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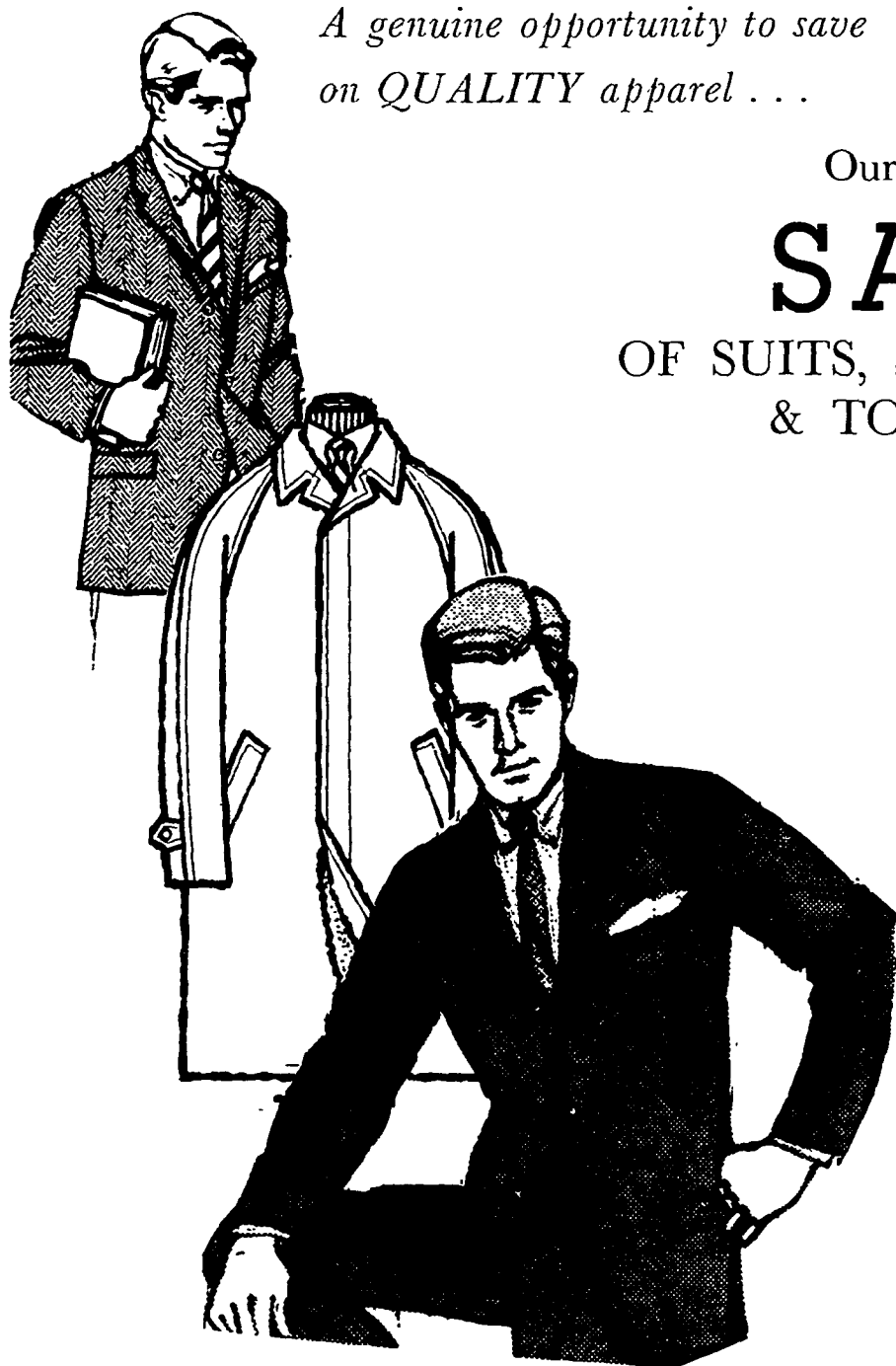
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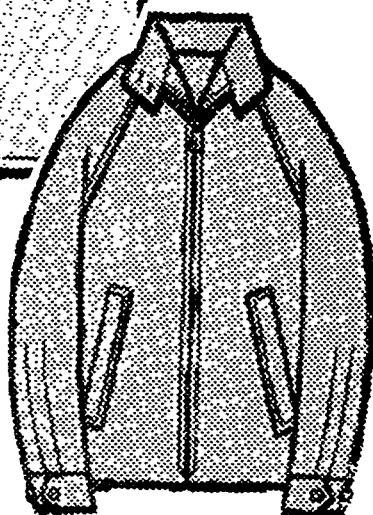
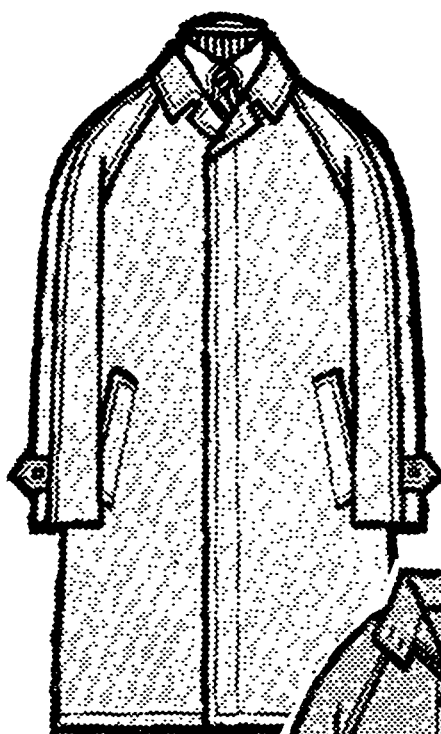
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ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME

Editorial

Editor's Choice

If you believe that a student should study and not be concerned with incidentals like student rights, there is one candidate for Student Body President expressing your point of view. He is David Graham. But for those of you who, like us, feel that education consists in more than a course load, that students have a right and a duty to effect changes at their university, then choosing a candidate is not quite so easy.

Pat Dowd claims he will work for student rights; he intends to implement this by working through the Hall Presidents' Council. Dowd believes the president should chair this council and, in so doing, he intends to make the board much more effective than it has been in the past. Dowd has lost his faith in the Senate and would greatly reduce its influence. His effectiveness as president would be determined, to a great extent, by his ability to find competent hall presidents. It is not likely that he can do so; in the past hall presidents have been very unsuccessful in even providing basic social services for the members of their halls. If the presidents could not provide residents with these services, surely, they are not capable of articulating the opinions and desires of these same students.

Chuck Perrin also talks about student rights. He has the advantage in the campaign of not having been associated with student government in the past; so, he does not speak in great abstractions. Perrin realizes there is only a remote connection between opinions expressed in the Student Senate and those of the student body. Recently Perrin has opened a coffeehouse which provides a good atmosphere for people to meet and converse, to promote personal contact, to have a good time. As part of his campaign, he promises to visit every hall whenever a major issue is being considered and learn the opinion of the students. Perrin has some understanding of the time needed for this undertaking, but he does not realize how frustrating canvassing the campus will be. Unfortunately, if he were elected, he would soon learn that the task he had undertaken was virtually impossible and that he could not really be an effective Student Body President. While his ideas may work in a small, intimate coffeehouse, they can't be applied to the entire campus.

But it is good that Perrin has decided to run; his thoughts on bringing about more contact between student and president serves as a reminder to the more experienced politicians that there is a student body which they are supposed to be representing. Perrin is too talented to waste his time as Student Body President; he can be much more creative and influential running his coffee shop

and working in the University Theatre and thereby avoiding the opportunity of becoming another jaded student politician.

We caution the student not to vote for Perrin, for if Perrin's plans were to be enacted, responsibility would then rest with the students to formulate their ideas and to express them openly. It is much easier to elect someone else and then complain about how much he travels with Fr. Hesburgh campaigning for SUMMA.

Richard Rossie's campaign literature tells us, "He is the one candidate who truly believes in the principles of student self-government and will work to implement them." We are not so sure this is the case. Rossie is fond of using inflated rhetoric in discussing student power. Rossie speaks in abstractions, but does his program really determine what the students want and can it accomplish it successfully? We don't think so.

We must remember, being Student Body President involves many little things, not just confrontations with the Administration in the area of student power. Faced with the prospect of choosing between Dowd and Rossie, we feel Dowd is slightly more capable in dealing with the Administration on these smaller matters, (*e.g.*, cars for second-semester seniors).

If Dowd is elected, Rossie will not disappear next year; he will be in the Senate or on the Hall Presidents' Council acting as a gadfly, making certain that Dowd does implement student self-government. Rossie has proven he can be an effective gadfly. In such a situation Dowd and Rossie will complement each other. Having considered this, the SCHOLASTIC, somewhat hesitantly, endorses Pat Dowd for Student Body President.

—R.M., J.M., M. McI.

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CAMPUS

Yes, well, "a new perspective" vies with the challenge of "... to envision things as they never were, to ask why not on page 11 ... the course evaluation program at St. Mary's stands to be more useful than Notre Dame's as illuminated on page 12 ... Melvin Phillips on page 12 also, physically handicapped and faced with a new mouth to feed is running new gauntlets ... a new sound-off column is instigated on page 12 ... Father Riehle, never letting the human interfere with the University, whether he likes it or not, is interviewed after his first 175 days in office on page 14 ... a rather different type of man — one who helped take a 50-foot sloop full of medical supplies to the North Vietnamese Red Cross — on page 15 ... the longer budding but now blooming free university is reviewed on page 32.

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SPORTS

This week's Sidelines looks at the intramural upset of the year, the C.S.C.'s over the much touted Detroit Club ... Mike DeCicco's fencing team is at their second straight unbeaten season (p. 27) ... On page 28, Ray Serafin features Austin Carr and the amazing freshmen in "Tracy's Believe It or Not" ... Pool is an everpopular sport at Notre Dame, for all sports. Bill Sweeney examines the athlete, the guiding spirit, and the best ... Part II of "The Hustler from Dixie" is the Irish guard's humorous and incisive view of the disastrous (5-21) 1965-1966 basketball season.

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CREDITS

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letters

The SCHOLASTIC welcomes letters from its readers. No letter will be printed without a signature; however, names will be withheld upon request. All letters are subject to condensation and editing. Letters should be addressed to Mike McInerney; 201 Dillon; Notre Dame, Indiana.

INTERPRETATION DISPUTED

Last week the SCHOLASTIC reprinted Robert Crichton's review of Frank Harvey's *Air War: Vietnam from the New York Review of Books*. The following replies by author and reviewer are also taken from that periodical. —ED.

... There are several places in his review of *Air War: Vietnam* where Mr. Robert Crichton imputes to me certain feelings which I think are his own, and I would like to set these points right. My reason is very personal and basic. I've been reporting Air Force stories around the world for many, many years and have warm friends in that great outfit. Some have been killed or captured in Vietnam and the way things are going, I fear that more will be. When I came back from Vietnam I was terribly shocked and upset by the casualties I saw there on both sides. I felt very strongly that we should get out, hopefully by a negotiated peace, but failing that, by a powerful decisive military action if such could be mounted. But in the months since then I have seen our country steadily growing more bitter and divided here at home. I am torn. I want to stop our casualties and the Vietnamese civilian casualties. I also want to hold our country together. I guess this is the dilemma of many of us.

My reason for writing this letter is to affirm my steadfast loyalty to the guys in American uniforms who are fighting in Vietnam, to say that I am against draft-card burners and those who carry signs calling for victory for the NLF. And I would like to say that in the places in his review where Mr. Crichton speaks of napalm and its routine use, of FACs and their casual actions, of chopper pilots and their conduct, and my name appears, I believe he was speaking from his own deep feelings in the matter. I know that there have been some hasty and irresponsible actions taken in the war; there are in all wars (doesn't excuse them); but from my own personal observation I cannot say that I saw any American do anything other than was required of him in the carrying out of his job. I am perfectly willing for others, who feel different-

ly than I do, to have their say. But I wouldn't want any of my many friends in the armed services, some of them now in combat, to think I'm disloyal to them. . . .

Frank Harvey
Hackettstown, N.J.

Robert Crichton replies:

There is no question that in attributing certain reactions to Frank Harvey—such as surprise that Huey Hog commanders had so much individual authority to act — I was imposing my own interpretation on his text and on my conversations with him. One quality of Mr. Harvey's book, which does him credit as a reporter, is that his descriptions of such events as a visit to a civilian hospital are bound to produce strong reactions in the reader. In places in my piece I attributed reactions to Mr. Harvey that I thought were indicated by his factual account: if I appeared to be putting words in his mouth I can only apologize.

What is important to me is that the information contained in Harvey's book goes unchallenged and that the American people get a chance to examine it without Mr. Harvey's or my reactions. (In my piece I erroneously placed 3,000-pound bombs on B-52s when it should be F-105s and B-52 pilots where they should be F-105 pilots.)

In Mr. Harvey's case, when he returned from Vietnam and began assembling his facts he concluded we should unilaterally withdraw. As time has passed he has returned to his former conclusion that as bloody and tragic as the war is (he believes there are considerably more than the 150,000 civilian casualties Sen. Edward Kennedy reports) we have no option but to see it through. In my case his book serves to reinforce my conviction that if this is indeed the price we have to extract to stay in Vietnam, then morally we can't afford it and should get out at once, although this was never the intention of Mr. Harvey in writing *Air War: Vietnam*.

RATHER CLEVER AFTER ALL

EDITOR:

It is a shame that there are some people within the University community who are unaware of an attitude towards religion prevalent at Notre Dame today. The objection raised by Professor Niemeyer that the SCHOLASTIC cover of January 12 was sacrilegious and "a mockery of symbols sacred to the majority of one's fellow beings. . ." demonstrated this lack of awareness.

Though it may not have been original or funny, we believe that the

cover was rather clever and not an expression of a nonconformist view. On the contrary, the cover expressed a conforming tendency of the Notre Dame man towards a rejection of superfluous "sacred sentimentality." Any person who feels that his religion is being ridiculed by the symbolic adaptation of a classic work of art such as *The Last Supper* could not be conscious of the true spirit of religion at Notre Dame. Furthermore, we challenge the right of Professor Niemeyer to assume knowledge of the "foundations of the order by which we live." Does the professor really know the basis for order in the life of the contemporary college student?

Professor Niemeyer may be justified in making a personal criticism, but he should not pretend to represent the conscience of the student body, a conscience of which he apparently knows nothing.

Joseph P. Tynan
Robert A. Scrivens

HOW LOW?

EDITOR:

It is unfortunate that the subject of the conduct of the crowds at basketball games must be constantly brought up, but it is warranted by the fact that we have, indeed, outdone ourselves this season.

The unmerciful mocking of a Kentucky player at a past Freshman game was totally inexcusable. And yet at the same time it was ironic because those most actively engaged in this cruel joke were, themselves, less physically gifted and obviously had far less basketball prowess than the victim of their taunting and jeering.

Booing and name calling are unfortunate; however they are impulsive reactions and must be expected. But throwing debris on the court is premeditated. It endangers players on both teams and blatantly displays the boorishness that we so obviously possess.

