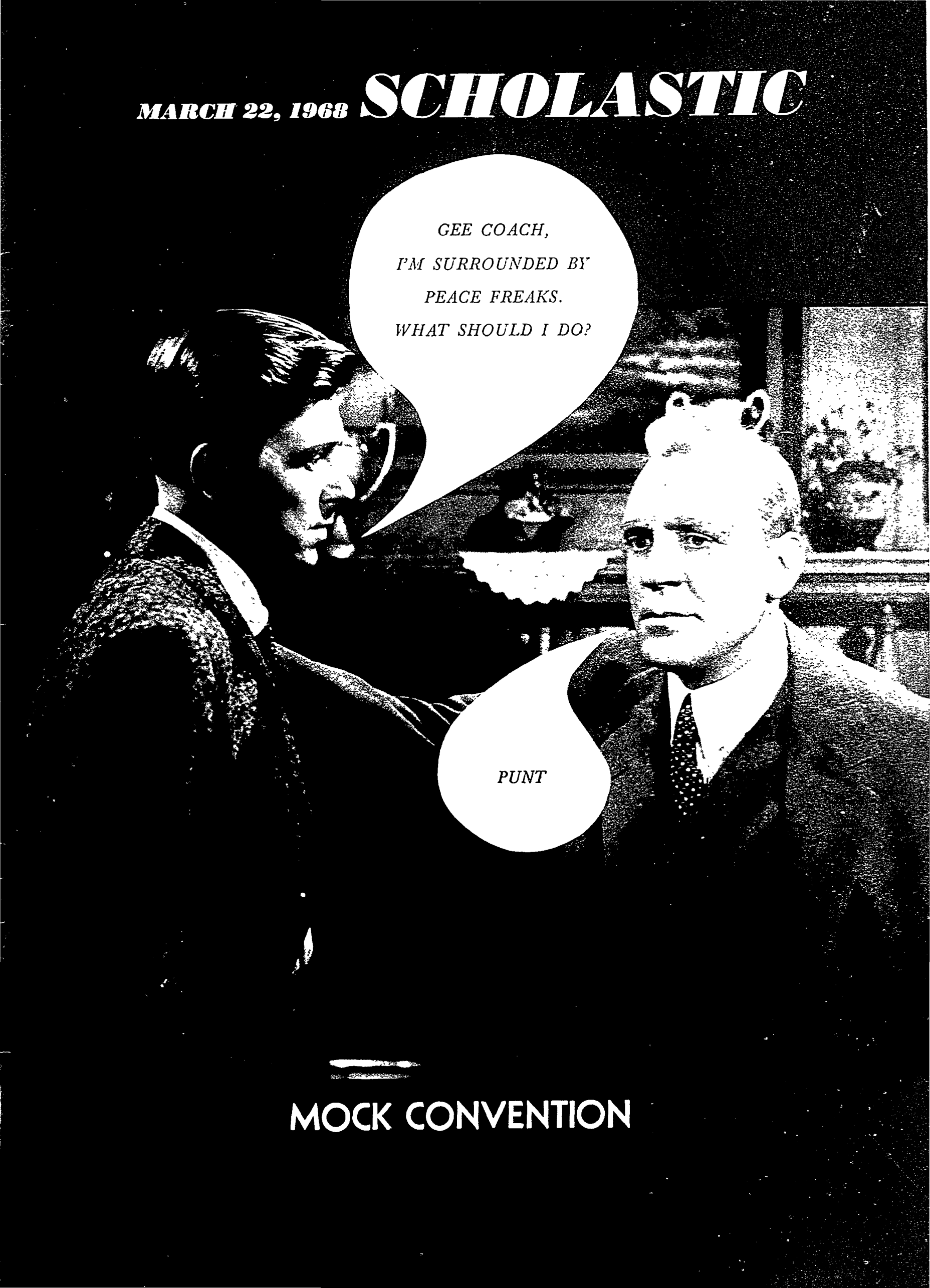


MARCH 22, 1968 **SCHOLASTIC**



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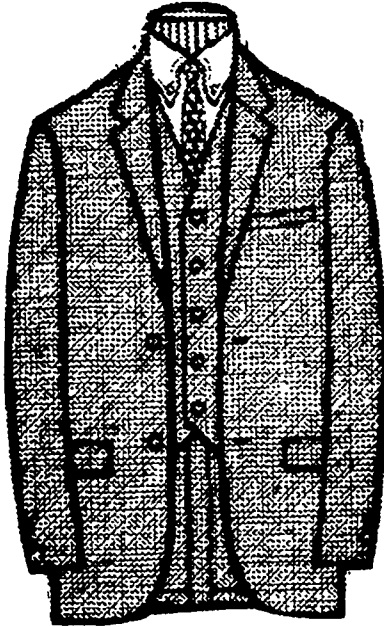
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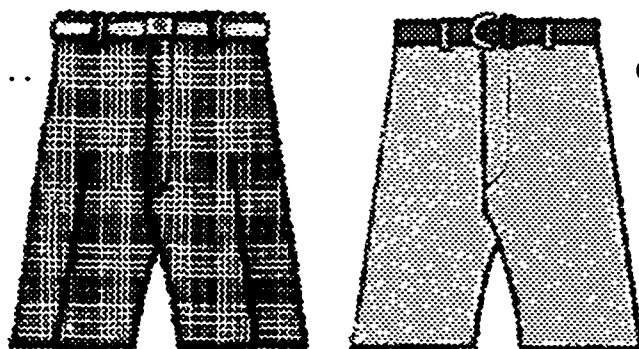
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ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME

Editorials

The Principle Behind the Power

Now that Senator Kennedy has declared himself a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, many former supporters of Senator McCarthy are beginning to question the political advisability of their continued active support. They wonder if their reasons for supporting Senator McCarthy in the first place, namely his opposition to the Vietnamese War, might not be more profitably represented by Senator Kennedy who has a much greater chance to defeat President Johnson for the Democratic nomination.

This argument ignores the true reasons for Senator McCarthy's surprising success. Senator McCarthy's candidacy has never been predicated upon his ability to defeat President Johnson for the nomination. He has no more chance to do that than he did at the beginning of his campaign. He has based his campaign upon his opposition to the Vietnam War. His candidacy is one of principle, not of political effectiveness. Paradoxically enough, however, his decision to run on principle has had great practical consequences. Senator Kennedy, loath to run before, has "re-assessed" his earlier decision not to challenge President Johnson. Senator McCarthy's commitment has made Senator Kennedy's commitment possible.

We urge continued support of Senator McCarthy's candidacy. We do not feel that his campaign interferes in any way with Senator Kennedy's. Senator McCarthy's decision to run on principle has elevated the entire campaign. It has made disagreement on the issues rather than personalities the primary focus of discussion. In this he has performed a great service. We want to thank him.

Senator Kennedy's political power speaks for itself. Senator McCarthy's campaign reminds us of the principle behind the power.

— J. M.

The Scholastic

Admissions

The easiest way to campaign for student rights is to start with the right student. The hardest thing to overlook in that student is that he is overlooking us. So the SCHOLASTIC this week takes a look at the Office of Admissions (p. 16) and current admission policies.

Brother Raphael Wilson and his staff, who gave us their full cooperation, are to be applauded for their organization, efficiency and sincerity. Yet there seems to be an underlying inconsistency in selection policy which we feel should be recognized.

Brother told us a candidate can be denied admission because of a "disparity in performance," saying, "A student, if he is a student, is good in all subjects." However, the policy letter of the office states, "We feel that highly gifted persons are so in one major area only."

Now we know the former quote concerns academics and the latter extracurriculars, but, nevertheless, the two statements are to a great extent contradictory. When a teen-ager develops one extracurricular interest, it is generally to the exclusion of other activities, perhaps their elimination. By the same token, his concentration on one academic discipline, if it is truly intense, involves neglect of other courses and possibly total rejection of their methods as alien to his new work.

Of course this means many outstanding students will not predict their excellence in the Admissions' equation (which acts as *the* academic screen). This raises the question of whether predictability is desirable anyway. Or are these even impressive predictions? After considerable subjective correction, the predicted freshman grade point still has the sizeable standard deviation of 0.4. Since freshman year is little more than a program to level off high school backgrounds, this labyrinth of correlation coefficients and multiple regression equations is ultimately no more "statistically amazing" than eenie, meenie, minie, mo.

The biggest problem Admissions faces is recruiting. It is almost a blessing so few get our literature—it is so unenticing. And Brother Wilson fully agrees. Yet the battle must be waged by mail. Summa money has been appropriated for improvements in this area, but the value of a professional writer is dubious. In the past the freelancers who were imported to do magazine features have failed to capture the spirit of the campus, and their material reads like an old DOME.

Instead, why not employ leading students and faculty to write on their specialties? Why not exploit the cultural coverage Notre Dame receives in the mass media, or how about mailing out special issues of student publications? Then our special programs (Committee on Academic Progress, Collegiate Scholar and Area Studies programs and the Sophomore Years Abroad, etc.) could be brought to the attention of all National Merit finalists. (Right now, only those finalists who listed Notre Dame as one of their three choices get a form letter urging them to write for information.) An applicant selecting Notre Dame deserves to be *qualitatively* informed about the school where he will spend "the best years of his life."

— M. McN., M. McL.

Want To Be a Dead Irishman?

The size of the crowd that attended his Sunday afternoon lecture demonstrated William Holland's point that it is all too easy not to take a look at the sufferings of others.

Holland believes that people no longer want to take orders from an oligarchy of politicians. They do not want a government that spends seventy-five billion dollars on arms and only 10 percent as much on the living.

The movement against the "war-minded ones" is not a black man's movement. Poor whites, Indians, Spanish Americans, and well-off activists who are unwilling to live under a government which doesn't care for its citizens, but only its power, have all joined in common cause.

