCURACY AWARD:** to Dan Jenkins and *Sports Illustrated* for incorrectly predicting three fourths of the Bowl games and then compounding the injury by picking a "Poor Man's Top Ten."

## For The Record

### HOCKEY

Notre Dame 6, St. John's 3  
Wisconsin State 8, Notre Dame 6  
Notre Dame 3, Detroit 2  
Notre Dame 7, St. Mary's (Minn.) 4

### BASKETBALL

Indiana 96, Notre Dame 91  
Notre Dame 73, Utah State 72  
UCLA 114, Notre Dame 63  
Notre Dame 64, Villa Madonna 59  
Kentucky 81, Notre Dame 73

## Schedule

### JANUARY 13

Basketball: DePaul at Chicago  
Fencing: Indiana U at Notre Dame  
Swimming: Ohio U and Ball State at Notre Dame

### JANUARY 17

Basketball: Butler at Notre Dame

### JANUARY 27

Basketball: Illinois at Chicago Stadium  
Swimming: Western Ontario at London, Ontario  
Track: Indiana at Bloomington

### JANUARY 29

Swimming: Wayne State at Detroit

### JANUARY 30

Basketball: Michigan State at East Lansing

## Letters

(Continued from page 7)

pose to become the accomplice of such depersonalization now.

E. A. Goerner  
Associate Professor  
Government

P.S.—There are some students here at Notre Dame who are multidimensional enough to be able to write (not check boxes) a thoroughly subjective, that is to say, human, evaluation of courses, teachers, and fellow students and brave enough to take the personal responsibility of signing their names.

### RIOT'S OTHER SIDE

EDITOR:

Putting it mildly, I was surprised to read Jim Britt's account of the shooting of Melvin Phillips.

Since September I, together with three other graduate students of sociology, have been conducted an investigation into the civil disorders in South Bend last summer. Our study leads me to charge that Britt's report of the events involving Melvin Phillips on July 26 is inaccurate, to say the least.

Britt's account of the shooting is diametrically opposed to the consensus in evidence we have gathered from personal interviews, the muni-

cipal investigation of the disorders, police records, and numerous newspaper accounts concerning the shooting.

I would like to cite the major contradictions.

First, at the meeting in the LaSalle Center Britt claims the mayor was present. Although Common Council members and the sheriff attended, the mayor did not. He was at Notre Dame delivering a speech.

Second, Britt notes the police receiving a report of a "car burning in the area" but fails to note that this car was overturned and set ablaze by three Negro youths less than a block from the Center, or that another car was aflame a block away, after the police arrived.

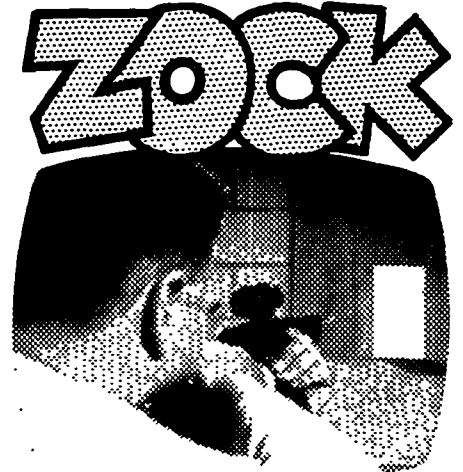
Third, Britt claims police forced Negroes into the building without allowing them to leave while, in fact, the opposite occurred. Those herded into the building comprised the belligerent core of the crowd which refused to disperse. By doing this the police had hoped to more easily dismiss the individual agitators.

Fourth, Britt notes that Phillips aided a man shot outside the building, yet no account of such an incident was found in any of the aforementioned sources.

Fifth, Britt fails to note that while

Phillips was in the building the police claimed to have been shot at from inside causing them to enter and search individual crowd members. Each was then placed under arrest and directed to patrol wagons.