By spitting at cheerleaders (I refer to the De Paul game of February 5) we reached the zenith of our depravity. We can only be grateful that this went unnoticed by most of the thousands of fans who watched the game in person and on network television.

Is *this* the Notre Dame spirit which has been so often praised through the past four decades?

But perhaps this is not the worst of it. Certainly the damage done to Notre Dame is considerable, but the damage done to the character of the recipient of our "hospitality" might, indeed, be irreparable.

Christopher Stephan
106 Walsh Hall

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16

- 3:30 p.m. Miss Marion Wright, director of the Mississippi NAACP legal division, and Emma Lou Thornbrough, author of the "The Negro In Indiana" speak in the Library Auditorium. A Continence of Negro History Week.
- 5:00 p.m. Notre Dame Ski Club leaves for Sugar Loaf Valley. \$35 includes Lifts, Room, Transportation, Breakfast & Dinner.
- 8:15 p.m. The Philidor Quartet entertain with the sounds of soprano, harpsichord, baroque flute, and recorder. Admission is free and the public is invited to this Music Department sponsored event.
- 7:30 p.m. The Frosh Social Commission and New Jersey Club team up for an evening in Rome. The dinner-dance at the Carriage House will feature a complete Meatball and Spaghetti dinner with Italian tossed salad and bread and rolls. Folk entertainment will be provided during the meal with music by the Super Souls afterwards. Traditional ND trimmings will be provided. Gondolas leave Circle at 6:20, 6:35, and 6:55. Stops will be made at SMC at 6:35, 6:50, 7:20. Price: \$5.75: '71 Key Cards, \$5.00: Jersey Club, \$5.50: others. See hall reps for tickets or pay at door.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17

- 1:30 p.m. Ohio State and Michigan State face Notre Dame's phenomenal fencers at the Field House.
- 2:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. Cinema '68 presents "Zero for Conduct" and "Forbidden Games" at the Center for Continuing Education.
- 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. The Student Union Academic Commission presents the first of two double features to be shown today. "Frankenstein," that wholesome family picture will be shown first followed by "The Haunting," which is suggested for mature audiences. In the Engineering Auditorium.
- 7:30 p.m. The Irish face another hard fought contest as they face a perennially tough Bradley team at Chicago stadium.
- 7:30 p.m. Senior's '68 sponsor their version of roll in the snow. The sleigh ride will cost Social Club members \$5.50, others will pay \$6.50.
- 7:30 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. The second double feature performance of the Horror film festival commences with a showing of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" which will be followed by "Dracula." Admission to all performances is free.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18

- 2:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. Cinema '68 repeats its performances of Saturday in the Center for Continuing Education.
- 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. The Student Union Academic Commission repeats its double-double feature of horror films in the Engineering Auditorium unless the films are banned because of moral reasons.
- 7:30 p.m. and 9:30 p.m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19

- All Day Last full day of campaigning for Student Body President.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20

- All Day Final Day to make yourself part of a delegation and participate in the last Notre Dame Mock Political Convention until 1972.
- All Day Construction on all Mardi Gras booths will be completed.
- 11:45 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. The chance to cast your ballot for the man of your choice for Student Body President. Voting will be in each hall during the dinner hours.
- 1:30 p.m. The Tenth Annual Finance Forum opens. Sponsored by the Finance Club, ten of America's top business buffs will be in conference and discussion. Tickets are available from the Finance Club.
- 5:30 p.m. General ticket sales for the Marvin Gaye, Brenda Holloway, and Stone Poney Concert in the dining halls. Prices: \$4.00 and \$5.00.
- 8:00 p.m. The Department of Government and International Studies presents a lecture by Henry Morton, Professor of Political Science, Queen's College. Mr. Morton will speak on "The Mystique of Soviet Policy-Making." Admission is free and open to the public in the Center for Continuing Education.
- 8:00 p.m. Professor George E. Brooks of Indiana University will speak on "Africa: the Colonial Heritage." Law Auditorium. All invited.
- 9:00 p.m. Justin O'Donnell, Assistant Secretary of State for South American affairs will speak on "The U.S. and the Third World" in the Library Auditorium.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21

- 5:30 p.m. General ticket sales for the Mardi Gras concert continue in the Dining Halls.
- 7:00 p.m. Mardi Gras Carnival begins in Stepan Center. Bring plenty of cash and plan to stay around until closing time, 12 Midnight.
- 8:00 p.m. Gianno d'Angelo, Metropolitan Opera Coloratura soprano, will be the third attraction in the current performing arts series at St. Mary's College in the O'Laughlin Auditorium.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22

- All Day Washington's Birthday.
- 8:00 p.m. (cst) The Irish Cagers travel to New York City and Madison Square Garden to face New York University.

—Compiled by Len Groszek



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CAMPUS INTERVIEWS

March 4

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SBP CANDIDATE RICHARD ROSSIE AT THE STUDENT ASSEMBLY . . .

THE DRIVE FOR EFFECTIVE STUDENT POWER

The annual student body presidential race got under way last Monday with Pat Dowd pitted against Richard Rossie with the number-one job in Student Government as the prize. Rossie's running mate is Charles Nau, the esteemed Academic Commissioner, while Dowd has chosen John Gallagher, a sophomore varsity basketball player and member of the Walsh Hall judicial council, for the secondary spot on his ticket.

Rossie describes his platform as one of responsible student power. Rossie, who drafted the bill on student self-government which passed in the General Assembly, sees student power as "part of the drive for democracy." According to Rossie, "the University teaches as much by what it is as by what it says. When we learn of the Bill of Rights in the classroom and see the abuse of those rights in our daily situation, we demand that the University live up to the standards of citizenship which it teaches. It is difficult to teach students independence without letting them exercise it."

In defining the practical application of the concept of student power, Rossie said Sunday night in Howard Hall: "Students should make all the rules which affect their personal lives and which only students obey. In the determination of all other University policy which affects the students as students, they should have an equal and *effective* voice together with the faculty and Administration."

The purpose of the Dowd-Gallagher candidacy is to provide "a new perspective." According to Dowd, Student Government is now in the hands of "in-groups, cliques and machines which have lost contact with the student body. There are a number of status-seekers in Student Government who should not occupy the top positions." Dowd plans to put Student Government back into touch with

the student body "through development of the hall community . . . through putting qualified people into hall offices and strengthening the Hall Presidents' Council." When asked to describe the developed hall, Dowd answered, "Things aren't done on the hall level," and upon questioning, he defined "things" as "social, religious and academic activities."

campus

Since Dowd has raised the question of machines in Student Government, the issue of who supports whom is likely to be important to the voters. Rossie has the support of the Action Student Party and is the favorite of most in Student Government, including the seniors who have little to gain by selling political support to anyone.

Dowd claims that the "machines" are against him but that those involved on the "grass roots level who are concerned and in contact with the average student" are supporting him.

Two of the machines which Dowd indicated were against him were the sophomore and junior class governments led by Leo Klemm and Rick Rembusch, respectively. Neither saw basis in Dowd's charges of their being out of contact with their constituents. Klemm said, "We are an organization, not a machine, and we are organized to find out and give to the students what they want. If we weren't in touch with the students, our events wouldn't be as successful as they have been. Look at our Sophomore Literary Festival, for example."

Contrary to reports, Dowd denies that he ever sought ASP endorsement. "I would never, never accept an ASP endorsement," he said. Instead, he "merely sought the assistance of their

workers" — a distinction not readily grasped by many. However, according to Craig Fenech, an ASPer from Howard who was at the nominating caucus, "He begged for our support. He even asked us to provide him with a running mate."

Dowd also denies that he asked the ASP for a vice-president. Rather, he claimed, "I told the ASP, 'If you have a candidate who has experience, a basic concern for the students and a willingness to work with people, I will consider him for my vice-president.' I knew they had no one." However Larry Broderick, a stay senator and member of the ASP, said, "He said nothing of the sort. Just to show you, Mike Kendall filled all those qualifications, but he wouldn't run with Dowd. No, Dowd begged us for a vice-president."

Broderick went on to say: "Dowd's change-over from a conservative anti-ASPer to a supplicant of the party is one of the most astounding revolutions in politics, even if one includes Mussolini's metamorphosis from republican and anti-cleric to a supporter of the Italian King and Church. We just could not accept it. Dowd told us that we are the most concerned group on campus—that is true. That's why we had to support Rossie; he talks our language: meaningful participation in the policy making of the University."

Besides the matter of machine and support, the question most likely to affect voters is who will be more able to represent the students—before the

. . . AND HIS OPPONENT PAT DOWD.



SMC'S NEW COURSE EVALUATION: TOWARD ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

For those who make a practice of signing up for jock courses, the first week of classes at SMC this semester was, in many cases, full of surprises, surprises like term paper assignments, book report dates, course revisions. Students were speculating that one reason might be the Teacher-Course Evaluation now being readied by the SMC Academic Commission.

Notre Dame's Student Course and Teacher Evaluation will present only the computerized results of an objective student questionnaire. In contrast, both students and faculty will contribute to SMC's Teacher-Course Evaluation, and the student questionnaire, though largely multiple-choice, will be analyzed by a student committee in the light of the student's background and her subjective comments.

Scheduled to come out before registration for next fall's courses, the evaluation booklet will go beyond a statistical presentation of student responses to multiple choice questions. It will also include written course synopses by the faculty, analysis of the student responses, and faculty comment on the student evaluations. The committee hopes that such a combined approach will be at once more thought-provoking than a computerized presentation and more accurate than a purely subjective study, explained Evaluation Chairman Sally Davis.

An obvious purpose of the evaluation is helping students pick electives and choose between sections of required courses "by other means than just word of mouth," noted Sally. But, the evaluation process SMC is using, puts equally heavy stress on improvement of courses and student attitudes.

In Sally's words, "By reading the entire booklet, teachers will be able to get an *overall* view of what approaches and materials students like." To provide more specific information, the committee will give each teacher a synthesis of student opinion on each course he teaches. Students will be able to turn to the faculty "rebuttals" for a critique of their attitudes toward courses.

Thus the committee has planned the Evaluation as an instrument of self-examination for the entire academic community. One indication that it has possibly had such an effect already is the reaction of several faculty members who did not prepare synopses of their courses, explaining that they were currently restructuring the course involved but would participate the next time around. (No course will appear in the booklet without the instructor's presentation.)

By making the faculty an integral part of the evaluation process, and by employing a subjective-objective approach, the Teacher-Course Evaluation has succeeded in avoiding much of the criticism that has been leveled at SCATE. Both the administration and the faculty have given substantial support to the project, Sally reported. The student questionnaires were distributed yesterday, so the extent of student cooperation isn't known yet.

Since neither Notre Dame nor St. Mary's had any experience in drawing up such an evaluation, the committees didn't cooperate to any extent this year, Sally explained, theorizing that they might in the future. If this cooperation materializes, the difference in approaches will end up having been worthwhile. If one hasn't worked, its alternative will have been tried just across the road.

—K. C.

Administration. Rumors that Fr. Hesburgh considers Rossie "bull-headed" were denied by Father Hesburgh when he said, in the presence of reporters, "They are lies. I can get along with anybody. Besides I don't see why what I think of the candidate should influence anyone."

Dowd, however, is known to get along very well with Fr. Charles I. McCarragher, the Vice-President for Student Affairs. Proof of their particularly close relationship was afforded to the ASP nominating caucus where, again, according to Larry Broderick, Dowd "admitted that Fr. McCarragher had offered him financial support if Dowd would lead an opposition party to the ASP."

Dowd criticizes Rossie's approach to the Administration as being one of "Go to Hell! We're getting what we want." Dowd described his approach by saying: "I realize that in some areas, negotiations won't work. If there is a conflict between what the students want and what the Administration wants, I will feel obliged to support the students. But I'm not going to get thrown out of here for leading a demonstration that no one supports. There's a lot of difference between voting for something and going out and demonstrating for it."

Richard Rossie explained the position of his ticket in dealing with the Administration by saying: "We want differences of opinion within the Uni-

versity to be solved democratically. That's what the democratic process is—a means to resolve conflicts between differing interests and ideas, all of which may be valid to some degree. The students, faculty and student body will each have effective and meaningful channels for participating in policy-making. Demonstrations may at first be necessary to establish this system if negotiations fail, but after that they will rarely be necessary because discussion will take place openly and each side will have its say.

"Dowd is not moderate; he is simply confused. He will go to the Administration and beg for individual concessions. If negotiations fail, he may or may not have a demonstration depending on how much the position of the Administration annoys the students. His method will result either in stagnation or an endless series of crises, assuming that the Administration position irritates the students into a crisis mood. Students should not have to be irritated or in a crisis mood before they get something done. Differences between the Administration and the students should be solved rationally." —T. P.

SOUL SEARCHING IN THE CITY

Much in the way of political and legal maneuverings led up to the charging of Melvin Phillips, 21, and Curtis Owens, 23, for the second time in St. Joseph County Superior Court last Friday as a result of the racial disturbances of last July.

Mr. Phillips, who lost a leg to a police shotgun during the trouble, was charged with inflicting bodily injury on Police Sgt. Edward I. Friend while resisting arrest on that night of July 26. Mr. Owens was charged with being an accessory before the fact. Sgt. Friend was allegedly bruised by Mr. Phillips while the latter was struggling to break free from police following a meeting with city officials at the La Salle Park Neighborhood Center.

The meeting, the aftermath of which were the shootings, has sparked considerable soul searching on the part of the city, and in the report of the public hearing held last summer after the West Side riots, there is reflected a few pertinent facts. After the meeting, held to enable the Negro community to discuss tensions with the city fathers, police were called to the area to investigate a burning car a short distance away. As the citizens were leaving the center, police thought they had seen a gun fired inside the building. The order was given to fire into the Center, and in the ensuing gunshots,

Curtis Owens was wounded on the back of the neck.

According to Mr. Phillips, as he was re-entering the center to look for his brother, with police permission, he was grabbed and attempted to break loose. It was at this moment that the injury to Sgt. Friend allegedly occurred. The youth then broke free, and an order was given to "stop that man." One policeman let a dog loose to pursue him, and another whose vision was apparently obstructed raised and fired a shotgun blast into Melvin Phillips's groin and upper right leg. Ironically, the officer who gave immediate first aid to the fallen Negro was Police Sgt. Friend.

Phillips' injuries could not be treated in South Bend, and after being rushed to Indianapolis, his leg was amputated above the knee. He has now been fitted with an artificial leg, and is planning to return to work at Bendix very soon. He had only six more days to work before being eligible for insurance and unemployment compensation benefits when the injury was sustained.

The city officials had waited five and a half months to charge the pair, and the initial charge was filed in Superior Court on January 18, 1968, by Detective Sgt. Robert Seals, representing the city. An immediate protest was published by the NAACP of South Bend, in the form of a statement by its president, The Rev. Lawrence E. Crockett, pastor of the First AME Zion Church. The NAACP asked that the charge against the pair be dropped.