There are possibilities that this country will be destroyed in civil war, a racial war. The factions of the poor and underprivileged are polarizing and the reelection of Johnson will only increase the effect.

Holland's only hope is that those in power will begin to share their power with the people, especially the power of the dollar, that the poor may better their standard of living.

So there will be a Poor Peoples' March on Washington, April 22. Niggers, Jews, dirty Hippies and cowardly Pacifists will meet in the capital city with social workers, integrationists, poor people of all backgrounds, and peacefully march for a reasonable antipoverty and equality program. If they succeed in influencing anyone, which they probably won't be able to do, all you Saint Patty's Day drunks might just live through another summer.

— S. F.

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Fencing ends a superb season with a heartstopper against Wayne State, Duffy joins the New Leftists of Spring football organizers, and Bill E. wins the award of the week: Sidelines, p. 25. . . . A weight-by-weight analysis of the Bengal scene is offered by a man who should know, boxer John McGrath, p. 26. . . .Mark Seeberg takes us through better days for the doomed fieldhouse on page 27, and Rugby Captain Tom Gibbs canvases Professor Featherstone's bullies in "The Captain's Table," page 28.

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Cover: Warner Brothers, seven art's production *Knute Rockne, All-American*, courtesy *South Bend Tribune*; p. 9. Bob Haight; p. 10, S. Kogge; p. 10, O. Allaire; p. 11. J. Garreau, p. 14; Literary Festival; p. 17, Denny Malloy; p. 18, 19, courtesy Chuck Nau; p. 21, Denny Malloy; p. 22, 23, *Der Spiegel*; p. 24, Denny Malloy; p. 25, Fred Quiros; p. 26. Fred Quiros; p. 27, Fred Quiros.

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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 Inerney; 201 Dillon; Notre Dame, Indiana.

CJF

EDITOR:

Last week's review of the Collegiate Jazz Festival demonstrates that, in regard to music and jazz, Marty McNamara's complete ignorance is only surpassed by his foolish pretension.

To pick apart McNamara's article sentence by sentence would, I think, be somewhat long-winded; so I will simply point out some of the major errors. McNamara's criticism of the Illinois band is totally unfounded. He is factually in error when he refers to their use of a "digital computer"—the Illinois *combo* used a tape recorder to supplement their music in the semi-finals. McNamara feels that Illinois won "everything again" due to their "pranks." He refers to the judges being "swept along in a tidal wave of mindless audience approval." Impugning the judgments of Ray Brown, Oliver Nelson, Dan Morgenstern, Bob Share, and Gerald Wilson is like questioning The Last Judgment. All of these men have been professionally connected with jazz since their teens and have developed very definite opinions of their own. What are McNamara's credentials as a music critic? Contrary to McNamara's assertions, Illinois had an excellent band. The judges felt that Illinois "could compete in any professional competition in the country." The band has more soloists than it needs and the precision which is the result of four ensemble rehearsals each week. (Incidentally, Mr. McNamara, the 26 and 21 pieces of Ohio State and Michigan State, respectively, do not classify them as "small ensembles"; and neither of them displayed the precision and depth of Illinois.)

McNamara's comments on the *combo* division are equally absurd. First of all, the Randy Sandke Septet (Indiana U.) did not perform "straight, contemporary jazz" in the semi-finals and "quasi-electronic/atonal cum R&B Avalon Ballroom clutter" (a clever group of words meaning nothing) in the finals. Their semi-final performance was very avant garde, yet very tasteful. In the finals, the music Sandke played defies easy definition. This much is certain,

however: two saxes playing over five percussionists does not yield a balanced, creative form of jazz. The Mark Gridley Quartet played well, but had a weak piano player. And the Illinois *combo* also had some difficulty in the rhythm section. The judges chose not to award the prize to any of them because none of them measured up to a standard of excellence set by the judges. This does not mean that none of the groups was good; all of them were good, perhaps excellent, but none of them was outstanding.

McNamara asserts that there is more "improvisatory work" and "genuine talent" displayed in the semi-finals; and, therefore, in choosing award winners, the judges should consider both the semi-final and final performances. First of all, the judgment of both performances is based on the same criteria, and groups must necessarily give attention to precision, dynamics, soloists, rhythm, etc. in both instances. Thus, the jazz heard in the Saturday night finals is no less than the best jazz the best groups of the festival have to offer. Also, after hearing 15 or 16 hours of jazz over a two-day period, it is impossible for the judges to remember every note and, therefore, impractical for them to choose the best groups on the basis of the semi-final and final performances.

McNamara feels that "most of the participants understood little more about their field than execution." If McNamara knew one-tenth as much about music as the people from the Newport Jazz Festival, the instrument manufacturers, the State Department representatives, reporters from national publications (including the *New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and *The Chicago Daily News*), and the judges, he would join with them in acclaiming the exceptional ability of the CJF participants. Contrary to McNamara's assertions, CJF groups did not produce a "redundancy of tempo," "uniformity of instrumental setups," and "a proliferation of identical runs in the treble register." As a matter of fact, the unusual rhythms and instrumentation used by the *combos* from Roosevelt, Northwestern, Illinois Reed, MIT, and Ball State, and the big bands from Ohio State, Illinois, MIT, and Indiana, together with the exceptional individual virtuosity of the CJF participants, made CJF '68 a milestone in the development of collegiate jazz festivals.

There are, of course, many other inaccuracies in McNamara's absurd review—his self-styled definitions of

jazz and avant-garde—but they are comparatively less gross. It is sad that the SCHOLASTIC allowed such an incredibly inept person to cover the CJF. Despite McNamara's ill-founded conclusion that the CJF is "such a narrow view of jazz," CJF '68 presented a very broad and intriguing cross-section of contemporary jazz. Thank God, the national reputation of the CJF as *the* collegiate jazz festival does not depend on the cryptic comments of the likes of McNamara.

John Noel

ROTC AND ACADEMIA

DEAR MIKE:

Dr. O. Meredith Wilson was formerly President of the University of Oregon and the University of Minnesota, and is presently the Director of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences. He is also a Trustee of the University of Notre Dame.

(Rev.) Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C. President

DEAR FATHER TED:

I just read the interview you had on the Kennan article, Dow Chemical and ROTC.

The issue of ROTC and the university is not completely explored if you talk only about whether the subject matter of ROTC fits congenially with the intellectual obligations of the institution. Somewhere among Jefferson's writings I remember his observation that the United States should depend upon its civilian army, and as a consequence, it was in the interest of the nation that the officers of the army be trained in civilian universities. Unless the interviewer argues that there should be no army at all, he should be interested in Notre Dame maintaining ROTC for the training of officers in an elite army corps. The Army, Navy or Air Academies separate the leadership of the armed forces from the civilian community which he must know if he is to serve in a way appropriate to the United States Constitution.

The protection of the interests the interviewer seems to be most concerned about depends upon institutions like Notre Dame performing their role in preparing army officers in an environment in which the constitutional and civilian character of our country is not only respected but within which the student is primarily immersed.

It was a pleasure seeing you again in Lima. I look forward to our next meeting.

O. Meredith Wilson
Director

coming distractions

FRIDAY, MARCH 22 Disappointment in Spring Day.

- 12:30 p.m. Dr. Edward H. Simon, associate professor of biology at Purdue, will speak on Single Cell studies of Interferon Action, a lecture sponsored by the Dept. of Microbiology. Stran Steel Building in the Seminar Room. Public invited (refreshments will be served).
- 4:30 p.m. Professor P. M. Cohn, University of London and visiting professor at Rutgers University, will speak on "Some Remarks on the Structure of $Gl_2(\bullet)$." Room 226, Computing Center. Public Invited.
- 7:30 p.m. Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois and chairman of the President's National Commission on Civil Disorders, and John Conyers, Jr., congressman from Detroit, will discuss the race crisis in the nation's cities on a "Panel on Urban Disorder." Washington Hall. Everyone should definitely include this outstanding event on their schedule.
- 7:30 p.m. All students enrolled in the M.B.A. Program should be interested in a lecture entitled "Where We Stand." To be given by Herbert Prochnow, former President of the First National Bank of Chicago. Center of Continuing Education. Faculty also invited.
- 8:00 p.m. Dr. Sally Yeats Dedelow, department of English, University of North Carolina, will speak on "Computerized Analysis of Literary Style" in Room 104, O'Shaughnessy. Everyone is welcome and those who possess literary aspirations may find it of interest to hear how a computer would evaluate what he would write for men to read and ponder.
- 8:30 p.m. The Junior Class presents the Grand Opening of the Cafe Laurel featuring the sounds of the Ken Morris Jazz Combo. Jackets and ties are expected and the cover charge will be \$1.75.
- Virtually All Day The third session of the Notre Dame Mock Political Convention in the Stepan Center featuring all kinds of bull. Suggested for people with strong stomachs only.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23 My Birthday.

- 2:00 p.m. Cinema '68 presents *The Fiancés* by Ermanno in Washington Hall. (Italy, 1963).
- 8:00 p.m. Second showing of Cinema '68, *The Fiancés*.
- 8:30 p.m. Mock Political Convention Party at the Laurel Club. Open to convention delegates only.
- 12:00 p.m. "The Professor," on WNDU-TV, Channel 16. To be followed by test patterns for the rest of the night.

SUNDAY, MARCH 24 "Arabian Sheiks" Annual Tent Creep.

- 11:30 a.m. "Window on Notre Dame," WNDU-TV, Channel 16.
- 2:00 p.m. Cinema '68: *The Fiancés*, Washington Hall.
- 2:00 p.m. "The DRAFT and YOU" Debate, Panel Discussion, all questions answered. Needless to say, ALL STUDENTS and faculty members should attend this meeting held in the Library Auditorium.
- 8:00 p.m. In Washington Hall, Cinema '68 presents the last showing of *The Fiancés*.
- All Day "Small Paintings by Americans," a group of 22 works go on display for the first time today at St. Mary's Moreau Gallery and will continue there until April 21.