Sixth, your writer failed to note that while being led to the wagon



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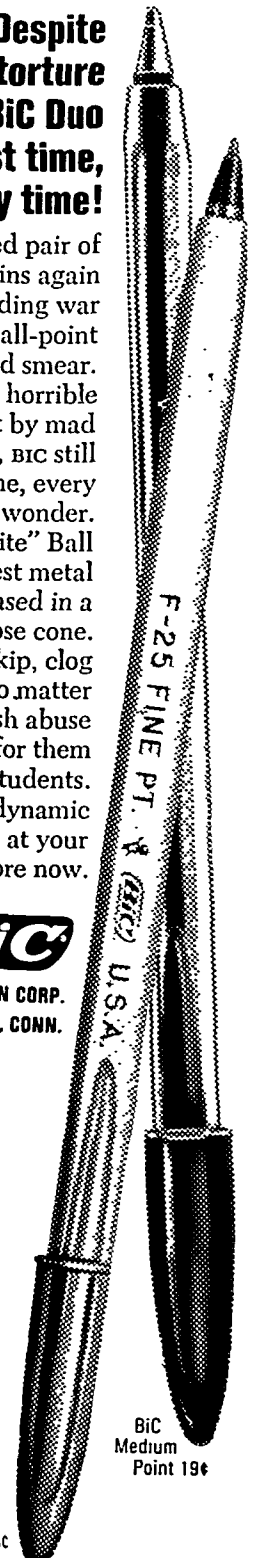
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Phillips sought to escape and argued as well as kicked police officers restraining him. He ran into a telephone pole attempting to flee and then fell to the street. As he rose he was again restrained, at which time the picture of "rioter" Phillips was snapped. Phillips again fought loose and ran across the street.

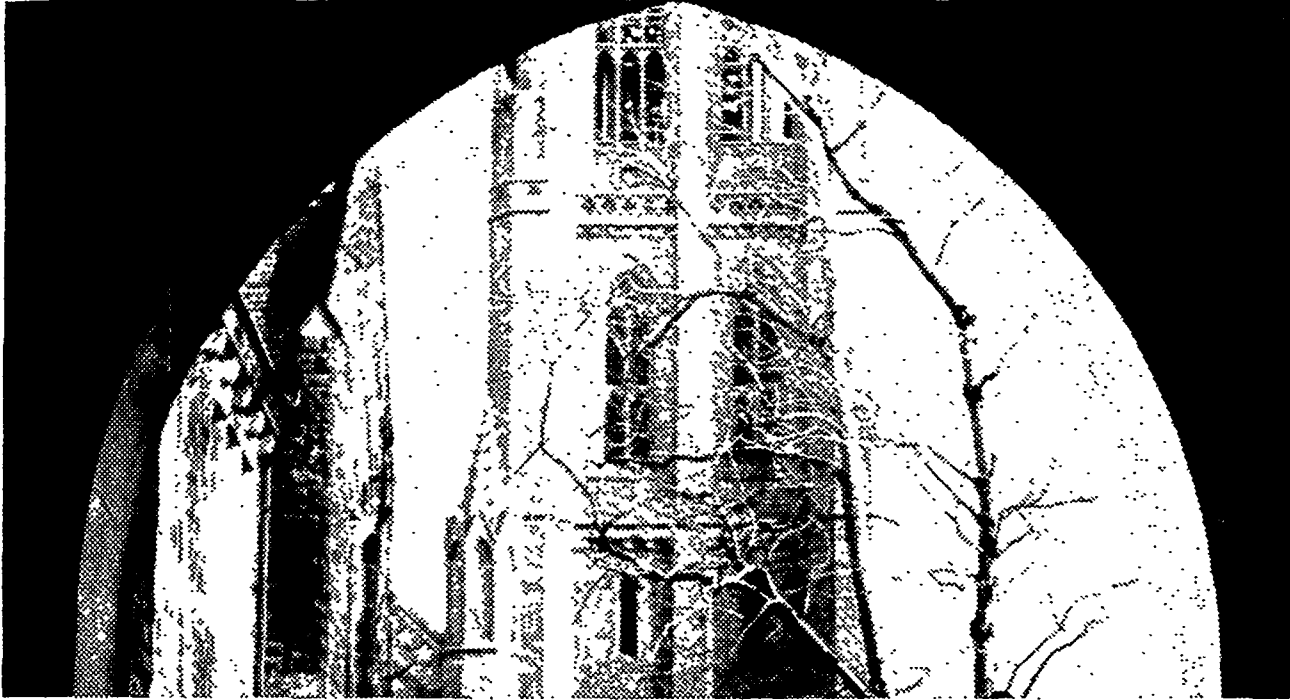
Seventh, Phillips was not shot at close range, as Britt claims, but by an officer at a distance of more than

twenty-five yards from him.