Immediately following the Rev. Crockett's protest, County Prosecutor William E. Voor said that he had met with South Bend Mayor Lloyd M. Allen and the City Attorney during last month's disturbance, Richard DuComb. Mr. Voor told the press that the three had decided to file the charges as a partial defense against civil damage suits which he expected would be filed against the city. Melvin Phillips and Curtis Owens were the only two persons wounded over the age of 21, and thus were in a position to file a suit without parental control or concern.

On Tuesday, January 23rd, Mayor Allen held a televised press conference and claimed that neither he, his office, nor the former City Attorney had suggested that the charges be brought as a defense. The Mayor further said: "If the charges were filed as a defense against a civil suit, they should be withdrawn."

Mr. Phillips' attorney, Patrick
(Continued on next page)

in medias res

We have discovered in our Campus staff a certain tendency to get emotionally and/ or politically involved in what they have been asked to write about. For this reason we this week devote this space to the thoughts of one of our more conservative reporters who simply could not react to the recent Student Assembly in the old who-what-when-where-why method. This column will reappear whenever a sufficiently charged reaction to any event makes it necessary.—Ed.

Chris Murphy's most recent attempt at power politics proved a farcical failure. Not only did the General Assembly of Students fail to overcome student apathy, but it also served to justify, to a degree, the Administration's poorly hidden contempt for Student Government. The Assembly was a demagogue's paradise, a blowhard's delight. The average student didn't have a chance.

The critical point of the two-day affair was the student rights' debate. The purpose of the debate was to decide the tone for Student Government dealings with the Administration in the field of student rights, the foremost of which was student self-government. Spurred on by SBP aspirant Richard Rossie and ASP leaders, the rabid students galloped roughshod over Jim Scherer's more moderate bill. Rossie's plan, advocating a complete divorce between the Administration and the students in the field of students rights, was enthusiastically endorsed by the crowd. Thus, reason and moderation were driven out of the Assembly, and, perchance, out of the entirety of the Student Government.

Perhaps it is premature to begin drawing the sheet over the corpse of Student Government. Student Government is not yet dead; it is just undergoing its violent death throes.

The Senate already is dead however, claims Stay Hall Senator, Dick Ott. The role occupied by the Senate before the General Assembly is now passé. The Assembly was to demonstrate to the Administration that the student body supports the issues legislated by the Senate. Instead it took over the main function of the Senate, that of making legislation. Thus the role of the Senate as a lawmaking body has been compromised. The Senate must immediately redefine its role in Student Government or perish.

Dick Ott is the third senator to resign this year. Stay Senator Richard Hunt in November and Howard Senator Tony McDonald several weeks ago left for "per-

sonal reasons." Dick Ott's reasons are not just personal.

Ott feels there is no identity in or for the Senate. The fact of the General Assembly indicates the latter; the former is illustrated by the existence of the factions in the Senate. He claims that "the pro-ASP members tend to question all motives and actions of the more conservative senators. Their first loyalty is to the ideals of the ASP rather than the well-being of the Senate or student body." Since there is no unity in the Senate, the members don't work well together and, therefore, little is really accomplished.

He also believes that the leaders in Student Government seem to have little faith in the legislative power of Senate. This is pointed out by very existence of a General Assembly of Students.

Ott pointed out that a serious problem of Student Government was that it was a continually changing organization and, as such, could not operate effectively. Added Rick Hunt, "Student Government is a self-contradiction: one simply does not have the time to be both a good student and a good government official."

Student Government would be taking too heavy a burden upon its meager shoulders if it were to completely govern itself at the present time. It should admit that much of the blame for its lack of success in dealing with the Administration stems from inactivity and inefficiency within its own ranks. Thus, Student Government should concentrate on reorganizing and strengthening its own structure. It should accept responsibilities as it thinks it is ready to handle them. In this way, Student Government could gradually evolve to the point where it would be able to govern the student body in the sphere of students' rights. Through reason and moderation will a successful Student Government be established, not impatience and radicalism.

—D. K.

Brennan, former County Prosecutor, filed a motion to dismiss the charges on a legal technicality, and a hearing was set for last Friday. In the interim, the Human Relations Commission of South Bend, based at City Hall, made a formal statement that the charges against the pair should be dismissed. Said George V. Neagu, director of the Commission: "On the 22nd the Commission unanimously voted to go to the Mayor and ask him to do all he could to dismiss the charges. We took this action for

an "error of judgment by the authorities" and "an inconsistency of public statements" the ministers stated, "These misjudgments and inappropriate actions have weakened the cohesiveness and tranquility of our community." They were joined in their petition by representatives of numerous other city organizations present at the meeting. According to Rev. Billy W. Kirk of the Layman Chapel CMB Church, these organizations could not give their names because those present were only representatives, and a vote of the whole membership could not have been taken.

And on February 5th, the Human Relations Commission itself made a formal recommendation that, for the reasons cited above by Mr. Neagu, the charges against Melvin Phillips and Curtis Owens be withdrawn.

Judge E. Spencer Walton did assent to the defense motion last Fri-

day about the charges. He felt that it was the position of his lawyer to make any statements on the further progress of the case. Mr. Phillips said he was grateful, however, for the efforts of the people of South Bend and Notre Dame in their response to the Melvin Phillips Fund, a method whereby people could help the Phillips family (he and his wife have a new baby, Deanna, aged two months) to defray the medical expenses which resulted from the shooting. Said Mr. Phillips: "I can't find words to think and appreciate how much it will help me. I really appreciate it."

The fund, according to Notre Dame Professor Paul Rathburn, now stands at \$1831, of which \$1175 was raised by the students of Notre Dame. Administrator of the fund is the Rev. Kirk, mentioned above, who, commenting on the charges and the fund, said: "It does a lot to encourage working for better understanding to know that there is more in America than law and order . . . there is justice, and it must prevail. I hate that it takes an occasion like this to bring it about, but I'm glad to see it happen."

—J.B.



MELVIN PHILLIPS . . .

three reasons: (1) The prosecution of the pair would only serve to further disrupt the community. (2) The time lapse from July to January. (3) The humane consideration that, even if guilty, Mr. Phillips had suffered more than sufficient penalty in the loss of a leg and a job. The mayor indicated to us that he would like the Commission to negotiate the dismissal of the charge."

Mr. Neagu says that the Commission then went to Mr. Voor's office, where Voor indicated that the case had caused him a great deal of trouble, and that he welcomed the Commission's efforts. The prosecutor promised to call them the next day with his decision.

Mr. Voor did not call, and the Commission met with him again on the 24th, with no result. That night Mr. Neagu and his colleagues met with the South Bend Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, which subsequently issued a formal statement calling for the charges to be withdrawn, and published their demand on January 30th. Because of



. . . AND HIS WIFE AND NEW CHILD

day, and the charges were dropped because of the legal technicality. But they were immediately re-filed, with the correction, and on Saturday Prosecutor Voor stated that "the primary reason the charges were filed is that we determined that a crime was committed." He claimed that the filing of charges was delayed because of Mr. Phillips' hospitalization and convalescence. He denied that he ever said that fear of a suit was the only reason for the charges. "If that were the only reasons," Mr. Voor said, "they would be withdrawn."

When contacted on Saturday, Mr. Phillips said that he had nothing to

THE FIRST 175 DAYS OF A RIEHLE GREAT ADMINISTRATION

"Pets in the hall constitute a major health hazard to the students. Since most of the maids are afraid of the students anyway, they couldn't do anything about the situation, so we had to take action," in these words, Father James L. Riehle, Dean of Students, stated the reasons behind his latest attempt at making our campus a better place to live. Father Riehle, characterized by his emphasis on the human angle of student problems, advanced to his position last fall, following in the footsteps of Father Simons.

A class of '49 graduate, Father Riehle has been trying to work with the students in an attempt at pleasing the main body of them. "When I have a problem with the students I try to get a sampling, but there is little unanimity among the students themselves, so I must shoulder the responsibility." He is somewhat irked at the failure of many student leaders to take positive action in many fields. "When the students come to me and say they want responsibility, but won't enforce the Administration's own rules, what can I do? If we let the students run the place, there wouldn't be much order at first, but it would probably calm down after a while, then it would probably be



FR. RIEHLE AND A NOW BANNED PET: UTILITARIANISM STRIKES AGAIN

stricter than it is now." He mentioned the food riot of several weeks ago as a prime example: "The students we apprehended were obviously not the organizers. We could very well have thrown these students out if we wanted to, but we really didn't feel that was right. The student leaders who organized it weren't even there, they were probably at the Huddle. As far as I'm concerned, a situation like that borders on anarchy. I really don't think the students are capable or willing to take on the responsibility of ruling themselves."

Father Riehle, mulling over the sundry problems of his office, says he is guided by a main precept, "peace and order must be maintained, like it or not." And whether the students like it or not, memorandums will flow from the Dean of Students' office prohibiting everything from dogs to daydreaming.

Father mentioned the very, very serious problem of hitchhiking on Notre Dame Avenue. "Many people are afraid to drive out the main gate, merely because they are afraid of running into a group of hitchhikers. Instead they use the east gate." Christian charity seems to play little part in their thinking. Father puts even less stock in the fact that many students have no other way to get downtown, or wherever they're going. "Students haven't had cars here before, I see no reason for them to have them now." Father asserts, however, that the students should have some consideration for the people who are driving down Notre Dame Avenue. "They shouldn't have to worry about a student ripping off their aerial if refused a ride."

In summing up his tenure of approximately 175 days, Father says that it has brought him most of the trials he thought it would. "I'm not sure what you mean by 'preconceived notions' about my job, but I'll tell you that, from my experience as Assistant Dean last year, I was pretty well prepared for my duties."

Father believes that the only actual rules still existent on campus are those prohibiting girls in the rooms and drinking on campus. "The girl problem is one we are deeply concerned with. When someone is caught with a girl in his room, it is usually referred to the Hall Judiciary Board, but in some cases the Board refuses to take action. We're hung up with the students' position that since they didn't make the rules, why should they enforce them?" "As far as drinking is concerned, as long as Indiana prohibits drinking for those under 21, we will too."

Father Riehle seems to think that as long as he is in control, things will run smoothly, at least from the Administrative viewpoint. A case he referred to was the Dow Chemical demonstration of last week. "The students were not supposed to be in the building, it was a real inconvenience to the women who work there in the offices. 'The reason we let them stay was because of a breakdown of communications between Brian McTigue, (the organizer of the demonstration) and myself. There were a few incidents of people throwing rubbish from the third to the second floor through the Rotunda, but as soon as I looked up, they stopped.'"

— F.B.

THE VIEW FROM THE OTHER SIDE

Many rethought our nation's biggest problems last week.

There was first of all, the Dow Demonstration, which the onlooker could evaluate objectively, without being pressed to commit himself to a hawk or dove pose. When interrogated, he could merely reply that he was "on the way to class."

But Saturday night at the Library Auditorium was a different situation. For lectures, debates and sit-ins almost always feature speakers who are young, logical, and afire with their message. And this urgency sometimes intimidates people who think they are not quite ready to take a stand.

But a motion picture doesn't demand an immediate evaluation of content, and Dr. Horace Champney, retired research psychologist in child development, who is now a full time Quaker peace activist, is not the man to intimidate anyone, only convince them.

It is because of the simplicity of Dr. Champney's position. He is a man who made one basic moral decision at the outset of his adulthood and has since been calmly working to enlighten others. He has the prerequisite a pacifist should: he is at peace with himself.

Horace brought in the film "The Voyage of the Phoenix," a documentary dealing with the Quaker Action Group's transport of medical supplies for civilians to the Red Cross in North Vietnam. Even though neither the writer nor cameraman of the hour long movie was Quaker or pacifist, the film had two main themes—the nobility of the mission of the crewmen in their arduous voyage and the loveliness of the North Vietnamese people in their inferno.

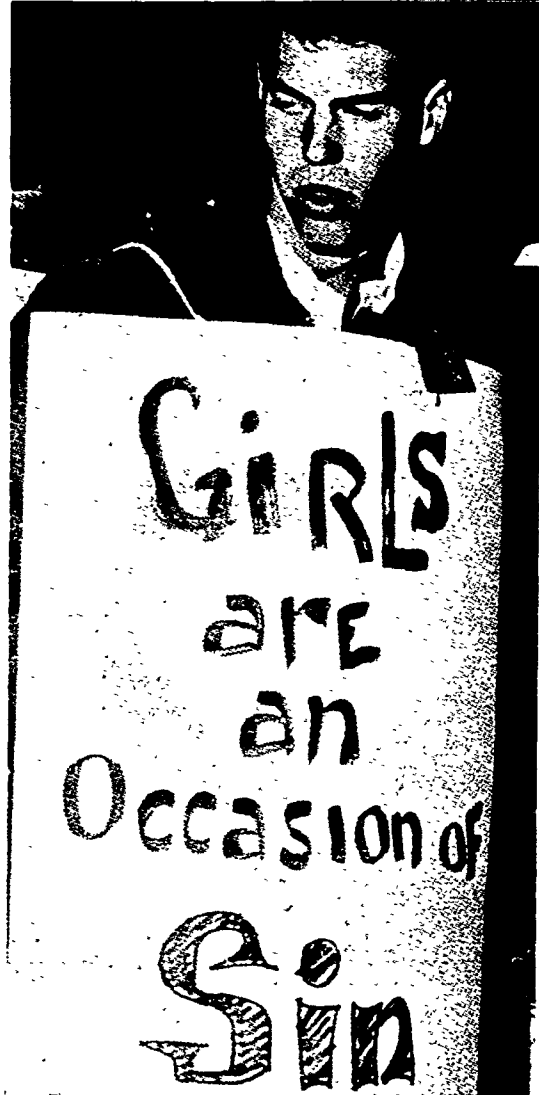
Dr. Champney and the film he brought tried to establish that:

— The North Vietnamese never talk of North Vietnam or South Vietnam, but of the "zones" of Vietnam,

(Continued on page 32)

DR. HORACE CHAMPNEY:
A PACIFIST AT PEACE WITH HIMSELF





IDLE HANDS ARE THE DEVIL'S WORKSHOP

The *Stanford Daily* reported recently that, thus far, all signs show that coed dormitories have a varying effect on the behavior of male students.

Two dormitory complexes, both previously all male, at Stanford were converted to coed dorms this year. The evidence thus far is that the presence of the fair sex tends to dampen and curb the destructive elements of male behavior more when those males are freshmen, but has little effect on upperclassmen.

In the Wilbur complex, damage charges in the coed dorms amounted to approximately \$10 last quarter, while the all-male houses had damage costs of over \$100 each. Wilbur is a freshman dorm complex. In Stern complex, an upperclass section, the damages at the coed dorms are running about the same as last year.

Joseph Higgins, manager of the Wilbur houses, feels that "the lower damage costs are due to increased maturity of the students and a much greater diversity in the channeling of interests." He cited abundant activities as the key factor in the "apparent pacification of the destructive male element" in the coed dorms.