MONDAY, MARCH 25 Why Day.

- Much of Today? The Bengal Bouts begin! Probably the only boxing tourney in Indiana. Admission is one dollar at the Fieldhouse door or \$1.50 for a "season ticket" (3 nights).
- 4:15 p.m. Dr. Louis L. Martz, Yale University, will begin the 1968 Ward Phillips lectures (general theme: "Idea of Order in Seventeenth Century Poetry") with the topic "John Donne: Love's Philosophy" in the Library Auditorium. Everyone invited.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27 Be Kind to Bandicoots Day.

- 3:00 p.m. Professor R. E. Manning, Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, will speak on "Radiant Heat Transfer In Multilayers," Room 303 of the Engineering Building. Sponsored by Dept. of Mech. Engineering. Public is invited to attend.
- Also Today Second round the Bengal Bouts. Third round will be Friday, March 29.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28 "The Mottle Twins" Annual Half-price Avocado Sale.

- 4:15 p.m. Dr. Louis L. Martz, Yale University, will deliver his third lecture in the Ward-Phillips series. Today's topic will be "Andrew Marvell: The Mind's Happiness." Tomorrow will be the last lecture in the series. Library Auditorium. Public Invited.
- 7:30 p.m. First showing of *The Loved One* starring Johnathan Winters, Rod Steiger, Liberace, and Milton Berle. Washington Hall. No admission will be charged.
- 7:30 p.m. Campus Coalition for Peace: Organizational Meeting. Sponsored by Notre Dame-St. Mary's Students For Peace. Law Auditorium. Rumor has it that the meeting will be picketed by dissenting ROTC students.
- 9:00 p.m. Second showing of *The Loved One* in Washington Hall. A good note on which to end another weary week at Notre Dame.

—TERRY GOODWIN

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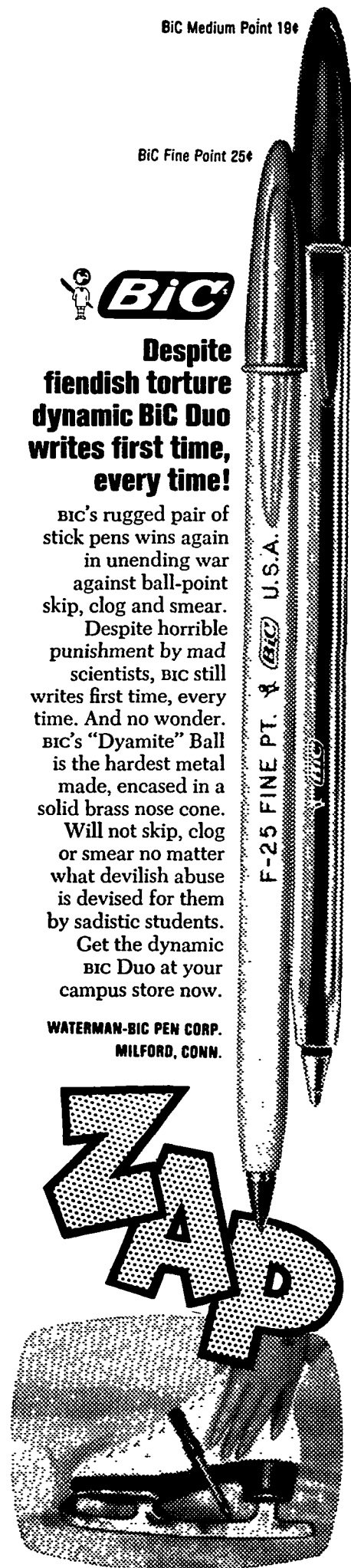
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HIGHER AND HIGHER TUITION
OR SENSIBLE EXPENDITURES

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

Vice President of Financial Affairs, Rev. Jerome Wilson, predicts that Notre Dame's deficit "will probably run around a half-million dollars in 1968." This constitutes an increase of over \$300,000 from the 1967 deficit. Father Wilson cites growing expenditures in all areas of the University as the cause of the increase. He points out, however, that even a \$500,000 debt is small when compared with the debts incurred at most private universities.

"At the beginning of each year, the Treasury asks every corner of the University to submit a budget. The Treasury then attempts to balance this estimated budget with the revenues expected. The deficit is calculated when the estimated budget is compared with the revenue." Thus, the University knows in advance the approximate size of the debt, and is able to take measures to keep it at a reasonable level.

Father Wilson emphasized that the profit-making University services comprise a major part of the revenue. Therefore, "it should be made clear that the University is not attempting to exploit students with high Bookstore and Huddle prices. All the profit from these facilities goes towards balancing University expenditures, so the high prices serve only to keep student fees down."

When asked if the University deficit might become large enough to force Notre Dame to become a state university, Father Wilson admitted that "it is possible. . . . Pittsburgh went from a private institution to a state university with only one year of excessive spending. However, a well-

organized financial department should be able to keep this from ever happening."

When recalling the financial planning that has resulted in superspending on a mural and marble house of few books (which cost millions more than was estimated), and the greatest of all useless monuments to grandiosity, the double bubble, perhaps Father should look into Indiana's policy of hiring clergy to work for state-run schools.
—R.W.H., B.G.

OUR BROTHERS THE HEADS

For about 500 students of this University, grass is a commonly used product, just as it is at most other good-sized schools. It is smoked often, by many, including "jocks," and surprisingly openly by the more blatant. It is a fact of life among some of the best students and faculty, but it is a quiet fact. The reasons, as follows:

The true "heads" at this University (excluding those who smoke occasionally and are culturally different from the society which has developed among heads), for some reason or other, are very conservative. Surprising as this sounds, it is true. The Notre Dame head is prejudiced beyond belief, against some of the great mainstays of the head's world.

campus

There are no pushers at Notre Dame. No one sells for a profit. True, sometimes money changes hands but it is rare. Grass is usually brought in by friends who have vacationed, or for some other reason, have traveled to California, Mexico, or Canada. After purchases for \$75 to \$100 a kilo (key) in one of the above-mentioned areas, the grass is split among friends who have contributed to the price. They in turn give shares to other friends in ever smaller amounts, so that within an hour, the key is split into a hundred parts, to be well hidden by the smoker.

The grass is smoked soon, hoarding is dangerous and unnecessary, as the supply is generally steady. Large and small amounts come in almost daily.

Just as grass comes in to the campus, so could other drugs. But they don't. The Notre Dame head generally avoids all but grass. There is no known case of heroin ever being used. STP is condemned as "stupid," "too dangerous." LSD, though it is used by perhaps a dozen, is usually condemned. In one case, a student decided to use LSD, and told his friends. They gave their opinion of the drug and announced that if he took it again,

they would refuse to associate with him.

Speed, as Methedrine is called, also attracts derision. Though a few dozens use it, as they do Benzedrine and other amphetamines, it is generally felt that the "down" after the high makes it not worth it. Many of those who take speed, it must also be noted, use it only to keep awake for three-day study rushes.

Hashish, like grass, is sometimes obtained but not very easily. Opium, which is as available, is rarely used. In general, anything that might do physical harm, cause one to act irrationally, or become addictive, is shunned like a plague.

So the Notre Dame head is conservative; there is little besides grass that he will use. His prejudice against strong drugs is great enough for him to enforce a prohibition; and he does not believe that money should be made in the procurement of his smoke.

The innocence which the heads feel, due to their purist ways, is also amazing. When questioned by the administration or the police, many heads have honestly answered when they are asked if they smoke. This has led to a few academic suspensions and police warnings for the fated few.

And only a few are caught, for the grass is quickly used, planted pushers couldn't make a sale, grass is rarely smoked in public or at parties or gathering places for the socially unordinary. And the police haven't yet pushed the issue.

As long as the Notre Dame heads keep their prejudice against dangerous drugs practically enforced, they are more efficient than the police as far as the strong stuff goes. With their own rather conservative smoking, the heads never cause problems. They are quiet, don't drive under the influence, and commit no crime such as selling to high-school children or stealing—grass is just too inexpensive to foster dealing or theft, and too pacifying a smoke to lead to the bar fights, the noise, the sickness and crawling home of the Notre Dame drunks.

And by this article (whose information was sent by persons unknown), it seems that some of the heads of this campus wish to state that there is no drug problem at Notre Dame. Ten percent of the University family smoke grass, most will use nothing stronger, the vast majority is against harmful drugs.

The true heads on this campus will continue to keep the place free of the problems that have begun to plague most large schools. All they ask is that you don't get up tight, and just once, perhaps they'd like to turn you on.
—J.S.F.



LAST CHANCE BEFORE A BLOODY SUMMER

About twenty people gathered in the Library Auditorium to discuss the Poor People's Campaign on Washington before moving out to the reflection pool to take advantage of the March 17 afternoon spring.

From this hard core of interested people, crowds of up to 100 gathered to hear Mr. William Hollins, Chicago coordinator for the Poor People's Campaign and aide to Dr. Martin Luther King, explain the need for an awareness of just where the poor are going.

He called for a new relationship between the rich and the poor and the government. The Campaign is envisioned as comprising 3000 poor, not just Negro but white, Mexican-American, American Indian, and all other underprivileged, going to Washington, D.C., on April 22. The group will encamp in Lafayette Park until some meaningful actions are taken.

Mr. Hollins said the primary goal of the group is "to raise the issue of poverty and make it clear." This will hopefully create sensitivity, not just sympathy, and help to change the climate of thinking regarding the poor.

Specific goals of the Campaign are an adequate minimum wage, an adequate welfare program, meaningful on-the-job training for the underemployed and unemployed, and a guaranteed annual income.