Although I commend the responsible citizens in the community who rose to aid Melvin Phillips in a time of great personal need, I cannot commend irresponsible reporting. My sources can be documented. Can Mr. Britt's? If not, why does the SCHOLASTIC permit journalism based upon hearsay and rumor?

James A. Meko  
367 Alumni

*The sources for our reports of the events of July 26 were Melvin Phillips himself, Prof. Paul A. Rathburn of the English department, and the editors of the South Bend Reformer, all principals in the fund drive. Though discussion over the accuracy of "official" investigations of the riots continues, if these versions are correct, instead of those of people connected directly with the Negro movement here, we apologize.—Ed.*



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Mike  
McInerney

# The Last Word



AND WHEN THE supper had ended, Chris turned to us all and said, "One of you will betray Student Government this year." "Is it I," said Pat Collins. "May I," said Paul Higgins. "Let us," we said. "Let's go to lunch," Chris said. And so we did.

THOSE OF YOU who skipped over this week's cover, please turn back and regard it carefully. There in radiant glory preside Notre Dame's Leaders of Tomorrow. Eager to go forth and teach all nations in 1968 the Chosen Few graciously consented to blueprint their plans for us within these pages. The fun begins on page 17.

"Projection, 1968" is an expansion of a similar feature run just one year ago by Editor Dan Murray. John Twohey suggested a photo of the contributors along *Esquire* lines for the cover. But the particular grouping we finally decided on came to us one night via Divine Inspiration (with a bit of help from da Vinci and the Cinema '68 poster).

Only one regret: We had reserved the place of honor at our table for Fr. McCarragher who unfortunately had to leave early. Manfully, SBP Chris Murphy volunteered to fill his shoes. It is evident he has made a most remarkable substitute.

FINALLY, our thanks to Professor Richard Stevens for the Page One photo; WNDU Program Director Bill Siminski for the banquet table and Holy Lighting; and Copy Editor Bill Cullen whose bedsheets made an admirable tablecloth, but whose four-month-old tomato juice Mr. Murphy was unable to turn to wine. The participants drank it anyway.

SOMEONE suggested to us a while back that while they enjoyed the weekly guessing game of who wrote which SCHOLASTIC editorial it might be helpful if we provided an "Answer Box" somewhere in the back of the magazine for those who despair of comparing initials with names.

We took the hint and every initialed editorial now matches a corresponding name on our masthead. Contributions from outside the staff appear fully signed.

The most puzzling set of initials (even to us!) has been M.S.P. A literal translation comes out: Marion Stephanie Phalen. Clever of us, you say, for having deduced this without outside help. True enough; all part of the never ending battle.

All this by way of saying good-bye to our Associate Editor (St. Mary's). Stevie ends her four-year connection with the SCHOLASTIC with this issue and graduation at the end of the month. Now we don't think it would be stretching things to say Stevie's relationship with the SCHOLASTIC has been analogous to Notre Dame's relationship with St. Mary's. Oh, we've had our minor quarrels to be sure (like just last week she was ready to claw our managing editor's eyes out for a somewhat condescending editorial he wrote about St. Mary's last month), but these have never amounted to much.

We are aware of and do appreciate Stevie's loyalty to both St. Mary's and the SCHOLASTIC. Her very partisanship to St. Mary's has helped to break down some of the barriers which exist between our two schools. She has also authored some of our finest editorials, not to mention hours of proofreading at the press. In short her view from across the road has been beneficial all the way around. And so M.S.P., good-bye and good luck.

— R. M. — J. M. — B. C. — J. G.  
— T. H. — M. McN. — M. McI.

CONGRATULATIONS to our circulation manager, Tim Schlindwein and his bride, the former Jill Huffstodt. The couple were married in Princeton, Illinois, December 30. May they ever share the joy of garnering subscriptions, and take delight in mailing and delivering SCHOLASTICS. In sickness. In health. In cold. In snow.

# ATTENTION SOPHS

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*Francis P. Clark*

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