Residence Manager William Friedrich expressed three main reasons which he felt accounted for the reduced damage rate. "First, the greater number of organized programs in the coeducational houses result in less idle time for the students.

on other campuses

"Second, the presence of girls in close proximity seems to induce a sobering effect upon the men. The males apparently are more conscious of their roles and expected behavioral responses with women around them.

"Third the relationships with older students seems to produce a possible acceleration of the maturation process as manifest in reduced destruction and vandalism."

ONE MUST NEVER LET STUDYING INTERFERE WITH EDUCATION

The Auburn *Plainsman* reported recently that Wofford College, Spartanburg, S.C., has instituted a system of "pleasure loans." The student borrowing money agrees that he will not use the money for tuitions, books, living expenses or other essentials.

The \$50 interest-free loans are to be used expressly for luxuries or anything providing entertainment such as frat parties, television sets and stereos. The loan can be repaid over a four-month period with a \$1 service charge.

The funds were donated by an anonymous alumnus who, as a student, found he could neither afford to rent a tuxedo for himself nor buy a corsage for his date for a school dance. In donating the money he said that no student should graduate "without having any fun."

"TEN DAYS TO SHAKE THE EMPIRE"

More than 900 student activists from the United States and Latin America have called for a world-wide student strike "against the war in Vietnam and racism," the University of Illinois *Daily Illini* and the University of Kentucky *Kernal* reported recently.

The students announced plans for the strike during a conference in Chicago earlier this month sponsored by the Student Mobilization Committee, a New York-based organization which helped plan large-scale demonstrations in New York and California last April 15 and the massive demonstration at the Pentagon last October 21.

The strike will be held Friday, April 26, in the midst of 10 days of concentrated antiwar activity scheduled from April 20 to April 30. The 10-day period coincides with the "Ten Days to Shake the Empire" program announced at the national meeting of Students for a Democratic Society last December.

The majority of students attending the conference strongly supported the strike. Opposition centered largely around charges that the Student

Mobilization Committee is a "manipulative elitist organization without a broad based constituency."

Some students also charged that the call for a world-wide strike is a bad tactic because it does not stem or contribute to building the grass roots antiwar movement.

Chris Hobson, a member of SDS at the University of Chicago, said the strike "would isolate rather than build the antiwar movement, in that staying out of classes for a day 'against the war' is far removed from the everyday life and decisions the average student."

Hobson encouraged the students at the conference to "concentrate on local issues showing how they are tied into the war and into the society we live in, and in this way build the consciousness of the movement. We don't need elite-sponsored gimmicks that can so easily fail."

However, Renaldo Moute, a Latin American student, said students in the United States must strike "to demonstrate to the peoples of Latin America, Asia, and Africa that there are those in America who still have a conscience and who oppose the imperialist and racist policies of United States government.

A motion to call off the strike and dissolve the Student Mobilization Committee was roundly defeated.

The Student Mobilization Committee plans to distribute a general sheet of issues around which local organizers can center their discussions. Some of the issues suggested were demanding an end to U.S. imperialism; self-determination for all the people of the world, an end to campus complicity with the war effort, and an end to the system of conscription.

HOW TO CHEAT THE PHONE COMPANY IN ONE EASY LESSON

College students have developed new means of cheating the phone company far beyond the wildest dreams of their parents, the Kentucky *Kernal* reported last week.

Before the availability of computers, a long-distance swindle went something like this: A girl at the University of Miami and a boy at the University of Alaska would go to public telephone booths at a prearranged time. The boy would deposit money for the first three minutes. The long-distance operator, after an hour or so of conversation, would ask him to deposit the money to pay for the rest of the call, at which time both would run as far from the phone as possible.

But students today are using far

more elaborate devices, and according to spokesmen for the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., they're doing it more for fun than for profit.

AT&T calls it stealing. So does the federal government, which punishes toll fraud with a penalty of up to five years in prison and a \$1,000 fine.

One popular method is the "credit card gyp." A girl who worked at the UN in New York used to call her boyfriend stationed in a Chicago phone booth, giving the operator the number of a phony telephone credit card. When the real owner of the credit card received the bill and refused to pay, it was too late for the phone company to collect.

Other gimmicks are:

- Freezing ice in the form of a coin. Unlike metal "slugs," the evidence melts.
- "Touch tone fraud." Callers use their own musical instruments to simulate the sound of the coin falling through a pay box — or, in the case of the new touch-tone phones, figure out the proper combination of buttons to push. Only operators with perfect pitch are immune to this one.
- In some cities, free calls can be had by the student with the gump-tion to tell the operator he is a policeman — and then give her a phony badge number.
- Others authoritatively ask the operator to charge the call "to my business phone" and bill some hapless company.

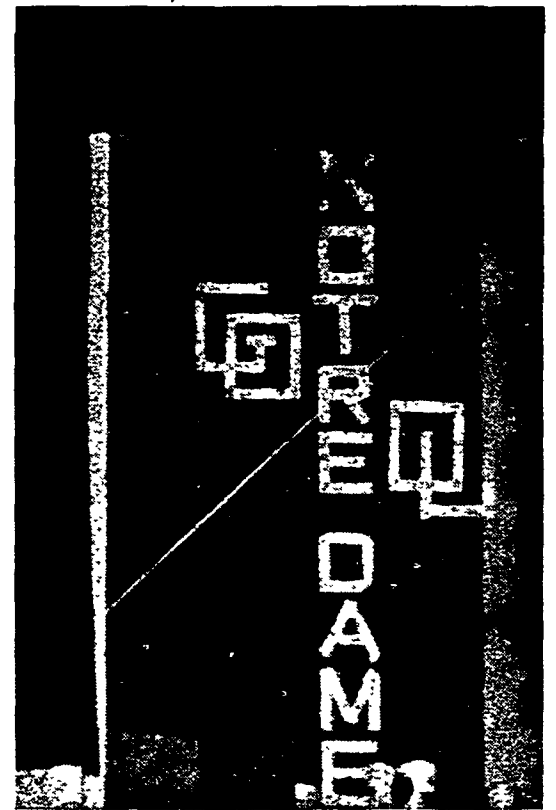
More ingenious are the engineering majors who unleash their computers onto the long-distance lines. A Saint Louis student fed all the listed numbers of a local telephone exchange into his computer and found out what unlisted numbers were left over. Then he dialed them all until he discovered which ones belonged to corporations paying a flat monthly rate for unlimited long-distance calls and hooked himself in.

Some MIT students found a line between a data-processing computer at the school and Bell Laboratories in New Jersey. They figured out how to get on the line, convinced the Bell operator they were company engineers and called all their friends.

Some students, including a Harvard group that figured out how to connect themselves with Strategic Air Command bases all over the world, have come up with contraptions and methods that even the phone company hadn't thought of.

AT&T denies that the practice is widespread. Out of 4,648 arrests in 1966 for telephone violations, a spokesman said, only 25 cases involved electronic cheating — which may mean that computerized thieves are harder to catch.

"We don't know why the cheaters chose us," a spokesman admitted, "but they've gone about as far as they can go." He said AT&T engineers try to keep ahead of the students, and that ordinary coin-box smashing has been rendered obsolete by newer, stronger telephones.



PAIN OF THE WEEK

Apparently some people haven't "had it up to here" with football. The picture above, taken from the *Oklahoma Daily*, appeared after the semester break. The accompanying caption explained that the sign appeared in a window in the new tower of a men's dorm complex. The Sooners, who beat Tennessee in the Orange Bowl on New Year's Day, and who were rated third nationally in both wire-service polls, are the first opponent for ND next season. When last they met, at O. U. in 1966, the Irish won 38-0.

feiffer

From "Baby and Child Care" by Doctor Benjamin Spock: "DO YOU WORRY WHEN YOUR TWO YEAR OLD PULLS ANOTHER'S HAIR, OR PLAYS WITH A TOY PISTOL?"



"IF A CHILD GOES ON BEING UNUSUALLY AGGRESSIVE... AND DOESN'T SEEM TO BE LEARNING ANYTHING ABOUT COOPERATIVE PLAY..."



"IF YOUR CHILD IS HURTING ANOTHER OR LOOKS AS IF HE WERE PLANNING MURDER, PULL HIM AWAY...AND GET HIM INTERESTED IN SOMETHING ELSE."



"IF HE'S SPENDING A GOOD PART OF EACH DAY TELLING ABOUT IMAGINARY ADVENTURES, NOT AS A GAME BUT AS IF HE BELIEVES IN THEM..."

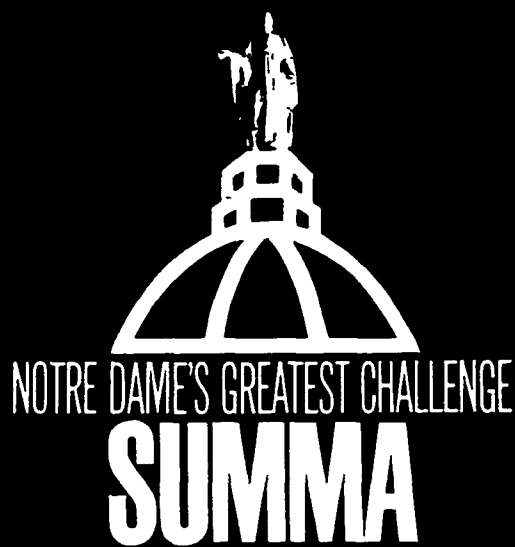


"IT'S BETTER NOT TO HEAP SHAME ON HIM— THAT ONLY MAKES HIM FEEL ABANDONED AND MORE AGGRESSIVE."



"IT RAISES THE QUESTION WHETHER HIS REAL LIFE IS SATISFYING ENOUGH."





What Is the Challenge?

by
John
Walbeck

THE UNIVERSITY has launched its "Summa Program" with the crusading if not original slogan, "Notre Dame's Greatest Challenge." Aiming at the comprehensiveness and all-embracing quality that "SUMMA" suggests, Father Hesburgh explained the nature of the drive in terms so ambitious as to give Notre Dame "vital witness to the wholeness of truth from all sources, both human and divine." Realistically, the fifty-two-million-dollar SUMMA Program is divided into four categories: Faculty Development, Growth of Graduate Education, Special Research Programs, and General Development. Hoping to build upon the old and explore the new, the five-year drive (1967-1972) entails such divergent goals as the construction of an Institute for Advanced Religious Studies and three high-rise residence halls, expansion of the University's student aid program, as well as further cooperation with St. Mary's College — functionally if not physically.

Thirty-eight percent of the SUMMA Program (\$20,000,000), the largest allocation of the four groupings, is devoted to Faculty Development. This effort will be directed primarily at the creation of forty fully endowed professorships. Additionally, a considerable number of additional faculty positions must be filled to keep pace with Notre Dame's expanding educational and research programs.

The second largest segment of SUMMA funds is earmarked for the growth of graduate education. Included are new graduate programs in science and engineering, theology and psychology, business administration and urban studies. Two major science facilities are to be erected on the new east-campus mall near the Memorial Library. A Science Life Center and Chemical Research Building will provide classrooms, laboratories, and research libraries for the respective departments of biology, microbiology, and chemistry. Expanding horizontally as well as vertically, the College of Science will inaugurate courses of study in the fields of molecular biology, biochemistry, microbial genetics, and functional analysis, to name a few. Plans already on the drawing board call for a \$4,500,000 Engineering Building and the remodeling of the archaic Cushing Hall of Engineering. While the five-year development plans of the College of Science and the College of Engineering total twenty-four million dollars, only six million figures in the SUMMA Program. The bulk of the required funds is expected to come from governmental or other

non-University sources, such as the four-million-dollar National Science Grant awarded to Notre Dame in May, 1967.

The College of Business Administration also has its eye on Madison Avenue and the big money. A target date of September, 1970, has been set for launching a master's degree program in public administration paralleling the already existent MBA Program. By 1971, the College of Business Administration expects to begin doctoral programs both in business and public administration. The Colleges' Graduate Division will be housed in Hayes-Healy Center, whose construction has been made possible by both private and government funds.

SUMMA will generate resources for five special research centers. Modeled partly on Harvard's Society of Fellows and the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton, Notre Dame's Institute for Advanced Religious Studies will concern itself with the wide spectrum of social and historical issues in which religion is involved. The work of the Institute will be carried on by twenty-four Fellows in residence who will be appointed this academic year. The official announcement reads, "Although the Institute will be ecumenical in attitude, it will not be 'uncommitted' in direction but ecumenically Christian," which means deciphering the official jargon unaffiliated in activity but institutional in production. The Institute Fellows will be housed in a complex of buildings soon to be erected on a four-and-one-half-acre tract on the south shore of St. Mary's Lake.

Other special research programs will include the expansion of the flourishing Center for Study of Man in Contemporary Society and the Area Studies Program which will add an African Studies Program to its curriculum Office for Educational Research, researching the nation's Catholic elementary and secondary schools under the guidance of the National Catholic Educational Association and a Research Center for the Study of Christian Democracy will be established.

Of most concern to the undergraduate community are the SUMMA projects grouped under General Development. Inspired by Father Hesburgh's vision of a "Christian community" and necessitated by the crowded conditions in the dorms, the University will build three high-rise residence halls and an addition to the North Dining Hall. Under this

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SUMMA IN THE CITIES

by Dave Tiemeier

Dave Tiemeier, a chemistry major and associate editor of the Science Quarterly recently traveled to several cities introducing SUMMA to the alumni. The following are his impressions of the alumni and the people he traveled with.

THE morning of the departure for Toledo marked my first introduction to the traveling SUMMA panel. For the purpose of the kick-off programs in thirty-nine cities, two teams of traveling University officials had been assembled, this one designated B headed by Executive Vice-President Rev. Edmund P. Joyce. Visits during the third week of January were scheduled for the major cities: Toledo, Youngstown, Columbus, Peoria, Denver, and Washington.

Appropriately, a seven-passenger DeHaviland 125 jet made available by the Wheelabrator Corporation started the SUMMA express rolling at 30,000 feet above terra firma. The program outlined included lead-off man Mr. Frank Kelly, who as a member of the Notre Dame Foundation was responsible for relating the past of the University and using an introduction to the SUMMA program as a pivot to the future. A 1950 graduate, Mr. Kelly has played, perhaps, as large a role as anyone in Notre Dame's three modern-day capital fund drives: Challenge I and II and SUMMA, "Notre Dame's Greatest Challenge."

Foundation work, while being widely known among alumni, is practically anonymous in student life. One cannot easily imagine fund-raising as being a particularly desirable occupation. The Foundation was established in the late forties to answer a challenge to Notre Dame and President Rev. Cavanaugh to develop a

forward-looking educational system or to abandon the area of education. Development became the password of the fifties. The men drawn into this field of education salesmanship are a breed after Nietzsche's heart. Their "why" of Notre Dame love, if not fully comprehended by many students, has led to a rather awesome "how" — the raising of nearly \$100,000,000 during the 1960's, a trick which for the moment has kept the student in his element.