When asked what ND students

could do, Mr. Hollins replied that first, fund-raising activities need more organizers. People willing to make the poor person's plight known to the University community would be valuable. Finally, students can perform vital work in the poor areas of South Bend.

ND student John Dotson and his wife Laura are working in the South Bend area along with James T. Cushing and William D. McGlenn of the Physics Department and Peter F. Michelson of the English Department.

Dotson, who anticipates a South Bend contingent joining the campaign, asked for student help in collecting canned goods and clothing, chopping wood at nearby farms, and raising money for the trip.

The basic idea, according to Dotson, is to get the Notre Dame and South Bend people interested in and helping with the problems of some 50 million poor Americans.

A FIRST REVIEW OF THE REVIEW'S FIRST, ETC.

The *River City Review*, whose first edition sold 1500 copies just a few short weeks ago, and whose second edition was also a success, announced last week, that it would sell a "special" March 22 or 25.

The "special" will contain a feature documenting American economic im-

perialism in Viet Nam, another well-documented article on the U.S. defeat during the Tet offensive, a reprint from *Granma*, official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. Of local interest, there is an article on the recent I. U. demonstration during which a State Representative attacked a demonstrator and other fun things happened. Movie and music reviews are added features.

The *Review* also announced the abolition of its Editorial Board, its last vestige of "bourgeois individualism, an anti-democratic tendency within American journalism (e.g., SCHOLASTIC, *Observer*). Henceforth all editorial decisions will be made by the collective staff."

So read the next issue for a taste of intellectual anarchy.

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Dean Waddick is interested in obtaining the names and addresses of all returned Peace Corps volunteers who are attending this University.

All those interested in the Dean's plan of organizing a club for the mutual exchange of experiences and the seeking out of new volunteers should leave their names, addresses and telephone numbers with the secretary in Room 341, O'Shaughnessy Hall, so that an initial meeting may be arranged.

SILENCE KILLS

Speak out
Against
Vietnam





BEFORE THY MIGHTY GATES I WAILED



THY FORTRESS, THY WALLS, GRANT ME NO ADMITTANCE

BEYOND FIRE DRILLS

"This summer at NSA, the Grant of Responsibility really hit me," explained Stevie Wernig, SMC's student body president. The end product of that disillusionment with the grant is the Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities, issued in tentative form this week.

Under the terms of the June, 1966, grant, students for the first time were given authority to 1. enforce quiet in the residence halls, 2. determine curfews, 3. run the fire drills, 4. handle attendance at required assemblies, and 5. authorize campus student organizations.

Responsibility for the items listed was "delegated" to the Student Government by the college president, who "reserved the right to revoke all or part of these authorizations at any time. . ." In return, students were to "freely accept" the laws governing student life, both the rules that fell within the students' new provinces and those handed down by the administration.

Though the grant was perhaps a big step forward from nun-run days, SMC's Student Government this year wasn't exactly satisfied. Work was begun last fall on the Statement, which is now being examined and criticized by students, faculty and administration. After revision, the Statement will be submitted for approval to the three groups, and then given to the Board of Trustees.

Five areas are covered in the proposed draft: personal rights, social rights, academic rights, student government rights, and rights of due process. Much of the draft was inspired by NSA's Joint Statement of Student Rights.

Under the section on personal rights, students are guaranteed against racial or religious discrimination by the college. Consent of the student to release information from files is required except under legal compulsion. The stated "right to manage personal affairs" has been interpreted as a justification for off-campus housing proposals.

Freedom from censorship for campus publications and the right to organize or join "associations to promote their own interests" are listed as social rights. In a break with the past, due process must be followed before a student is subject to action by the college, even if she has violated a civil law. Formerly, a student could be dismissed with no reason given.

Academic rights include the right to invite and hear any speakers (James Kavanaugh was denied permission to speak on SMC's campus this year), the right to receive adequately prepared lectures, and the right to engage in academic inquiry without fear of penalty. The student is responsible for academic performance and honesty.

In the section on student government, the students are given the authority to legislate and administrate in all areas covered by the Student Government constitution. Thus should end administrative revision of student government's rules. "Clearly defined participation" in regulating student affairs, rather than the vague "ever-increasing voice," is guaranteed for the students. This phrase points the way to placing students on policy-making committees.

Judicial boards consisting of administration members, faculty, and students are set up in the section on due process. Any infraction, whether committed by students, faculty, or administration, will be handled by one of the boards. Before, the college president had ultimate authority in a case involving faculty or administration. The accused can remain silent if he wishes, can call witnesses, and can choose his own counsel.

"Clarification of the rights of the student in the academic community" summarizes the purpose of the Statement, according to Stevie. "The day after it comes out, no one's going to say 'Oh my God, there's a student. Let's be nice to her.' But it should make a difference."

Student government sees its task now as making the Statement mean-

ingful to the college as a whole. It is being submitted not only to students but also to faculty and administration because, argued Stevie, "you can't enforce something that two parts of the community haven't agreed to."

Father John McGrath, president of St. Mary's, has already given public approval to the Statement. Students have not been working alone on its provisions; both faculty and administration have been on the committees. So no real problem in getting formal approval is expected by SG officers.

In September, St. Mary's had a lot of catching up to do. But next year it will have less. *K.C.*

DEATH FOR ONE NEIGHBOR POVERTY FOR ANOTHER

Twenty-five representatives from various Indiana universities and communities gathered in Indianapolis last week to refine plans for the "all Indiana" demonstration, scheduled April 27, ten days before the Indiana primary. Among those present were five activists from the Notre Dame-South Bend area: Brian McTigue, Tom Reis, Sam Boyle, Brian Siplo, and John Vandevoorde.

The meeting was called to plan an anti-Johnson demonstration to be held in the State's capital. The group's march against Johnson's nonwar in Viet Nam will converge with several other marching groups, all supporting Martin Luther King's "Poor People's" march on Washington.

During the planned mass rally at the State House a petition will be presented to Governor Roger Branigin, calling for the withdrawal of his name from the ballot of the Indiana Presidential Primary, as an LBJ "flunky."

This antiwar group feels deeply allied to the poverty marchers as Johnson's war has caused great cutbacks in funding important anti-poverty measures.

DON'T GO NORTH

One hundred Notre Dame students and members of the family gathered for a discussion of non-cooperation
(Continued on page 29)

BAUER STRIKES AGAIN

After his letter of March 15, castigating the SCHOLASTIC for indecency on its *Last Supper* cover, State Representative Bauer has struck again, this time at Indiana University, South Bend Campus, and in person.

The members of SDS at I. U. were attempting to hold a demonstration against the Viet Nam war. Adopting a revolutionary theme emphasizing the new Spirit of '76 in today's peace and liberation movement, the group displayed a replica of an American flag with an attached picture of Che Guevara.

It just so happened that Bauer was at I. U. at the time of the demonstration.

After seeing the flag replica Bauer rushed forward, crying out that the flag was being defamed. He grabbed for the flag, removing a student's glasses in the process, and asked various demonstrators and faculty members for their names. The demonstrators answered that the United States government is defaming the flag by the Viet Nam war. After several heated moments and the disappearance of the replica, Bauer was quieted and the demonstration continued.

Thus, Mr. Bauer seems to be building up a reputation as the leading supersymbolist of South Bend; try to express yourself with his cherished icons and off he goes, yelling in the name of God and Country, and understanding little about either.

(Courtesy of River City Review News Service.)

CONDUCT UNBECOMING A STUDENT?

Faculty members and students at Wayne State University protested a closed hearing last week of three uni-

versity newspaper editors charged by the university with conduct unbecoming a student, claiming that it is a political trial against the editors.

The three editors have been charged by the university for their complicity in starting an independent student-run metropolitan newspaper in Detroit. The paper, *The Metro*, has been published weekly for the last four weeks.

The University took the three editors to court but the suit was thrown out. As a result of the protests by the students and faculty, the University Student Conduct Committee rescheduled the hearings and opened them to the public.



HOUSEHOLD HINTS DEPT.

In recent weeks, a well-known manufacturer of a certain name-brand alcoholic beverage has been placing ads in many college newspapers with their "Sorority household hints." The Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company advises all those who are looking for an alternative to their present window shades, and who think their roommate might object to their using their sheets, to simply collect all the left-over beer cans from the last party. Then: "punch holes in the cans and string them on wires across the window." The sorority sisters who follow this advice, according to the ad will "not only have a very 'in' window, but you'll be pleasantly surprised at the number of guys who help make some more drapes."

SMITH HUNGER STRIKE

Some 1285 Smith College girls held a hunger strike recently to protest the war in Vietnam. The three-and-one-half-day fast was followed by an antiwar rally in which the girls were joined by 750 students and faculty members, the Amherst *Student* reports.

At the rally, Professor Ramon Ruiz, of Smith's History Department, said the war was a racial war, claiming: "This war is to a great extent the product of the imagined racial superiority of American people over a people, in this case the people of Southeast Asia, whom they consider inferior."

At the rally, it was announced that 62 percent of the student body, and 75 percent of the faculty at Smith had signed a petition opposing the war in Vietnam. The petition, copies of which were sent to the President, Vice-President, and several other Washington figures, asked the President to deescalate the war, stop the bombing of the North, and recognize the National Liberation Front (VC) as a legitimate part of the South Vietnamese political life and negotiate with them.

One of the coorganizers of the fast and rally, Margot Stein, said that she got the idea after hearing of a similar protest at Princeton.

"We thought," she said, "of demonstrating and we thought of picketing in front of the draft board, but Smithies wouldn't do that. Our major objective was publicity. We wanted to show that there was antiwar sentiment even at a conservative place like Smith."

on other campuses

IT'S NOT AS BAD AS WE USED TO THINK

The House of Delegates at the University of Texas recently approved by a margin of better than 9 to 1 a resolution to serve beer in the Student Union, the SMU *Campus* reports. The resolution has the support of Texas Governor Connally, but must be approved by the Faculty Council of the University and the Board of Regents. If the measure were approved by both of these, Texas would join the ranks of other schools such as Colorado, Oregon State, and the University of Wisconsin (Madison and Milwaukee campuses) in serving the bubbling brew.