The reception in Toledo proved particularly interesting not only in that it was the first venture for me but also in that the dinner was attended by a Notre Dame mayor, a Notre Dame appellate judge, a Notre Dame Clerk of Courts, a Notre Dame Athletic Club President, a Notre Dame city utilities director, a Notre Dame announcer, etc. etc., etc.

A cursory glance at the SUMMA program line-up reveals that the big thrust in the next few years will come in the graduate departments. It is always fascinating to see the large number of alumni who elect to attend a SUMMA dinner, considering the twin objectives of the evening: education and selling. To be sure, no pledges are collected during the evening, baskets are kept in the sacristy closets, and, in fact, the SUMMA proposals are discussed only in very general terms. However, the nature of the program is unmistakable and the prime question to be answered was "Why contribute to Notre Dame?"

"Why \$20,000,000 for endowed faculty chairs? Why \$13,000,000 for graduate departments? We didn't even go to graduate school at Notre Dame." Visible, concrete buildings, perhaps the most obvious monuments to an alumnus' donation, constituted

less than 40% of the total allocated under SUMMA. Out of the desire to impress the constituency with the far greater importance of developing the academic community for the undergraduate college, an undergraduate was chosen to discuss these general considerations during the program following the dinner.

If, as Mr. Kelly projects, this University is to become "truly eminent" not only among a small group of Catholic universities but in the world at large, the key will lie with the faculty and the graduate departments. The answer doesn't lie with books or libraries or athletic centers. However, the facilities including graduate resources must be developed as a faculty drawing card and, further, the faculty brought to this campus for the realization of the potential of the physical plant. Campus policy seems to be leading toward greater involvement of the faculty in undergraduate academic activities proving the validity of this argument: classroom instruction, various advisory systems, and the new Faculty Senate. Hence, enhancement of the faculty and graduate departments will obviously lead to benefits for the undergraduates.

Actually, in the agenda of the one-hour program after each dinner, Fr. Joyce spoke second, comparing growth rates of the last fifteen years with those at the turn of the century. Recent development programs have imparted a great momentum to the University. The emphasis throughout the trip was placed on the role alumni would have to play in improving the University's already strong position.

For the visits through the Ohio valley, Dr. Thomas Stewart, asso-

(Continued on page 33)



FATHER HESBURGH on:

The Dow Protest, the Kennan Article, Student Activism and ROTC

This week SCHOLASTIC editors Mike McInerney, Robert Metz, and John Melsheimer interviewed Notre Dame's president. The following is the first part of that interview.

Scholastic: What do you think of the Dow demonstration here Wednesday?

Father Hesburgh: I'm perfectly agreeable to student protests. It's a fact of life that they will protest things they feel strongly about. But there are certain ground rules. First, respect for the freedom of others. Second, they ought to be peaceful. Third, the ordinary operations of the University should not be disrupted.

Scholastic: Were these ground rules met?

Father Hesburgh: Yes, I think so. But I think they could have picked a better example than Dow. There is too much mimicry. It's like monkey see, monkey do. Actually those who make the airplanes which carry these weapons are just as responsible. The bombs don't drop by themselves. Now, only one-half of one percent of Dow's annual budget is allotted for napalm production.

Scholastic: But isn't napalm particularly reprehensible?

Father Hesburgh: All the stuff used in the war is horrible. It's been like that since the dawn of mankind. War is an idiotic solution to human problems. It's horrible if you kill with a knife; it's horrible if you step on a poisoned stick. There's no gracious way to be killed.

Scholastic: Then would you say that napalm is just a necessary evil of war?

Father Hesburgh: No, I didn't say that. Any way of killing people is bad. This is what we're hung up on all over the world. I think Dow is just a peripheral factor.

Scholastic: But isn't Dow the focus of a larger problem? And isn't this what the demonstrators were protesting about?

Father Hesburgh: Every means of human persuasion must be used to avoid a violent solution to human con-

flicts. What bothers me is we are living in a world where 80% of the people make less than \$500 a year and 50% make less than \$100. One-third of the world can't read or write. They are cut off from all human culture. There is an enormous gulf between the haves and have-nots. As long as people die of hunger, die at an early age, it becomes humanly unthinkable to spend thirty billion dollars a year blowing up landscapes in Vietnam.

Scholastic: Is there a connection between the Dow protest and your release of the Kennan article to the student body?

Father Hesburgh: There is no connection. I simply wanted to present an article that was the best of all the articles I have seen on this subject. It focused on the student left. It was one of the better assessed statements on the subject. But it is not exhaustive. The vast majority of students are not like this. There is still the problem of student apathy.

Scholastic: Why particularly was it the best statement on this subject?

Father Hesburgh: You'll note I said I didn't completely agree with it. His use of the Wilsonian ideal of education is no longer valid today. The university is no longer an ivory tower. The university must also be geared to some higher commitment of public service, like VISTA, CILA, the Peace Corps. Education should be a total experience. The point I do agree with is that many students do not take the time while they are in college to develop the discipline to know something really well, like Kennan did with Russian politics. I think the greatest temptation students face today is to give in to the pleasure of manning the barricades for a few short months. One doesn't develop a total learning capability, thereby forfeiting forty or fifty years of active service for a few short months of manning the barricades.

Scholastic: Have you gotten any student response as yet to your letter?



Father Hesburgh: I got one. He said "Kennan has observed some students, but he should try talking to some, too." But I assume Kennan has done this. He's been in an academic situation at Princeton for many years.

Scholastic: There's been a lot of talk about the place of ROTC at a university. It has been questioned whether or not ROTC is a valid academic subject. What is Notre Dame's agreement with the government on ROTC?

Father Hesburgh: Our agreement with ROTC is a standard agreement. Princeton, Yale, all the schools have it. It's a service; everyone is free to take it or leave it.

Scholastic: Do you really think ROTC should have academic standing?

Father Hesburgh: Well, it's been here for a long time. It was here when I came. It was brought in by my predecessor. It has to have the standing it does. ROTC is a department and they are teaching regular classes and, therefore, their professors should be part of the regular teaching faculty.

Scholastic: Is it really comparable to other academic subjects? Should its status be any more privileged than organizations like the tutoring program?

Father Hesburgh: It's not completely comparable but they are teaching courses, they are part of the total academic experience. I would like to see, with the development of tutoring, student government, student organizations (and here is where I disagree with the Kennan statement), the giving of academic credit to these organizations as well. There should be some way of working this out. This is new dimension in education. Certainly these organizations like labs for sociology, anthropology and the other social sciences are as valid academically as any elementary chemistry lab, perhaps even more valid.

You must remember ROTC isn't required. Students are free to do as they wish. If they don't choose to join it, eventually it will disappear. But it won't disappear just here. It will disappear everywhere.

I'm not building it up or taking it down. It's under constant surveillance. I accept it as a given part of the environment here. It's a question of freedom working both ways. No one is forced to go into it and some feel they have profited by it. Many students would rather be trained as officers than enter the Army as enlisted men.

Scholastic: Do you think that the Vietnam war is the reason for so much controversy about ROTC at this time?

Father Hesburgh: Certainly Vietnam has become the catalyst for discontent.

Scholastic: You are a member of the National War College. Could you tell us just what this means?

Father Hesburgh: I'm going out this year as a matter of fact. During my membership I spent a lot of time trying to change what is called very badly the "National War College." A lot of people in Washington disagreed with me on this. It was originally named after the British National War College which has since changed its name. The name gives people the wrong impression of the college's true purpose. It takes top people from all over the country and puts them together to study geopolitics. They ought to have some idea of the broad issues today, not purely military thinking.

For the first two years of my membership on the college's board of advisors I spent only two days a year there. This year I won't be able to go at all because of a conflict with SUMMA. A lot of civilians attend and they come expecting to learn about military affairs but instead learn a lot about geopolitics. It should really be called the "National Development College." If you want to find out more about this you might talk to Dr. Niemeyer; he taught there. ■

Next Week: Father Hesburgh continues his interview, discussing SUMMA, his role as President, and religion on campus.

The Spontaneous Gesture

by charles e. sheedy, c.s.c.

"AL OCHSIRT told me they are getting up a bunch to go to Monaco next fall."

"Who's they?"

"What for?"

"To analyze statistics. The Treasury Department. It'll take the whole year."

"Monaco," Jim Delman said. "That's the place to study statistics. I had one summer there while I was doing my doctorate. My father financed me. Oskert?"

The four men were sitting around a table in the Trader's Room in the Palmer House in Chicago, an escalator ride below the lower lobby. Nobody would have thought it possible to get that far under the street. In the late afternoon they sat among the greenery having expensive drinks out of tall glasses. All had decided privately to have one drink only, but to prolong the session for talk. They would not eat in the same room. One had an invitation to the Quadrangle Club at the University; the other three would dine together at a coffee shop further west on Monroe.

"Ochsirt. Ox-hurt. Al Ochsirt."

"Ox-hurt. What a name."

"If you look," one of the men said in a lecturing tone, "you will observe some very peculiar proper names emerging in the American population. Not readily identifiable with ethnic backgrounds. Look at the lists of National Merit winners, Woodrow Wilson winners. Look at any list. Look at the telephone directory."

"Al Ochsirt," Delman said. "Who's he?"

"He's with the Flagle Foundation. First he was at Harrington, on the faculty, political science; then four years with the Treasury, now with the Flagle Foundation. Vice-president and project director. He's enjoyed the best of all possible worlds."

"Is he here?" Delman asked, "In the hotel?"

"Sure he's here. This is where he told me that. They've got some money in some things that are going on here."

"Monaco," Delman said. "I wonder if he could work me into that deal. I could probably get off."

"I don't know. I don't even know how many guys are involved or whether he's got them all. But it's all approved and paid for. It's worth a shot. He just left Treasury last summer. He knows everybody there."

Later that evening, Mrs. Ochsirt, entering the hotel room just in advance of her husband, picked up three little hotel-message slips that were stuck in the door.

"Al," she said, "all of these say that a man named Mr. James Delman, Room 2206, called you up three times. Do you know any James Delman?"

"No, I don't," her husband answered. "But I guess it would be all right to find out what he wants."

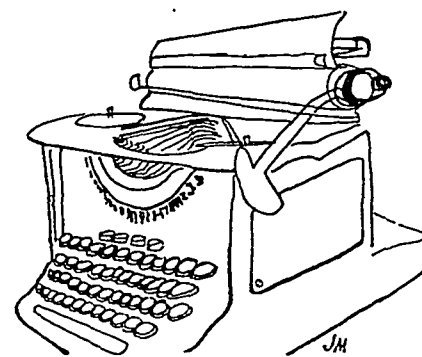
Twenty-two-oh-six answered, and Delman said, "Mr. Ochsirt, you don't know me, but I teach statistics at Central State. Name of Jim Delman. I just happened to hear casually this afternoon"

Delman's letter was on the top of Ochsirt's stack of mail when Ochsirt got back into his New York office several days after the Chicago meeting. The letter started out, "You probably remember me talking to you in Chicago about the special team project to study statistics in Monaco."

Ochsirt did nothing at all about the letter. It just stayed there. Ochsirt had the kind of job that required him to be out of town frequently. His routine mail would be covered by his secretary; but anything that seemed to require his personal attention would go on top of the "in" stack, and would shuffle down. Sometimes yesterday's and today's mail would get prompter treatment than older pieces farther down in the stack, and this bothered Ochsirt. He would finger the stack, almost fearful to go through it. He never forgot Delman's letter; he knew it was somewhere below, looking up at him through the rest. He was a very nice man.

One day a friend of his in the Treasury Department called him up from Washington on another matter altogether. When this business was over, Ochsirt said, "By the way, Bill, you remember that statistics project for Monaco for next year, some five or six profs in a team? I was wondering if you have the personnel all filled up. There's some fellow from Central State been calling me up and writing me letters."

"Gee, Al," his friend answered, "as a matter of fact we do have one spot open. Ed Murren from Harrington just asked out the other day, and the rest of them and some of us are worried that the whole thing might fall through, because somebody might get the idea that we don't know what



we're doing. And the whole thing's been approved and budgeted for. Who is this guy from Central State?"

"Wait a minute," Ochsirt said, and riffled through the stack, starting from the bottom. "Here it is. His name is James M. Delman, department of statistics, assistant professor, Central State."

"Thanks a lot, Al. I might just call this guy up and close the deal. It would be nice for us to seem to make this thing roll efficiently."

During the next few weeks on the campus, Delman kept very mum about the Monaco proposition. He dropped it to nobody, but, on request from Washington, he filled out many forms and forwarded much material. He sent the abstract of his dissertation, *curriculum vitae*, and offprints of his articles, all put up in excellent form and marked Exhibit A, B, etc. During these days he did not give first priority to his classes.

He had to drop it to the department head when the question of State Department clearance came up. He did this in a casual and off-hand way. "By the way, Joe," he said one day during a coffee-break in the faculty lounge, "somebody might be asking you some questions about me from the State Department. Some people in Washington are after me to get a leave of absence to go to Europe. I don't think there's a darn thing in it, but anyway if it happens you'll know."

"We couldn't very well spare you next fall," the department head answered. "But the next year would be a great break for you, I guess." Delman knew it was only for next fall, but he said nothing.

The department head was already acquainted with the State Department man who eventually came to see him. He was a frequent visitor at Central State. He showed his credentials as a matter of form, and then he asked: "Do you have a man on your staff named James M. Delman? Do you know of any behavior or associations of his that might be

(Continued on page 32)

As you read this article, look closely at the copy type. Notice the difference? No, it's not a mistake. We have deliberately diverged from our regular style to give you a glimpse of the coming DOME's makeup. The style seen on this page — *Century Expanded* for copy type, and *Craw Modern* for headline—are the styles which will form the '68 DOME.

THE DOME FOR '68

People, Piracy and Innovation

by Dave Heskin

\$35,000 is a lot of money for a "keepsake." For that amount, Andy Warhol can probably film the Empire State Building for a year, or Abercrombie's will deliver, anywhere in the United States, the *Twelve Days of Christmas* complete with a live partridge in a live pear tree. But for that amount Notre Dame gets its yearbook, the *Dome*. A yearbook is an extravagance, but an extravagance which can be justified.

The *Dome*, or any yearbook for that matter, should not be a public relations ploy for the university publishing it. Rather, a yearbook must be a chronicle of the significant events of the year and a report of the people who have influenced them. In compiling this chronicle, the book will become in some measure subject to the whims of the staff. Admittedly, a

yearbook is the perfect medium to picture contented students and write mawkish reminiscences. But this is not the good journalism which a good yearbook demands. Good journalism dictates technical competence and innovation. As evidenced by six consecutive All-American ratings from the Associated Collegiate Press at the University of Minnesota, the *Dome* displays competence. However, innovation in yearbooks frequently involves nothing more than compiling and pirating the best ideas of yearbooks published the previous year. For example, last year the *Dome* used a four-color random dot process called mezzotint for its divisional pages; this year our printing company, Foote and Davies of Atlanta, Georgia, tells us that at least a dozen colleges are using mezzotints. But I can't

be overly critical of this practice of borrowing ideas; the 1968 *Dome* adapted Northwestern's 1967 *Syllabus* layouts for its Graduates section and first saw filtered color in the 1967 *Onandagon* from Syracuse.