THE POWER OF POSITIVE DATING OR YOU'RE TELLING US?

A recent advertisement in the Middle Tennessee State *Sidelines* told of a movie entitled "The Power." "The Power" is spoken of in these terms: "One man has it. No man or woman can resist it." And who, you may ask, has "the Power"? None other than George Hamilton.

THE LATEST FROM MR. JOHN OR "ON YOU IT LOOKS GOOD"

Last Friday's issue of Penn State's *Daily Collegian* contained something you've all been waiting for. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, it's the annual Spring Fashions On Campus supplement.

Among the many interesting articles in this collegiate version of Fashion On Parade are articles telling us that "Spring Fashions for Women Emphasize the Unusual." Legs will set the pace in campus fashions, wide belts are in, and also new this year for Milady are completely matched sets of umentionables, with the day attire matching the night.

On the men's fashion scene, we are happy to inform you that men's rain-coats will be shorter this year, their suits will feature wheat and honey tones, and their hair styles will feature the natural look. Light blue and yellow are the appropriate colors for the man-about-town to wear on the tennis court, while white and beige have taken the forefront in men's formal wear, which this year will be primarily sporting the double-breasted look. But, despite this, the *Daily*

Collegian reminds us: "Today man takes his stand anywhere from outright traditional to cool contemporary. And the only question is, which look is 'you'?"

"ENOUGH POLITICAL EXPERIENCE TO LAST ME A LIFETIME"

A candidate for the Student Body presidency of the University of North Carolina withdrew his name from the ballot recently, claiming that "During the past few days I have gained enough political experience to last me a lifetime."

The *Daily Tar Heel* reports that Michael Hollis then proceeded to indict a conspiracy "so diabolical in purpose and so vast in implications" that it caused him to withdraw from the race. He had been a write-in candidate on the "Anarchy Ticket."

He cited two reasons for his withdrawal: The "colossal" support from the administration "aroused my suspicions, and my mistrust grew like a hurricane."

Student government officials offered support to his campaign, and "I was appalled to learn that the very villains whom I hoped to liquidate were looking forward to my triumph."

The statement continued, "I have concluded from the above reasons, that the administration is at this very moment plotting to step full force into the vacuum which would be created if I destroyed student government. Various campus politicians, fearful that their record will be laid bare have unabashedly joined with the

schemers of the administration, hoping that I will serve as a convenient tool to destroy the government which they have created and corrupted, so that they can later pick up the pieces and commence a new, unblemished career of exploitation."

In conclusion, Hollis said that he is "willing to sacrifice my political career in order to destroy" those who were plotting against the students.

"Let them dream of greater glories," he added, "but I will be no part of it! In death I — and all anarchists will bring them down to their inevitable ruin!"

Hollis had entered the campaign only one week prior to his withdrawal. He was running on a platform designed to "destroy student government." He based his campaign on "some wise old words I found scribbled on a wall in Oxford, England . . . Anarchy is Freedom."

COMPOSING-ROOM HUMOR

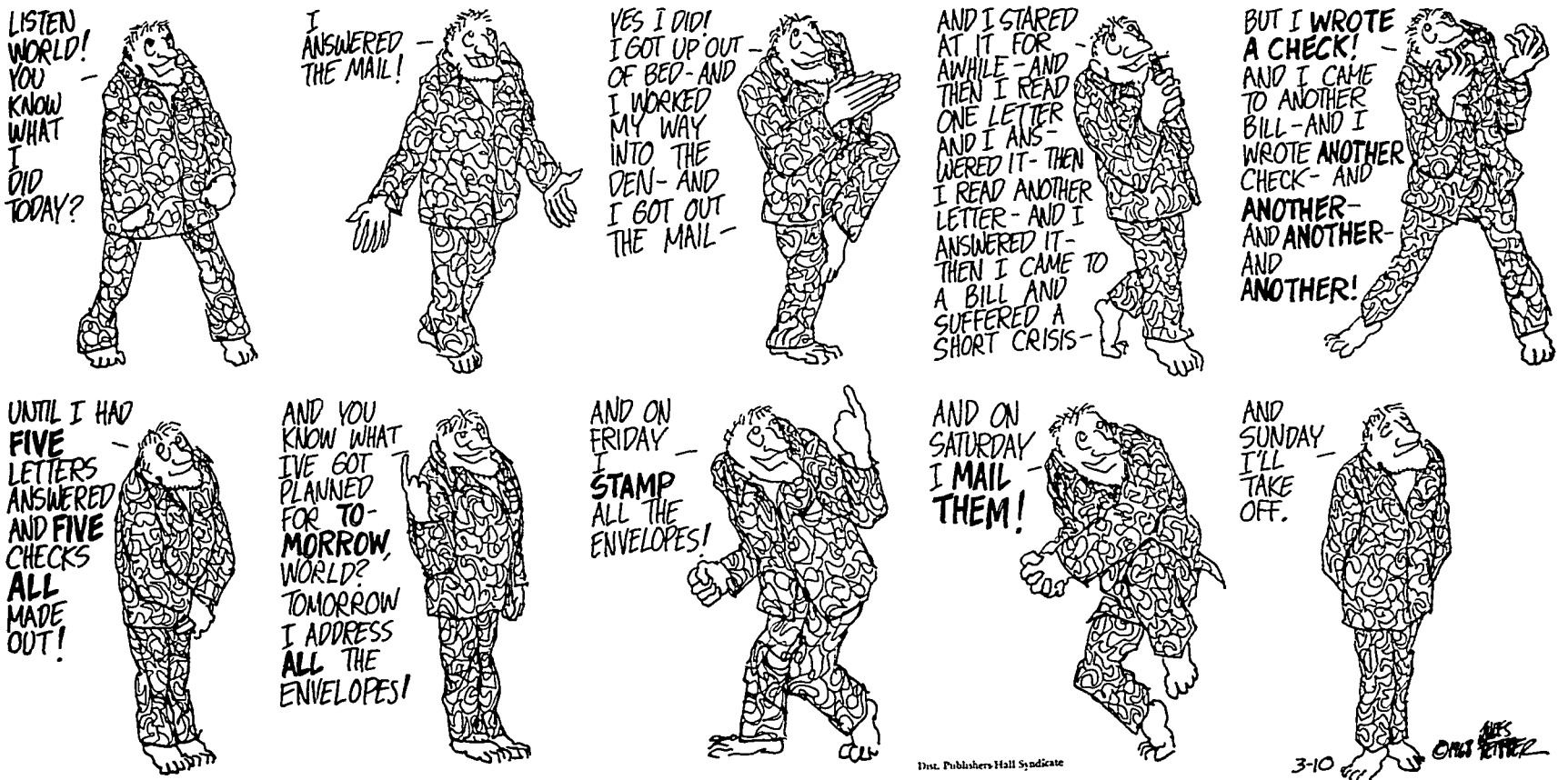
The following headline appeared February 7 in the *SMU Campus*: "GSO Selects Coed As Top Girl."

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

On page two of the March 8 issue of the *Bellarmino Concord*: "Every night before I turn out the lights to sleep, I ask myself this question: Have I done everything I can to help unite the world, to try to bring peace and hope to all the peoples of the world? Have I done enough?" — Lyndon Baines Johnson.

—STEVE NOVAK

feiffer



The National Book
Award-Winning Novel
by the author of
Love Among The Cannibals
The Field of Vision
Wright Morris



A Signet Book Complete and Unabridged

Literary Festival

Peter DeVries

In a 1957 issue of *Saturday Review*, Donald R. Bensen prefaced his review of *Love Among the Cannibals* with the following remark: "For a dozen years Wright Morris has been rising to a steadily higher eminence in American fiction. It is difficult to say at what point he may be considered to have become a major writer, but certainly since *Man and Boy* an increasing number of readers have been looking forward to the publication of each succeeding work with the expectation of beholding a further maturing of this author's craft and vision." Readers' expectations have not been disappointed: the quality of Wright Morris's diverse and extensive literary output has been convincing testimony to his importance as an American novelist.

Beginning in 1942 with *My Uncle Dudley*, Morris has written twelve novels, including *The Deep Sleep*, *The Field of Vision*, *Love Among the Cannibals*, *Ceremony in Lone Tree*, and *Cause for Wonder*. In these novels, as well as in his two books of photographs and text, Morris has sought to define the quality of life in the Plains States, which he utilizes as his key to the whole of America. In addition to his novels, the versatile Mr. Wright has authored *The Territory Ahead*, a sensitive book of criticism on his extensive and thorough readings, in which he analyzes the aims, possibilities and perils of writers in America.

For his literary contributions, Wright Morris was awarded Guggenheim Fellowships in 1942, 1946, and 1954; the National Book Award for *The Field of Vision* in 1957; and a National Institute grant in literature in 1960. In addition to his writing, Mr. Morris is a frequent lecturer.

In 1960 Wright Morris analyzed his role as a contemporary artist: "The notion that life, like a zipper, runs along a straight track is alien to modern sensibility. Today, the artist breaks into the tape and examines the exact nature of reality at that point, like a scientist peering through a microscope at a skin cutting. In my novels, from *Deep Sleep* on, I have tried to reveal a segment, a fraction of life. *Field of Vision* takes place in two and a half hours while *Ceremony in Lone Tree* reconstructs the relevant parts of life in an afternoon and a night, during which time each character exists at a specific moment. A moment of time contains the all."