The 1968 *Dome* continues the basic format first set by John Ohala's 1963 edition. The layout this year will be better than previous books. Layout has been the *Dome's* strongest point since the fifties, but for the first time, headlines, kickers, copy, captions, and pictures are being kept in strictly geometrical relationships with few marginal or gutter bleeds (bleeds are running a picture off the edge of a page). The effect is stark, but looks exceptionally attractive. Type faces used are *Craw Modern* for headlines and *Century Expanded* for body copy. These two faces are both expanded fonts — that is the width of each character is proportionately greater in relation to its height than the normal Gothic or Baskerville faces used in most printing. These expanded faces reinforce the linearity of the layouts. Color again appears only in the introduction to the book and on the divisional pages. The amount of color is comparable to last year's. To those who have already thought "why don't they use more color," I can only say that the color represents 20% of the total printing costs.

Zak Brown, a freshman Fine Arts major, designed the cover. I won't attempt to describe it, but will only say that the colors are black with a gold stamping. It's completely different from any

(Continued on page 31)

DAVE WARD, DR. SCHUSTER, DAVE HESKIN

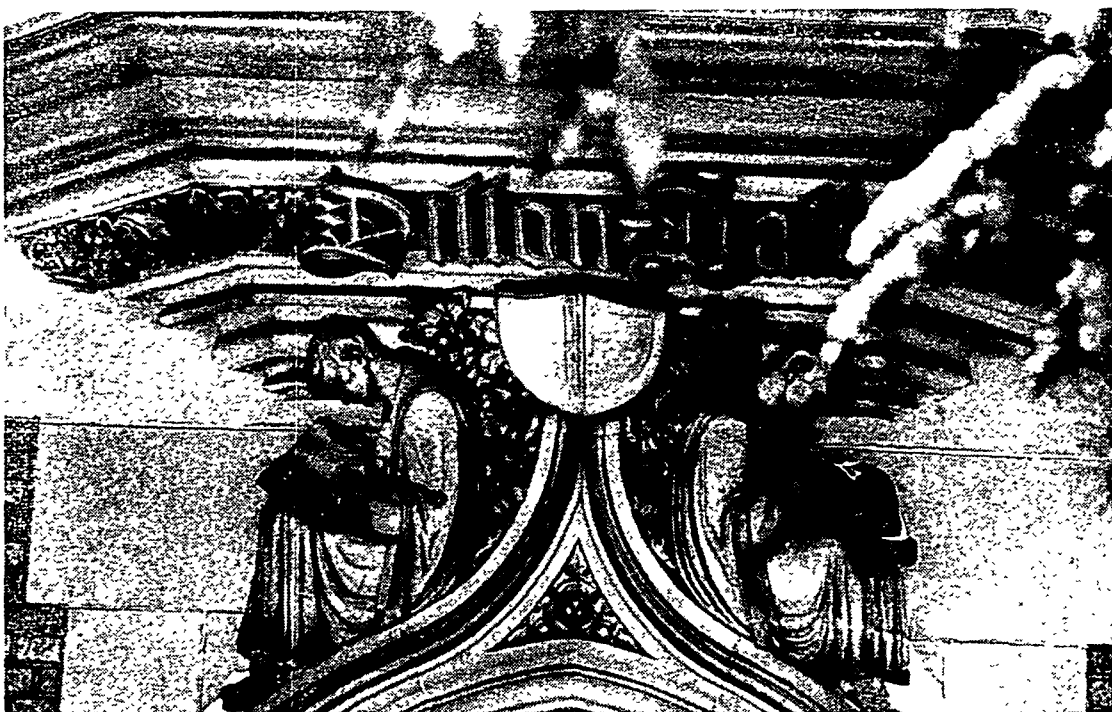




BESTIARIES ON CAMPUS

The following pictures are cross sections of Notre Dame's collection of neo-Gothic statuary which is scattered all over the campus but is largely concentrated in the niches and over the doors of Dillon and Alumni halls and the Law Building.

photos by Denny Malloy







Literary Festival

Ralph Ellison

Ralph Ellison's memorable first novel, *Invisible Man*, winner of the National Book Award for 1952, was judged by a 1965 *Bookweek* magazine poll of 200 prominent authors, critics, and educators to be "the most distinguished single work" published in the last 20 years. Critical comments on the book reinforce this evaluation of *Invisible Man's* importance. Wright Morris wrote that the book "belongs on the shelf with the classical efforts man has made to chart the river lethe from its mouth to its source"; the *New York Times Book Review* called it "a resolutely honest, tormented, profoundly American book"; and Professor F. W. Dupee termed the novel a "veritable Moby Dick of the racial crisis."

Mr. Ellison is a native of Oklahoma City. In 1933 he went to the Deep South to Tuskegee Institute in Alabama where he majored in music. He later came to New York City to study sculpture, but he turned instead to writing, and since 1939 his stories and articles have been widely published.

When he was compelled to introduce himself at a windy seminar of the P.E.W. Congress, Mr. Ellison said succinctly, "I am an American novelist. Sometimes I teach." He could have expanded this description to include, among other achievements, his membership in the American Academy of Arts and Letters, his membership in the National Art Council, the numerous honorary degrees he has collected, his membership in the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television, the several important grants and fellowships he has been awarded, and his extensive appointments and lectureships throughout Europe and the United States.

In addition to *Invisible Man*, which Ellison described in a recent interview as "that novel about a man characterized by what sociologists term light visibility," he published *Shadow and Act*, a spiritual and intellectual biography in 1964. This book of essays has been similarly acclaimed.

Lacking a direct concern with politics, Ralph Ellison continues to affirm the primacy of the artist's freedom to be an artist. Professor Dupee tributes Mr. Ellison's major contribution to the field of contemporary American literature: "With a positive exuberance of narrative gifts, he has broken away from the conventional pattern of the tight well-made novel. Mr. Ellison has the courage to take many literary riches, and he has succeeded with them." Ralph Ellison is speaking at Washington Hall on Friday evening, April, 5, on "The Function of the Novel in American Democracy." Mr. Ellison is a great author and a great American. Moreover, he's one of the most personable men you could ever hope to meet. You'll have your chance in six weeks.

Next week: Joseph Heller.

Big Daddy T. C.

Tony Capers
9 a.m. - 12 noon
Saturdays

WSND 640 kc

**IF YOU CAN'T PAY
DON'T PLAY**

**NO SMOKING
WHILE
PLAYING POOL**

sidelines

EGGS OVER LIGHTLY

History records several astounding upsets: David over Goliath, Sinon over Troy. Italy over Ethiopia, and Eggs over Lightly. All these were remarkable, astonishing, surprising, and all that; but last week, the famed Detroit Club (whose recruiters managed to draft such a non-Motowners as Sid Catlett, Terry Hanratty, and George Kunz) fell before the Continental Service Club (the C.S.C.'s) in a duel marked by explosive offenses and a 28-22 final score.

This all, of course, sounds like the fifth chapter of Aesop's fables. Exactly what is the Continental Service Club? It seems that once upon a time, the organization sold insurance to Notre Dame party-holders who feared that the often-awesome South Bend weather would rear up its ugly nostrils and inundate their party with the usual afflictions of rain, sleet, and snow. Should this happen, the insurance club would reimburse the party-throwers for their losses. Should the party be a success, the club would rake in 15% of the profits. President-player Jim Frey decided to organize a basketball team which would claim the Continental Service Club as its namesake. His recruiting (also extensive) brought him co-captains Mike Sterling and Steve Anderson, Gene O'Malley, and three members of Stanford's 1967 interhall championship team — Cork Sterling, Dick Reynolds, and Tim Sweeney.

The stage was set for the battle. But the outcome was expected to be more commemorative of Austerlitz than of Waterloo. The Detroit Club led at the first quarter 7-1 but was down by eleven at halftime. When Sid Catlett showed up in the second half, the C.S.C.'s were up by six; they

immediately went into a stall offense. Catlett hit two out of two field goals and one free throw, but it was too little too late. Rumor has it that Jim Frey is now working out a new comprehensive policy, upset insurance.

AND THE STREAK GOES ON

Last Saturday, in the converted dormitory that Chicago U. uses for a fencing room, the Notre Dame fencers established the school's longest victory streak in a sport that has been spectacularly acquainted with success. Both victories were laughs (17-10 over Detroit, 20-7 over Chicago, with liberal substitutions) on a schedule that barely provides room for a deep breath, much less for giggles. The victories brought the '68 team record to 8-0, which, combined with last year's 18-0, pushed the Irish over the old skein of 25 straight. But the current streak doesn't mean all that much to the team. Their goal is modest enough, 22-0 for the year, which would put Mike DeCicco's career record at a fabulous 118-18. Even at that, DeCicco would only tie Herb Melton for the top percentage among fencing coaches at .857. (Melton, however, coached only 35 bouts — 30-5 — from 1947-1950.) Major obstacle number one occurs tomorrow in the Fieldhouse, with the annual animosity of Ohio and Michigan States. If they get through that, Notre Dame only has to fence Illinois (10-2) and Wisconsin (10-2) on the same weekend in Madison, and then has the privilege of closing the season in the Fieldhouse against undefeated Wayne State. If you can brave the baseballs bouncing off the walls, stop by the meet tomorrow and get a view of the best.

For The Record

BASKETBALL: (14-7)

Notre Dame 91, DePaul 85
Duke 73, Notre Dame 67

SWIMMING: (4-4)

Northwestern 63, Notre Dame 50

FENCING: (8-0)

Notre Dame 17, Detroit 10
Notre Dame 20, Chicago 7

WRESTLING: (3-2)

Notre Dame 22, Cincinnati 9

HOCKEY:

Notre Dame 8, West Michigan 7

This Week

TONIGHT

Fencing: OSU, MSU and Duke at ND

Wrestling: Wheaton Tournament at Wheaton, Ill.

FEBRUARY 17

Basketball: Bradley at Chicago Stadium

Fencing: OSU, MSU and Duke at ND

Swimming: Purdue at West Lafayette

Track: Michigan at Ann Arbor

Wrestling: Wheaton Tournament at Wheaton, Ill.

Hockey: Wisconsin at Madison

FEBRUARY 22

Basketball: N.Y.U. at Madison Square Garden

FEBRUARY 23

Fencing: Milwaukee Tech and Iowa at Milwaukee

Swimming: Western Michigan at ND

FEBRUARY 24

Hockey: Western Michigan at ND



Tracy's Believe It Or Not

by Ray Serafin

THE secret had been hinted at but not really confirmed until last November. Perhaps under the theory that you can't keep anything so "explosive" under wraps for too long anyway, the Irish frosh went out and upset the varsity hoopsters. They did it again and again, until when the varsity finally won once, *that* was considered a minor upset. Three months later, the Notre Dame campus not only knows the potential of Austin Carr and company, but it already expects a degree of greatness achieved only rarely, at best, by a group of guys still a year away from even earning monograms. Now folk heroes should not only go out and overcome the classic villain, they should also effect the humbling with style. Notre Dame's freshmen were not only expected to defeat the knaves from Michigan State, they were also counted upon to obliterate some bad memories of the varsity's last trip to East Lansing.

And wasn't it delightful the way they made it look oh-so-easy? The night before the game, forward Jim Hinga predicted "We're going to break the fieldhouse scoring record of 118." That brash statement appears modest when you consider that guard Tom Sinnott's basket broke the record with a full 6½ minutes remaining and the good guys finally romped in at 136-88. The Spartans came in undefeated (in one game) and even untied, although they left fit to be. The Irish ran them off the court with a fast break that often produced a two or three-on-one situation. A happy Coach John Tracy called it "our best all-around effort of the year—I'm especially glad that we didn't come down to their level."

The frosh accentuate speed and a free-lance style of offense, the key man in its success being, of course, Austin Carr, a 6'3" whirl of blinding quickness and electrifying moves (see cut). Try to describe him and you run out of superlatives, like Coach Tracy who says "What more can I say about him, but that there aren't many around like him. The other guys know what he can do and they look for him." Austin sparkled brilliantly as usual against the Spartans, shattering the fieldhouse record with 20 of 32 from the field and 12 of 12 from the charity line for a grand total of 52 points.

"We just seem to fall into a rhythm out there," remarked Austin on the squad's coordinated teamwork. "Personally I like being free to move around without the ball, setting my man up." With or without the ball, Austin was always moving against

the Spartans, stealing the ball, racing full tilt down court, feeding teammates and getting return passes, popping long jumpers when loosely guarded, slicing through to the basket at other times, and then picking up his man defensively as fast as he had left him behind.

But there is much more to this team in addition to Austin, like Collis Jones moving like few 6'7" men do, blocking countless shots, chipping in 25 points against MSU, and afterwards being just a little disappointed because he "only" took down 17 rebounds. Big John Pleick is another reason the Irish outrebounded State 41-11 in the first half. And then there's Jackie Meehan's playmaking, bouncing a pass in to Austin for a layup after only three seconds were gone and setting the pace for the 67-23 first half blitz.

Then consider two other men who hit double figures in scoring; Jim Hinga, who plays both offensively and defensively well and, above all, aggressively; and the sixth man on the team, Tom Sinnott, who has the quick hands to play guard and enough size to score a pair of tip-ins when he moves to forward. As if that doesn't already make a powerhouse, you can add the much-heralded 6'9" Sid Catlett, who right now is suffering silently through "the hardest thing I've ever been through," a year of ineligibility. But the waiting is bearable because Sid knows that a promise of greatness waits for him beginning next season.

Next season. The image, one in which these frosh add balance and depth to this year's varsity and then challenge UCLA in the dedication of the new Convocation Center, titillates the sports consciousness of the campus. Lew Alcindor will be there, but so will Austin Carr; the two are no strangers. Austin's Mackin Catholic High School team lost twice to Lew's Power Memorial squad, both times by a scant three points. "I guess it's 'three times and you're out'" says Austin, who gives no indication that he thinks his jinx can't be broken. "It'll be a toss-up, but we'll have to play well. I'm looking forward to playing in the new arena, although the closeness of the stands in the old Fieldhouse does give us a big lift." Freshman laurels aren't remembered long, and Austin affirms that his goal "is to win the national championship." There are many excellent teams, but only one survives all the obstacles to call itself number one. Austin and his mates have a date with the biggest obstacle, Big Lew, next December. ■



THE ATHLETE



THE GUIDING SPIRIT?



THE BEST

"... he leaned back, a senior now, and thought about the question — back on the old stories of which he had been a part. His reminiscences were about a sport — a strange sort of sport with its own breed of jocks whose only qualifications are a steady hand, a sharp eye, and perhaps a touch of eccentricity."

"... well, in my four years there's no one story that will summarize the atmosphere, the places, and the people who hustle pool at Notre Dame. They're a strange group of guys that go under names like Tuscaloosa Squirrely and Harrisburg Whitey. They exist in three worlds all their own — the campus pool hall, Nicola's, and the South Bend pool circuit. The only way to catch the atmosphere of the hustlers is to go back over some of the stories and incidents that give hustling such a unique appeal to both an athlete and the guy who's never done a push-up in his life

"You can begin with Pat Lannon who is probably the best pool player Notre Dame has ever seen. Last year when he graduated he estimated that he had made \$4000 a year playing pool out here. One time a pool player who called himself the Little Mexican from Fort Wayne challenged Lannon to a high stakes game down at the Linebacker. Someone said this guy had placed in the top ten at the Johnson City World Championship that year. The Mexican walked in with a manager and another guy to take side bets. Side bets were running over a hundred dollars per game, when the Mexican challenged Lannon

Cues, Chalk and Creeping Benz

by Bill Sweeney

to a decisive game with \$300 at stake. Lannon backed down at that point, because he thought he was being set-up for that game. So, Lannon wasn't a real pro, but he was probably the best pool shot to come out of Notre Dame.

"Perhaps, the funniest pool shot I've ever seen was down at Nicola's one night, when one of the owner's cousins leaned over the table to make a shot. He was so drunk he began to fall backwards while he was lining up his shot. He kept right on falling, hit the handle of the door, and fell head first out the door. Then somebody scraped him up and helped him back inside. The funny thing was he stepped back up to the table — and made his shot.

"And the comedy doesn't stop there. For instance, you can walk through the campus pool room almost anytime and hear the players calling each other by their hustlin' names like Beenie Weenie, Fingers Dombrowski, or Chicago Chalky. Usually, you'll see Zorro (Bro. Gorch) pacing the floor trying to avoid the flying balls as Boom-Boom Catlitt (see cut one) bounces them off the table. Then there's one character who occasionally plays in an old priest's robes. He tells me he

uses it to get his car on campus, by telling the guard that he's going to Moreau Seminary.

"But the best shot this year in all three of the hustlers' worlds is Creeping Benz (or Gary Goodsell) (see cut three). Last year he won the campus tournament easily and is still the best around. Sometimes he and Tom Schoen (probably the best hustler among the athletes) make the rounds of bars in South Bend, usually with Goodsell playing and Schoen handling the side bets. He started playing when he was eleven years old under the direction of his father. One day his father brought him to the local pool hall when he was twelve and gave him ten dollars to play with. He lost it all in that first game, but that's the way you learn. Now, Creeping Benz is the man to beat.

"When I stop to think about it I think that maybe it's the strange lingo, the smoky back rooms and high stakes, or the strange variety of people that make pool what it is. Whatever the reason, there exists a sport at Notre Dame that will never become varsity nor attract large crowds, but which nevertheless boasts a strange and alluring atmosphere all its own."

"What the Hell, Another Record"

A CENTURY after Lincoln led the Big Blue over the outmanned forces from the South, in the historical Union-Confederacy feud that was played on the home court of the "United" States, Lew Alcindor was leading his Baby (Huey) Bruins past all freshman opposition and a good U.C.L.A. varsity, to boot. While the Big E, a Louisiana product, was donning the Cougar Red and White, and beginning an illustrative career that reached its pinnacle last month in the Astrodome before 50,000 Dixie-crooning, mint-julep-sucking Southerners, Jazzie Cazzie was ragin' in the Midwest and Big Daddy Lattin was hoopin' and boundin' his Texas Western Miners into the NCAA Championship. Meanwhile, Notre Dame, with its clean but disgusting dozen, was turning over and floor-burning its way into the Irish record books with a dismal 5-21 season, the worst since Father Sorin dropped a one-on-one heartbreaker to Dr. "Peach Basket" James Naismith. I was a member, sometimes proud, usually embarrassed, of that record-breaking '65-'66 Irish squad. And losing at Notre Dame, in anything from football to frisbee, is intolerable.

Notre Dame had followed the pay dirt passes of John Huarte to Jack Snow from nowhere to national eminence — possibly, this was the only thing that saved my buddies and me from being fed to the Lake Michigan smelts. Notre Dame was more concerned about who was to follow John Huarte's All-American act, than whom newly arrived Johnny Dee was going to put on the floor for the home opener. As a freshman, lost in the blizzards that continually batter du Lac, and disillusioned by the lack of social rapport that only Notre Dame freddies know, I often found myself searching for the "clean, well-lighted place," that Hemingway spoke so fondly of. . . .

It was on a cold, windy night that I found myself before the flashing theater lights of Giuseppe's Restaurant. For obvious reasons, the back room with Beatlemania bouncing off its walls, held a certain fascination for me.

"Giuseppe, my name is Restovich, and I play basketball at Notre Dame. Could I see a couple of the football players in the back room?" This was the key, or so I was told, to the green door.

"Well, son, you may play basketball at Notre Dame, but you don't play *ball*! You can't come in here."

This was the situation that Johnny Dee inherited. From the subway alumni of New York City, to the Irish nuns of God's green Isle, to the year-old grads in the bunkers of South Vietnam, Notre Dame is now, and has always been, predominantly a school built on the arms and legs of its Irish gridders.

Incidentally, I have never set foot into Mr. G's front door since, nor do I intend to, but when U.C.L.A. dedicates the new Convocation Center next year, I'd like to hold the only two available tickets in town, and have Giuseppe looking for them.

Maybe he can find them in the *Stadium* — he won't get them from me.

Possibly the same factors that added to a Union victory over the Rebs, though many Southerners would argue that the Civil War still rages, spelled defeat for the '65-'66 Irish. We lacked a big gun and we didn't have the resources (height and experience), and supplies (talent) of our enemies. In light of this, we never considered taking all the marbles. But this fact didn't stop us from working harder than any other club I've been on, before or since. The only possible way to survive our suicide schedule, which included three of the top-ranked teams in the country, Kentucky, Duke, and St. John's, and powers such as Illinois, Bradley, NYU, and Georgia Tech, was to play karate defense, hit the boards with everything we had, and hope that the lid was on their basket. Even then we had to look Father Brennan's way for a quick prayer. We didn't have a man over 6'5", and the one man in whom the bulk of our confidence rested was a Southerner with bad knees, "Chester" McGann. I can still read Bucky's face after he missed a crucial pass in the Bradley game at Chicago Stadium. "I wanted to go get it, George, but my knees didn't have the power of my will."

Coach Dee continually kept us off our toes and on our knees with loose ball drills. We physically beat hell out of a lot of teams. After Kentucky whipped us before 18,000 fans in Freedom Hall, Rupp remarked that we had checked out harder than any team he had faced. Our only forte



was defense — we spent the entire week prior to the Illinois game checking out, collapsing, and double-teaming the ball. All to no avail. Illinois walked out of the Chicago Stadium with a record for most points scored in a single game. We were annihilated, 120-92.

Our key games that year, the games we simply had to win to save face, were not the Kentucky, Duke, and Illinois, etc. games, for we had nothing to lose when we squared off against them. The championship games for us, the only games we were supposed to win, were Lewis College, Saint Norbert's and Bowling Green. Yet, even in the Lewis opener, it took a hot hand in the closing minutes from Bob Bentley to keep the Irish on the left-hand side of the ledger. We were undefeated, and everyone, even Coach Dee, would probably have voted to end the season right there.

The Butler and Detroit victories were feathers in our caps, for even *they* outmanned us on paper. Weary after eleven straight defeats, the Dee that walked into the locker room before the Butler game was a different man than we had known before. Never once did his faith in us waver. I can't remember him ever conceding a game. But I think he realized that he could do no more, that the best coach in the world couldn't help Notre Dame's fortunes that year.

His pregame strategy? "The first time we get our hands on the ball, McGann, dribble it up to half court, put it on your toe, and Restovich kick it out the front door." I gave it serious thought; what the hell, another record. . . . ■

In Part III, Dixie recalls the advent of Johnny Dee's "blue chip" era.

The "Dome"

(Continued from page 23)

other *Dome* cover and, excepting the 1965 edition's cover, it's good for a change. The cover sets the tone for the entire book. We have tried to focus directly on the people involved in the University and on their problems; the introduction demonstrates this in a mildly sensationalistic way.

The remainder of the book is to a large degree a development of last year's organization. Bill Larsen's *Academics* section has interviews with 42 different faculty members and the deans along with portraits by Jerry Murphy and summaries of student activity in each college. *Organizations* pans Student Government, the SCHOLASTIC, the *Observer*, the Blue Circle, and anything else Pat Wilson can get his hands on. *Sports* has an excellent football section written and laid out by Gary Greve and photographed by Keith Harkins, Tim Ford, and Jim Canestaro. Associate editor Barbara Gibson and section head Ray Madalone have combined to produce an incredibly eclectic but nevertheless very good *Student Life* section. And John Dempsey and a dozen freshmen organized my pirated *Graduates* section.

Managing editor Dave Ward and associate editor Kevin Flynn produced the epilogue — a history of Notre Dame. The history is slightly irreverent, but Kevin claims that no one will be seriously offended. He also emphasizes that we planned this section before John Thurin's winter issue of *Insight*.

In brief, that is the 1968 *Dome*, its rationale and its production. Though the book won't appear for three months — tentative delivery date is May 17 — 250 pages or over two-thirds of the book will be completed by next weekend. When we distribute the book in May, there is only one favor I ask of the student body: please read the book before you start complaining. ■

Feb. 16, 1968



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A Spontaneous Gesture

(Continued from page 22)

prejudicial to the interests and security of the United States if this man should be selected for service in a foreign country?"

"No," said the department head, "nothing at all. Delman is all right. He is OK in every way."

Thus it was just about locked up, and the word began to go around among the faculty. The last man to hear about it was the dean. Early in May Delman made an appointment and told him personally.

Delman said, "I've been approached by the Treasury Department to join a team of professors to study statistics for a year in Monaco. The government is going to cover all the costs. All I have to do is request a year's leave of absence. It's a big opportunity for me in my personal work, and it will help my teaching a lot when I get back."

The dean said, "You mean for a year from next September."

"No," Delman said, "next September. It's only for next year. The government only makes these arrangements for the coming year. They asked me real quick."

"Why, we're all set up for next year. We thought all of this stuff was over with. What are you down for next year?"

"One introductory statistics, one major course, and a graduate seminar. Nine hours. I think the department can cover for me, and I promise you I'll do more work when I get back. This is a big boost to the place even for me to get invited, plus the benefit to me and my teaching."

The dean's eyes dropped to the cluttered desk beneath him. His thoughts began to run along familiar lines: the old problem of replacing, of scurrying around, of divvying up work. "Well," he said slowly, "if you've got it, Jim, and the government is going to pay for it, I guess it would be a dirty trick on my part to stand in your way. I guess we'll be able to cover somehow or other. Go ahead and tell 'em you'll take it."

"Thanks a lot, dean," Delman answered. "I really appreciate this. And I assure you the place will get a lot of good out of it."

"I guess maybe," the dean said. Then he looked up at Delman suddenly. "How'd they ever get ahold of you?"

Delman looked candidly back at the dean across the desk-top. "I don't really know," he answered, "I guess it must have been just a kind of a spontaneous gesture."

Campus

(Continued from page 15)

one nation to be reunited when the United States permits the overdue enactment of the Geneva Accords. But there is a growing realization that the National Liberation Front has developed a distinct governmental system slightly different from Ho's, which would necessitate a period of negotiation before a stable and united Viet government could be achieved. (This would be similar to 1776-1789 in U.S. History.)

— The North Vietnamese are concerned that the majority of American people oppose the war, which is the offspring of demented politicians.

— There is a staunch opposition to any foreign domination, as strongly expressed against China (to whom they have to turn for help against the U.S.) Only by being backed against the wall by the U.S. could North Vietnam ever be overcome by China.

— On the domino theory: a cessation of U.S. aggression could be interpreted as a signal for Communist forces to take the initiative, unless a new, constructive, program of non-violence on the part of U.S. was undertaken. The domino theory works at least two ways.

— There are no innocent civilians over the age of 5. Many Vietnamese cannot understand the non-violent stand of the Quakers.

— To "win" the war, the U.S. will have to kill every person in Vietnam.

— From the little that was seen, it appears many U.S. fliers, etc. are treated well as prisoners.

— The Quakers were asked to leave not for security reasons, but because they had low resistance to Eastern diseases and consumed twice as much food as the Vietnamese to keep from starving.

In summary, Dr. Champney claimed that the war was as much a political as a moral error, and that

his expedition was undertaken as a means of direct action against U.S. military involvement as well as a humanitarian act. The State Department has reciprocated by cancelling all the crew's passports, freezing their bank accounts, and preventing work with Canadian Friends. He commented wryly "The U.S. government has learned the tactics of nonviolence and is using them against the Quakers."

—M. McN.

PHENOMENAL FREEDOM

Free University continues this semester with a phenomenal increase in enrollment and number of courses offered. From approximately 150 Notre Dame men and 25 St. Mary's women the number involved in Free University courses has jumped to about 400 ND men and 125 SMC women. As for the courses, the number offered has gone from six to sixteen. Two courses in the organizing stages last semester are now in the operating stages: *Cooking and Bartending* and *Black Power*. Four courses are continuing: *Contemporary Marriage*, *Mysticism*, *Media* and *Writers Conference*.

Looking at the statistics alone would seem to prove the Free University a success here.

Suzanne Smither, who currently heads the project, said that topics discussed in the Free University atmosphere are mentioned many times in regular classes so the program does aid the student, at times, with regular classes, outside of what it does for satisfying his own curiosity.

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Both Mary Perrone, SMC's academic commissioner and Suzanne seem to feel that Free University will continue to exist and grow as long as the students continue to desire such an "unstructured structure."

The actual range of courses being offered was determined by the Free University Co-ordinating Committee, which used the twin criteria of student response and teacher availability.

The course on marriage, conducted last semester by Prof. William D'Antonio, was an examination in "the perspectives of 20th-century thought and social theories." This semester the course is open to couples, engaged or unengaged, who will discuss "situations faced after the honeymoon." Dr. Peter Michelson is continuing his course on media, which is oriented toward the "dynamics of contemporary American culture." The mysticism class, concerned "primarily with Eastern religious thought," is also being continued by Prof. Ken Lux of Indiana University. Among the newer courses being offered are seminars on black power, etymology, Marxism, popular music, radicalism, and the stock market. The most curious subject, however, is being offered by Dr. Charles Matz, an SMC English teacher. The name of the course is XAOE, and the only description given is that of "self-control in the destructive process to reach bottomless chaos as over-reality." There is also the possibility of a computer-programming course, to be open to 200 Notre Dame and SMC students.

The inherent problems, as well as the hope of success, of the Free University program lie in the interest and perseverance of the students involved. He pointed out the danger of investing "too much psychological energy" in the Free University however, at the possible expense of mental discipline. Dr. Hassenger viewed an expressed complaint in the "clinical setting" of the classroom as a cop-out: "To me, that isn't the real problem. We've got to level with each other. It seems that the minute you say, 'read something,' you seem to be placing constraints. This work, though, is necessary in any kind of educational process." Thus he pointed out the need for rigor to be placed alongside freedom in the concept of a Free University.

—K. T. C., B. S.