Mr. Morris is rated with America's greatest modern novelists; in a review of his novels *Field of Vision*, the *Wall Street Journal* stated: "Possibly not since Sinclair Lewis or Dreiser have the drabness and heart-yearnings of the plain, down-to-earth American in his search for limited happiness and security been delineated so surely." The *Reporter* in a review of the same novel affords him even greater praise: "The image of American life that emerges from his whole work is unequalled by any author of his generation." But is probably Granville Hicks, who best summarizes the Wright Morris talent with this comment: "Serious, talented, and versatile, he has produced more good work in the fifties than any other writer I can think of."

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Magazine Rack

Local Boy Makes Good! Brooklyn-born Norman Mailer goes to Harvard — yessireebob, THE university, sure to get a good education, pick up some social graces from the rich kids — then off to war and, lo and behold, becomes one of the big men in American Letters with his novel, *The Naked and the Dead*. Boy's got it made, so it seems.

So . . . where does October 19, 1967 find this successful author, this man-about-town, *cette enfant terrible*? Drunk, as he would be wont to express it, on his a** (asterisks denoting starry brilliance, the "rocket-bursts of his orator's heart"), in Washington, D.C., shouting from the stage of a decayed, converted movie-house, straining to evoke some enthusiasm from an audience smug in their proclamation of revolution — From Dissent to Resistance! — but reluctant to grant tacit approbation to Mr. Mailer's transgressions of taste and refinement. We'll voice our opposition to the hated establishment, Mr. Mailer, we'll brand them murderers and slavemakers, thank you, but, Mr. Mailer, we do insist on the amenities! Good heavens, man, we must remember our Public Relations.!!

The March *Harper's* magazine carries the full text of Mailer's book, *The Steps of the Pentagon*. It is fine reading, not so much because it is well written (although Mailer's style is fine, occasionally brilliant), nor because it is accurate (although Mailer probably is, as Robert Lowell ventures, "the best journalist in America," and, as one who witnessed the events of that weekend, I can testify to the complete truthfulness of this text in contrast to the blatant misrepresentation by *Time* et al.).

Mailer tells us of his confusion and moral distress: he is asked to support draft resisters, and he can't claim to have the guts to turn in a draft card: he is glad he is too old to have one. He passes an afternoon with chaplains and "students of principle," though he asserts that his attachment to America, his love of democracy, takes the form of simple, unbridled enthusiasm at the citizenry's relish in the use of obscenity. One of his finest passages expresses his awe at the composed, peaceful moral stance of the poet Lowell — a conscientious objector who sat in jail while Mailer shot people in WW II — Lowell, whose white-clapboard-church New England Protestantism is beyond the comprehension of Mailer, fallen-away (or gotten-away) from ghetto orthodoxy to embrace a personal creed centered on his daily battles with guilt and with his outrageous delight in sin. And, in embracing opposition to the Vietnam War as one of the few moral banners he can brandish, Mailer has thrown himself into the company of the righteous and the nicey-nice of Young Christianity, the hippy happy escapism of the acid cult, and, worst of all, the sterile, academic, Established Left — the cleancut young associate professors who invite him to parties in their eggshell-white living rooms, which look and smell to Mailer like the "waiting rooms of doctors with a modern practice." How can the Rebel Author munch hors d'ouvres calmly in the company of bristly young social engineers? Sure, they were all for The Cause, but Norman the protestor, the anarchist, knew instinctively that he was no ally of "the natural managers of that future air-conditioned vault where the last of human life would still exist."

Mailer the revolutionary, the ruminant, the raucous—how could he, bad-mouthed street fighter turned moralist by the shadow of an insane and cruelly hopeless war, how could he trade *bon mots* over martinis with blandmouthed instructors of the Morgenthau school? How was he to cope with the *castrati*, the cannibals and Christians he found as compatriots on this big, symbolic battlefield, Washington, D.C., October 21, 1967? He could delight in disrupting the Pentagon, or at least in making a pest of himself for the troops guarding that edifice, and could make as much a game and a show as possible out of getting arrested for his demonstration of resistance, and he could revel in the terror of risking a bust on the head.

For Mailer is a big man, a wild man, and he knows all things and all emotions (this he certainly lets us know: the piece's greatest fault is its authors use of the adjective "existential," repetitive to the point of exhaustion, to refer to his tormented and exalted self) and he tells us all he knows and all he feels, and he tells it very well.

— TOM HENEHAN

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ADMISSIONS

The 46 National Merit finalists and the 66 high school football captains in this year's freshman class all passed under the scrutiny of Brother Raphael Wilson, C.S.C., former experimental pathologist and assistant professor of microbiology.

"There are a lot of people around here who think I run the admissions office in a cold and scientific way." In a series of interviews with the SCHOLASTIC, Brother Wilson, Director of Admissions, attempted to refute this accusation and to define the present approach to admissions.

Brother Wilson emphasizes that the function of his office is not only to evaluate prospective student's credentials, but also to provide information with which the candidate can evaluate Notre Dame. "The individual should be aware of the basic philosophy of education of the University" before he decides to come to Notre Dame.

Previous means of spreading this awareness and other information were criticized in quality and scope by Wilson. "That God-awful bulletin goes out to all applicants," he said, "but we must also seek out the qualified students who never consider applying."

Something, meager though it may be, is finally being sent to the Merit finalists, and the traditional alumni interviews are no more. In their stead Wilson "envisioned alumni recruiting committees." . . . "There is no better ad for this university than its alumnus," he states. Two thirds of the Notre Dame students come as a result of a personal contact (a parent, brother, relative, business acquaintance, or most of all, a priest or nun fresh from Notre Dame summer school.) "We aren't about to throw out anything that works that well," Wilson added. He declined to comment when asked whether that meant he was satisfied with the quality of Notre Dame's student body, choosing instead to field a question concerning the literature his office mails on request.

"We're just getting tooled up for this sort of thing. Right now we don't have the personnel or the time." In an effort to supplement his staff of two and a half, Wilson tried to get students together to assist with the literature, but "the implementation was difficult" and the program was dropped. The office has taken to mailing *Insight* to certain high schools, and, Wilson notes, "we get fine comments back."

The staff occasionally visit high schools to recruit, but are limited to those which have sent many students in past years. They have a file on the relative quality of high schools, but it is small and almost entirely Catholic.

Saturday-morning tours of Notre Dame for applicants and their parents embark from the Center for Continuing Education. Prior to private interviews, Wilson will sketch the University, using his own color slides of such subjects as the statue of Moses and the radiation building nestling amidst the trees ("This puts science in an aesthetic context") — an attempt to give the applicant a little less formal view of Notre Dame.

Wilson hopes to use the Summa allocation to expand the staff and hire a writer full time to put together information. He would not divulge his present budget.

Notre Dame now operates on a "rolling admissions

procedure," where consideration of the application form begins as soon as the file is complete. This means that a student may be accepted or rejected as early as September, or, if a borderline case, he will be notified to wait and then be put on a "review list" for later decision in light of his subsequent performance.

Wilson maintains that "our admissions policy is consistent with our philosophy of education. That philosophy is first and foremost a commitment to the academic and intellectual life, the ordered development of the individual and the person."

He defined "academic" considerations as "formal classroom procedure: *will he pass?* . . . Not aptitude. Wilson is interested in "persistence, drive, and maturity," which predict good grades.

And the most reliable indication of these is the high school record. It is used as the main criterion for acceptance "because if he does well there, he will do well in college.

"High school average and rank in class may be used interchangeably, although the latter is the easier statistic to handle." Wilson points out that "Selection is done in terms of what we call a screening platform. If Notre Dame is truly a great university, then the first screen must be an academic one."

The applicant's freshman grade point average is predicted, with the high school performance counting 70%, the verbal SAT score 20%, and the math SAT score 10%. The verbal score is twice as important as the math score even if the applicant's intent is math or science because, Wilson feels, one must first be able to communicate before he does science or engineering. It was also found that this particular combination of percentages come closest to predicting the actual freshmen grade point averages.

BROTHER WILSON: "If a boy in a rural southern Indiana school scores second in a class of 47 (with board scores 445 in verbal and 475 in math) and, say is putting himself through school, we'll take him. Here persistency and attitude are important. He'll close the (academic) gap. In the long run he'll do as well perhaps as a boy who's had prep school training (with board scores 650 in verbal and 700 in math), but who hasn't particularly stood out from his prep school class."

All candidates are placed in one of three categories, according to predicted grade point: below 2.0, from 2.0-2.5, and above 2.5. Everyone falling into the first two "piles" is automatically eliminated. Wilson commented, "We reject only 10% for academic reasons (i.e., 'If you came here, you wouldn't make it academically; you wouldn't get above 2.0.')." However, two-fifths of those remaining will be eliminated because their freshman grade point will not be high enough.



When asked whether the declaration of intent of an underachiever was taken into consideration, Wilson said, "No." When asked whether the fact that high schools, particularly Catholic high schools, were deficient in certain areas was taken into consideration, he said, "No."

"Statistics don't work in individual cases. We are concerned with groups. We are cranking into this 'multiple regression equation' just the cold facts."

The remaining fifty-three percent of the candidates, who have demonstrated the "ability to synthesize information," are then examined on personal qualifications. A certain number of them (approximately 150) may be rejected because of undesirable traits, and a corresponding number of those in the 2.0-2.5 group with a personal quality to recommend them would be substituted. Only in very rare circumstances will a candidate predicted below 2.0 be granted admission, and only with provision for special tutoring.

When the class roster has been finalized, the predicted grade points used to sift the applicants are corrected to a realistic figure by consideration of many factors which could not be expressed in numerical terms. The standard deviation in the corrected figures is 0.4. They are then used to approximate the overall grade point average of the freshman class (this year's prediction — 2.55, actual average — 2.60.)