Summa in the Cities

(Continued from page 19)

ciate vice-president for Academic Affairs, dealt with the relationships between SUMMA and the humani-

ties. His topic, which largely dealt with new theology programs and special areas studies conducted through the University and its personnel, can be best framed by the statement of Louis Kampf in a recent *Harper's* "The very nature of the university, as I have said, demands that they play economic and social roles." Dr. Stewart himself started as a professor of mathematics via Notre Dame's graduate school and the Princeton Institute for Advanced Studies.

Dr. Stewart's counterpart for Peoria and Denver was Dr. George N. Shuster, University trustee and head of the Institute for the Study of Man in Contemporary Society. At the risk of being branded a company man, I must say that Dr. Shuster must be one of the great men in education today. After a twenty-year stint as Hunter College president, he became a representative on campus of that rare combination of experience and youthfulness. His talk while again centering on humanities moved a step further by comparing the old and the new Notre Dame respectively to a closed and an opening hand — today, opening into a variety of fields poised at the threshold of accomplishment.

The message of science and engineering was described by Dr. Thomas Carney, University trustee and vice-president for research at Searle Company in Chicago. "Science of itself can do nothing. Discoveries are made by men working in the field of science. Students must be taught that moral consequence is an inseparable part of the achievement." While student reactions to particular SUMMA proposals might differ, if they exist at all, it was clear that the team placed premiere importance on the complete education of the individual — not the sheltered rearing — in a Catholic community.

It was obvious after one day that the old-fashioned administrators who have been conjured up to serve as the butt for continual student complaints had missed the plane. The job of the team had been to educate alumni as to the many varied appearances of progress existing under the Dome. Only if convinced of the chance Notre Dame has of really moving forward, whatever that might mean in a given field, was it likely that the blueprint offered to them would be accepted.

Unfortunately, the time spent in any given city was restricted which tended to limit discussion before the dinner and after the program to a few hurried introductions and con-

versations. In Peoria, one discussion did get beyond the "How old are you?" stage. It almost seems as if the problem is not one of fear of the road being traveled by college students as of ignorance. It is not a lack of ability to understand but rather of divergence in backgrounds and terminology. Perhaps, it is a result of maturing in a time of plenty. Said Dr. Carney, "The student demands a right to succeed as well as a right to fail."

Reaction reached something of an extreme in Denver. While the *modus operandi* has come under much fire, the social responsibility of man in his respective community seems, at least on the surface, to be commonly accepted on the college campus. What relationship does this bear to SUMMA? Let reference just be made to Kampf's statement and its subsequent corollary that would expose not shelter the college student in the world.

Is the student to be prepared for a place in the world to act for the community or merely for himself? Society-oriented programs are a part of Notre Dame's repertoire, after all. One Westerner contended that each man is responsible only for himself. Although the exact policy of student power on the question was not known, the shifting of the poor for themselves seemed to at least one chemistry major an unlikely and fruitless state of equilibrium. Notre Dame's greatest challenge may be the raising of \$52,000,000 but, judging from the comments of the majority of interested alumni and the problems facing the college graduate, that is only the beginning. ■

What Is the Challenge?

(Continued from page 18)

division, funds will also be appropriated to augment the financial aid procedure and organization initiating and enlarging the Admission Office, and to install educational television in the classrooms.

As bulldozers clear away barren earth, high-rise apartments crowd the horizon, and the University community comes alive with new facilities as well as fresh ideas, there will be little resemblance to Woodrow Wilson's refuge in the wilderness. At Notre Dame's one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary, Father Hesburgh underscored the Church's commitment to enter the modern university world by emphasizing that "the reality and the terms of this world are well established and must be observed." In such a world, education can only be for the dissatisfied. ■

Mike McInerney

The Last Word



FOR DAYS RUMOR has run wild over campus and best friends have regarded each other with suspicion. Some students have boycotted classes, others choose to remain secluded in their rooms. Only within the last day or two has the cause for concern been made clear: the "pet threat" is upon us.

The danger, long feared and anticipated by the chief of the ND security police, has broken into the open. What was long suspected has become concrete fact: large numbers of Notre Dame students have been harboring lost animals in their rooms for some months.

This new danger, following so quickly on the heels of the food-poisoning epidemic, has brought forth an urgent directive from the office of the Dean of Students and has thrown the whole campus into a tizzy. The dour forecast of one high Administration official: "Potentially, this could be a bigger threat than girls in the rooms."

The number of persons and pets involved in the scandal grows by the hour. Pet dogs, let out for the night, have been known to turn wild and attack students on their way home from the library. Baby pigs have been seen running through the South Dining Hall, forcing many students to eat in the cafeteria.

Some students have trained dogs to attack their maid. Maids, for their own protection, have been taught to attack dogs. One unfortunate case of mistaken identity occurred in Walsh: One maid attacked and devoured another maid.

Chemical Mace has proved ineffective against an invasion of skunks on the freshman quad while the snow plows have been pressed into extra service to cope with the tons of birdy dirt fast accumulating on the sidewalks.

Administration officials have declared open season on the increasing flock of ducks which have taken over both lakes. Off-duty security police are having a field day. Meanwhile, Father Duck, the "kindly" old priest who feeds the ducks, has been taken into custody and is being held without bond.

The variety of pets is simply astounding. One Arizona resident is rumored to be nurturing a baby Gila monster, while a student from Michigan keeps a live wolverine chained to his bed.

Seeking an answer to the puzzling situation the SCHOLASTIC wisely checked with the Notre Dame psychology department. Opinions varied as to the reason for the problem, but

one professor suggested student frustration due to a rejection of the parietal hours proposal on the part of the Administration. "Boys need girls," he said. "The poor guys crave affection and when they don't get it, they're just liable to fall in love with some damn pet. Also the weather might have something to do with it."

The professor may just have something if reports coming into this office are to be believed. One sophomore was spotted Thursday flapping around the roof of Dillon Hall in apparent imitation of his pet bat. Security police reached him just as he was about to try hanging from the gutter by his toes.

LOUIS F. BUCKLEY, an industrial relations professor at Loyola University, recently took a survey of his graduating class (Notre Dame '28), the results of which appeared in the *Chicago Daily News*.

How stable is the class after forty years asked the *Daily News* reporter? "Eighty-eight percent own their own homes; their median income (\$20,000) is twice the national average for their age; 78.5 percent are still living with their first wife; only two percent are divorced or separated; and a shopping 92 percent say they are 'happy.'"

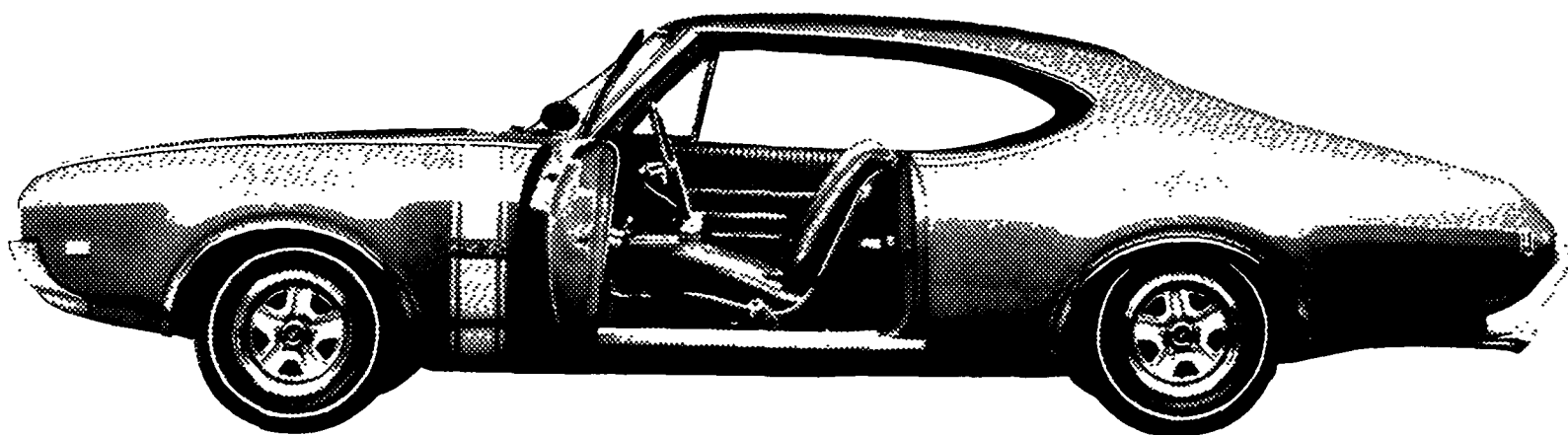
"Their major 'health' problem according to the survey is gray hair. Baldness is second on the 'ailment' list. If they are restless about anything, it is about their pending — or in some cases, recently imposed — retirement. Yet 51 percent say they are at least 'content' to face the reality of retirement.

"They have kept the faith religiously. Only one of the Catholics strayed from the fold, and he was replaced by a former Baptist who was converted. A phenomenal 94 percent attend Mass at least once a week.

"And a clear majority is not ready to discard movie-censoring, the National Catholic Office for Motion Pictures, nor to do away with Catholic elementary and secondary schools — although fewer of their children and grandchildren are attending them."

OUR COVER is an inflated photograph of the "Spirit of Frustration," one of the early saints of the Church, who has been groaning over the goings on at this place for not a few decades from his refuge in the Dillon-Alumni courtyard. It more or less expresses our feelings over this year's SBP election. Our editorial endorsement follows on page 5. More "spirits of Notre Dame" are to be found in Photography Editor Denny Malloy's photo essay, pp. 24-25.

'68 Oldsmobile: Great spot for a sit-in.



You're looking at the year's sweetest place for a sit-in—Olds 4-4-2.

This is the scene: Louvered hood up front. Crisp sculpturing in the rear. Rally Stripe and Custom Sport Wheels available in between.

And what gleams beneath that rakish afterdeck? Two telltale flared exhausts that give voice to a 400-cube, 4-barrel, 350-hp Rocket V-8.

And look where you live: in foam-padded, bucket-seat comfort.

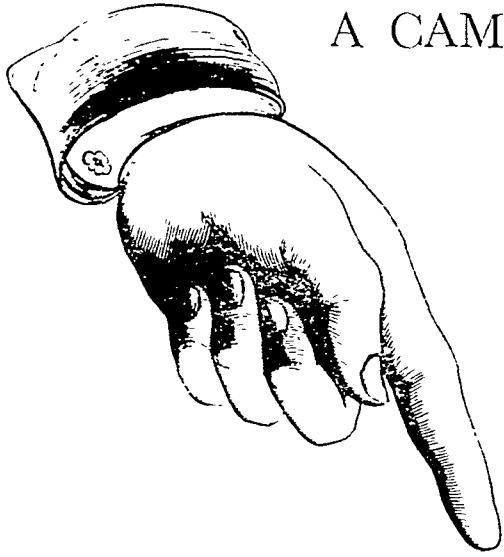
The center console is also available, as is the clock/tach/engine gauge Rally Pac.

And with all the new GM safety features, including energy-absorbing steering column, 4-4-2 is the greatest sit-in you ever sat in.

Olds 4-4-2—one of the youngmobiles from Oldsmobile—named "Top Performance Car of the Year" by CARS Magazine.



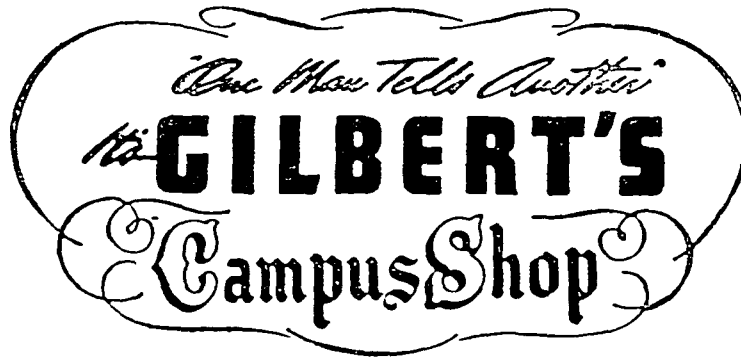
A CAMPUS SHOP THAT'S A CAMPUS SHOP



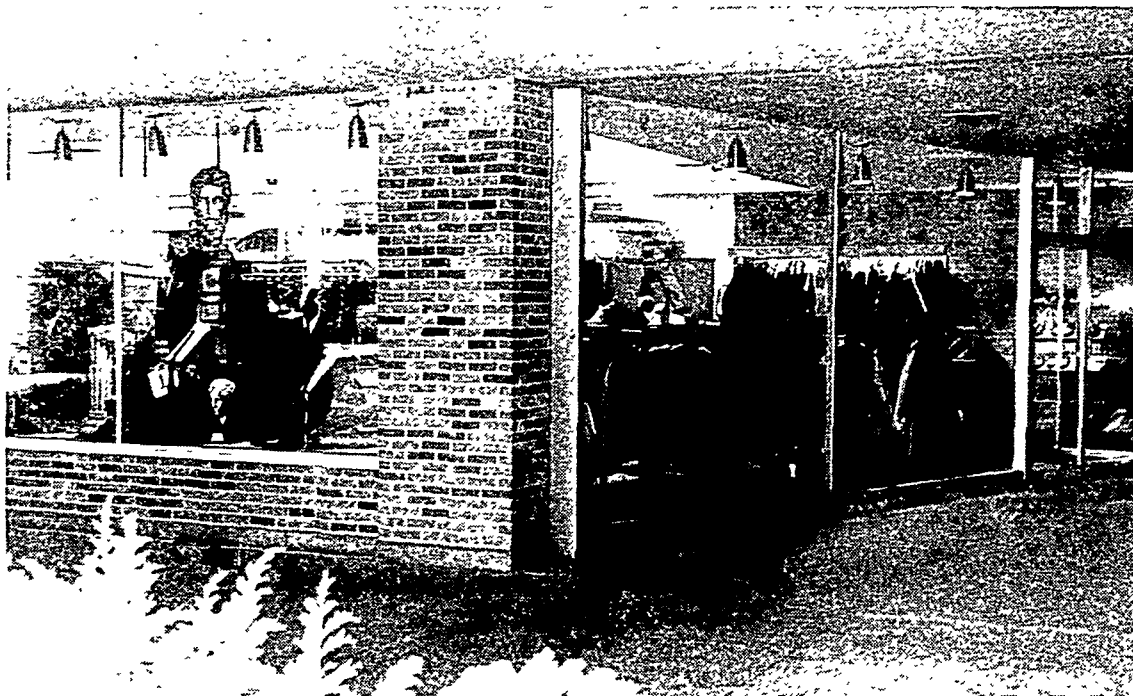
We're more than a clothing store. We realize that to serve university men you must meet the needs of university men... in style, quality, price and service: this we do. One visit to the Campus Shop will convince you that this is truly *your* store... run with you and your specific needs, in mind... it's a Campus Shop that is!



Hilton Gramps
Manager



Jim Breen



Jim Dill



Think about it . . .



Bob Fox



Cas Dzikowski