The personality traits able to destroy a candidate's chances were not volunteered by Wilson. At one interview, Wilson mentioned "disparity in performance," and then would not name any others. "Disparity in performance" exists when a student gets A's in English and history, but only C's in science and math. "A student, if he is a student, is good in all subjects," Wilson said. "No forms of learning are contradictory to each other. I don't subscribe to this lopsidedness; we want well-rounded students." When asked whether, "in a kind of epiphany, one gets zapped with a passion for all knowledge at once," he replied, "Yes."

The form letter on admission policy he sent the SCHOLASTIC, however, states "The measurement of personal qualification is more in question than the measurement of intelligence. The fashion is to select for the 'well-rounded' individual, usually interpreted as one involved in many

extracurricular activities of a variety of types. This may result in acceptance of mediocrity. We feel that highly gifted persons are so in one major area only. Consequently, the attempt to identify and select students of outstanding talent, whether intellectual or nonintellectual. Thus an outstanding artist, musician, athlete, or leader will be selected, provided we can predict at least a passing average in his course work at Notre Dame."

In the second interview, however, Wilson remarked, "I would reject and my associates would reject only those whom the high school would not like to see come here." And later, "Approximately 150 are rejected because of their statement of purpose (personal reasons for applying). Their reasons are unrealistic."

Although the reasons for rejection are very elusive, the reason for acceptance of a candidate with a low predicted grade point is out in the open. The office is sensitive to group pressures, and the needs of the campus are lobbied by prominent individuals and groups. These go beyond athletics to race, religion, and major.

Wilson points out, "Administration, faculty, and students come to me and say, 'We need more of these.' But if you have more of (one group), then you have to have fewer of (another group). We have to balance off our different needs and make a decision somewhere." Right now the College of Engineering would like to increase, but to recruit more engineering students would mean a decrease in the enrollment of business students, presenting an administrative problem. The same holds true with Upward Bound, the Committee on Minority Enrollment, or Ara Parseghian.

Although they exercise no control over the operations of the office, the University Committee on Admissions does periodically consider its policies. Wilson is the chairman of the Committee, composed of Deans Sheedy, Hogan, Murphy, Waldeman, and Burke, registrar Corbaci, associate director O'Neill, and elected members from each college. Their recommendations are funneled to the Academic Council, but Wilson mentioned, "I would say that there isn't more than one change per year — and that not major."

This he feels reflects that the admissions policy is "successful," for the majority of students are satisfied in their time spent at Notre Dame. ■

MOCK CONVENTION: POLITICS OF WAR AND PEACE

by John Walbeck

"Before the turn of the century, either human life will have ceased on our planet, or the population will have been catastrophically reduced and relapsed into savagery, or humanity will be subject to a single government, having a monopoly of all decisive weapons." Such was Bertrand Russell's dismal program in the first issue of the German review *Der Monat*, in 1948. Since then, the world has radically changed. We have survived—at times only barely. But in doing so, we face a future more perplexing and complicated than the one Lord Russell imagined. The formula of "containment" devised early in the Cold War to provide political stability to Western Europe has little relevance to the "social revolutions" in the underdeveloped world or the reality of a multipolar system. At home, while so much of our expenditure and attention has been directed to Vietnam, the National Planning Association has estimated that a hundred billion dollars will be needed in the next five years for slum clearance, seventy five billion to alleviate traffic congestion and make roads safer, sixty billion for conserving the nation's water resources, and at least thirty billion for improving educational facilities and reducing delinquency.

In the year's first issue of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, the time of the Doomsday clock, a feature of each issue, has been reset. Having stood for five years at twelve minutes before midnight, it has now been moved ahead five minutes taking into consideration the increase of "violence and nationalism" throughout the world. It is common knowledge that dozens of nations have sufficiently extensive resources and capable scientists to build nuclear explosives within several years or less. Indeed, Lord Russell's nightmare two decades ago is today an acute description of reality.

At Notre Dame, the reaction to these problems has been a mixture of cynicism and bewilderment. Strangely enough, most of the controversy concerning the Republican Mock Political Convention that begins balloting today centers around the purpose of the convention's existence. With tongue in cheek, a temporary chairman of the convention quipped, "We hope

that the convention will be Republican—a grand old party. Besides offering a Keynote Address by the Honorable Robert A. Taft, Jr., a speech by Governor John Volpe of Massachusetts, and a special film by President Eisenhower made especially for Notre Dame, the convention has been stacked with over five hundred "delegates" from SMC and a few white elephants besides. But is the convention only a hypothetical situation contrived to satisfy the democratic consciousness of the college student although realistically he is politically powerless? Is the convention supposed to be a referendum on the Vietnamese situation? Are we expected to nominate the candidate that we feel is best qualified to be President of the United States? These have been the issues discussed in the state caucuses last week by the campaign managers of the various candidates.

Accordingly, the delegates have had a wide spectrum of candidates to choose from. The boldest suggestion as of yet is the "balanced ticket" of Art Linkletter and Truman Capote.

One of the most vocal and definitely the best financed movement on campus is the contingent for Governor Reagan. With a campaign fund of over a thousand dollars contributed by conservative businessmen in the local South Bend area, Tom Frericks, head of the Notre Dame Students for Reagan, boasts: "Although we're small in numbers, we're certainly

going to raise a lot of hell. We are tired of being told that if we blockade the Haiphong harbor, the war will grow bigger and might even become World War III. Yet into that harbor come the munitions that every day kill young Americans. To the man getting killed, the war is already pretty big. Quite ironically, Mr. Frericks wonders why the word "conservative" scares people!

I found Tom Brislin and his candidate, Mayor John Lindsay, to be in a somewhat lower key. Asked why Lindsay whose aggressive impulsiveness and disdain for traditional political remedies so appealing to college students has not been widely publicized in this campaign, Mr. Brislin explained: "We have had little help from the Mayor's office in New York. He definitely wants to disassociate himself from national politics this year. Being a political realist, we are hoping for a deadlocked convention and then we'll make our big push. If not, I think a Hatfield-Lindsay ticket would be an excellent combination to demonstrate our disapproval of the Vietnamese war."

Perhaps no one has the fan club that Richard Nixon does—the United Auto Workers, Herblock, Alger Hiss, the Americans for Democratic Action, and of course, Norman Mailer. In a recent interview, when asked why he never attacked Nixon, Mailer harangued: "It felt like kicking the cat to go to work on Nixon. I'm not fond of the



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man, but I don't see any reason to duplicate a job done so many times. If he gives signs of becoming powerful again, that'll be another matter. That will be serious. I don't know anyone who has ever heard Richard Nixon say anything interesting in all the years he's invaded our life. Nixon is resolute in his refusal to become more interesting. It's a remarkable power—this passionate embrace of monotony."

I asked Dan Lungren, Chairman of Students for Nixon why Mr. Nixon provoked such animosity from liberal writers. Mr. Lungren, whose father is Mr. Nixon's physician and knows the former Vice President personally, speculated that a great deal of the liberal resentment against Mr. Nixon stems from the Alger Hiss case and the fact that he was President Kennedy's opponent in the 1960 campaign. According to Mr. Lungren, Nixon is not the conservative that some would lead us to believe. Since he entered the race for the Republican nomination, Mr. Nixon has tried to establish positions on a number of domestic issues proposing a plan to use computer technology to help match the unemployed with available jobs. He has criticized the existing minimum wage laws because "in its present form, it is a deterrent to teenage employment, particularly among Negro youths. They aren't prepared to fill jobs above the minimum wage and there can't be many below it." Nevertheless, the former Vice President is still the master of the compound sentence, the champion of the middle of the road and ambiguity as evidenced from his speeches: "The vital center embraces a core of beliefs which focus concern with the lives and welfare of individuals, with their right to liberty, to private property, to the pursuit of happiness," or in advocating peace while admitting, "The U.S. presence in Vietnam has provided tangible and highly visible proof that communism is the wave of Asia's future."

The most remarkable and surprising campaign is that of Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon. The Hatfield drive has focused on the Senator's criticism that concerning the Vietnamese war, our political system is a "tyranny of no alternatives." Taking up the issue, Ed Kickum, head of the Hatfield bloc, explained that peace transcends party lines, "Peace is the primary issue of this convention. Without a solution to the Vietnamese conflict, domestic questions are unresolvable. A vote for our side will show approval for the Kennedy and McCarthy campaigns or anyone who is working to end the



And if elected, I will end the War in Korea . . . er, Vietnam

war in Vietnam. To vote for Rockefeller as liberal domestically is to take no position on this vital, all-prevailing question because Rockefeller has remained aloof from this atrocity. Mark Hatfield has not."

Jim Franczek, Rockefeller's campaign manager, disagreed. He emphasized Rockefeller's record as Governor of New York. As Governor, Rockefeller has erased the seven hundred million deficit inherited from the preceding Harriman administration; he has created over 450,000 new jobs while raising the minimum wage to \$1.50 an hour; his Medicaid plan is the biggest state health program in the United States and New York State is allocating more funds to the problem of water pollution than even the Federal Government. During the Rockefeller Administration, New York has tripled its assistance to higher education and New York holds the distinction of being the first state to pass an open housing law.

Mr. Franczek also insisted that the Governor will offer an alternative to our present Southeast Asian policy. He points out that in anticipation to the Rockefeller announcement to seek the Republican nomination, the Governor has received the support of such war critics as General Gavin and Walter Lippman. In his article "Policy and the People" in the January issue of *Foreign Affairs*, Governor Rockefeller stated his belief that the United States must reexamine its foreign pol-

icy objective, "The critical fact is that we have not developed an effective political structure to bring about peaceful change." Rockefeller argues that the Johnson Administration has been unable to augment policies that were designed to suffice for a bygone generation. Franczek goes on to note that to end the war in Vietnam and not change our global outlook would be meaningless. Nothing reveals the ineptness of the Johnson Administration to do so than W. W. Rostow's maxim of limited sagacity, "The duty of men is to prevent war and buy time." Franczek concludes, "Where we differ from the Hatfield people is that we do not believe that the Asian conflict is completely, or even predominately the responsibility of Asians. Even if the United States can end the war in Vietnam, we cannot be indifferent to the future of Southeast Asia, to a reapproachment with Red China, to the hunger and overpopulation in that part of the world. It is Governor Rockefeller's stand that our policy should be as revolutionary as the aspirations in that part of the world."

At this moment, the convention is deadlocked. With Hatfield controlling around 500 delegates and Rockefeller 450, no side has enough to win. Whoever the winner, this year's convention along with Senator McCarthy's success in New Hampshire has proven that student involvement in politics can be meaningful and decisive. ■

... Doctor of Philosophy, N D

THE GRADUATE'S quest beyond his college degree for excellence and beauty through the continuing growth of his experiencing intellect can assume any of several forms articulated by Western civilization. One such form is the scholar's life: the intellectual search for an understanding of the nature of the good life under the sign of truth.

The place of preparation and formation for this essentially meditative life of leisure is the university; and, today, more particularly the graduate school. The graduate school at Notre Dame ought to participate in this community through its bearing witness to the life of the scholar. However, when one seeks to learn about the shared standard of excellence which binds together as a community of scholars the graduate school, its professors and students, one begins to wonder if the graduate school community is fulfilling its duties to the Notre Dame community at large.

In the Western tradition, the highest degree awarded by a university is the doctor of philosophy. It is ostensibly the measure of academic excellence among scholars. But the Notre Dame graduate school bulletin merely tells us that the doctor of philosophy "is conferred only in recognition of proficiency and high attainment in advanced scholastic endeavor and independent investigation." How does the graduate school recognize and judge "advanced scholastic endeavor"? Who is the scholar? Is he the well-trained research technician? Or, is he the educated man whose pursuit of the human questions informs his whole existence? And if the graduate community has no common understanding as to who is the scholar, can this community be said to exist in any real sense? On the one hand, symposia and seminars seem to be tangible symbols of life-giving community. On the other hand, there are irrefutable manifestations of discord in the graduate's relations to under-

graduates, other graduate students, and professors.

To a large extent the relations between graduates and undergraduates are shaped by the implicit and mutual recognition that Notre Dame is essentially an undergraduate university. There is, after all, no separate graduate faculty. The graduate student is constantly reminded of this by a dozen daily irritations and inconveniences.

Many undergraduates meet graduates as instructors or graduate assistants in their basic courses. Yet, it is rare that the best of the undergraduates will look upon the Notre Dame graduate student as a model for imitation in his own intellectual quest. The opinion of most undergraduates was summarized by a Freshman who remarked that the graduate students he saw in the cafeteria appeared to be . . . "dying". Perhaps this impression is due to the high opinion that most undergraduates have of the superior quality of their Notre Dame college formation. In their eyes they are attending an academically prestigious school, and after graduation the only path is upwards to the Ivy. No reputable senior gives more than a desparate thought to graduate studies at Notre Dame. Besides, most undergraduates feel that one goes to a particular graduate school by some design. But most graduate students seem to land in South Bend owing to a rumor that Notre Dame is the seat of Classical-Christian education, or by accident, or, in some instances, by fate.

The disconcerting distance between graduates and undergraduates finds its parallel among the graduates themselves. It is difficult to find tangible signs of a living graduate community at Notre Dame. I suspect there are two reasons for this. First, housing and social accommodations in South Bend are inadequate and disperse the graduate students. A few exceptions are the University Village, the rela-

tively high concentration of students at the Pin Oaks apartments, and the accidental clustering of some students on Colfax Street. For their daily encounters graduate students must rely upon such places as the library pit, the cafeteria, Louie's, Sweeney's, post-guitar mass meetings or occasional departmental functions. Second, and more importantly, the nature of graduate school, as understood by the students and apparently by the graduate school, militates against all attempts to consider graduate school as a unique, though short-lived, life experience encompassing the totality of the individual's existence. Graduate school tends to become a strictly mechanical, utilitarian process.

Make it as painless as possible by getting in and getting out quickly and quietly. The programs of each department, aimed as they are at comprehensive and intensive professional training, encourage such an attitude. These programs make it almost mandatory that graduate students view their daily existence only in terms of completion of course work and preparation for comprehensive examinations. The tangible signs of right living for a graduate are reduced to a patient compilation of tomes of course notes, a familiarity with the books and articles currently in favor with your comprehensive examiners, and a good bibliographical knowledge. There is no time and no desire for dialogue, simply. Cosmic talk in the shades and the poetical vision are peripheral if not non-existent because on the one hand you cannot make a profession of such things, and on the other hand who would examine you on them. Given such a setting, it almost seems the better part of valor for the graduate student to remain entombed, sphinx-like, in his carrel in the Christian pyramid.

Similarly, there is a distance between the graduate student and his professors, perhaps because the role of

(Continued on page 28)



This past week, important changes have occurred in the structure of the Notre Dame theater program which may profoundly effect the future of drama in the Notre Dame - St. Mary's community. Mr. Dennis Hayes, an assistant professor of drama, has been influential in promoting the merger of the St. Mary's and Notre Dame theaters and, as shown by his productions, should be a vital force in shaping the new theater at Notre Dame. He was interviewed this week by Contributing Editor Forrest Hainline.

Scholastic: There have been important changes in the structure of the theater program at St. Mary's and Notre Dame. Could you explain these?

Hayes: The Academic Council and the College Council of the University of Notre Dame have created a Speech and Drama Department here which is separate from the Communication Arts Department. So now there will be a major program in speech and drama at Notre Dame. The faculty and administrations of both schools decided that there should be a single head for both departments. Now the faculties and administrations are looking for someone outside the Notre Dame - St. Mary's community to be chairman of both. We are conducting a search for someone really outstanding, someone who could possibly bring in a new outlook, a fresh outlook and help build a maybe great theater program.

Scholastic: What do you mean by a "great" program? What could be accomplished?

Hayes: "Great" is a tricky phrase. Right now we have a very traditional approach. We give a course in acting, a course in stage craft, in history of the theater and oral interp; this is not very startling. What we are looking for is a new approach to "educational theater," something that would make Notre Dame - St. Mary's outstanding in both educational and professional theater. We don't know what this will be yet. An example of different, exciting theater is at Bennington College in Vermont. "Major productions" are cut down to maybe two a year. All activities in the department history, criticism, theory — radiate from the area of that single production. During the course

ND-SMC Theater:

The New Look

of four years, eight important periods in theater history are intensely covered. This may not be the approach for this place, but it is exciting.

Scholastic: Would you like some inter-disciplinary integration around the theater here?

Hayes: I would hope to see an inter-disciplinary cross-over in the arts. We could certainly associate with the architecture department and have seminars on theater design with us giving our experience and getting the architect's view of the technical needs and problems. We could have associations with the College of Business Administration. With the coming of so many regional theaters the particular problems of theater management need to be explored. With the great advancement in the technical aspects of theater there is a need for integration between the theater and science. This could also broaden a student's whole conception of creativity and of making.

Scholastic: Are you suggesting that art, specifically theater, could become a sort of focus for the University community itself?

Hayes: Very definitely. The theater imitates human life and human actions. To participate in the theater you encompass a great deal of knowledge about the life of man. All the arts are humanizers and humanizing is what a liberal institution is supposed to do. Some light should be thrown upon the human condition to help man elevate it; bring him out of darkness and ignorance. The theater may be the best vehicle to help illuminate man's condition.

Scholastic: In order to make the Notre Dame - St. Mary's theater a new theater, a live theater, would you be willing to produce a new play?

Hayes: First of all because of our facilities, the money we have, and the unity between faculty and students we would be ideally suited to do this sort of thing. As far as producing a new playwrite, I think it's a very exciting idea and I would hope to see it.

Scholastic: If someone did submit a new play, either a student or a faculty member . . .

Hayes: Send it to us! We'll read it. Remember that any play submitted would come under the same hard examination that any other play does. But a good play, an exciting play, doesn't have to be perfect. It's exciting, if it's actable, if it's playable, I know it can get produced here, I have no doubt about it. It might not be a so-called major production, but even a laboratory production might show us an exciting new playrite.

Scholastic: Are you excited about the possibilities for this expanded theater?

Hayes: I wouldn't say "excited"; I'm not waving flags but I am hopeful. I am very hopeful that something will come of this, that the administrations will encourage the theater art and the rest of the arts more than they have in the recent past. It's up to the faculty and the administrations to make things work. ■

STUDENT ACTIVISM: GERMANY

by *W. Simonsmeier*



W. Simonsmeier is a student at the Free University in West Berlin and an active member of the Sozialistischer Deutscher Studentenbund (German Socialist Student Association). As such, he has participated in all of the demonstrations and discussions which continue to draw international attention to German student movements. In a two-part report written for the SCHOLASTIC, he discusses the origins of the unrest and traces its development. English translation by Barbara Simonsmeier.



BERLIN, JUNE 2ND, 1967, 8 P.M.: on the occasion of the Shah's visit to Berlin grave street-fighting between police forces and anti-Shah demonstrators breaks out in front of the *Deutsche Oper*. Some 200 injured demonstrators, among them an unknown number of severely wounded, two severely wounded policemen, a student, Benno Ohnesorg, is shot and dies. West Berlin has the largest postwar crisis since the raising of the "wall" in 1961. What had happened? How could this clash between state authority and students occur? It was certainly not by accident that this confrontation took place. That it should happen—and some policemen's comments afterwards support this—was part of a plan by police authorities formulated on the morning of June 2nd. What provoked these spectacular incidents in the town that—for many people—formerly was the bastion of the "free world"?

Till the end of World War II the only university in Berlin was the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-University* founded in 1810 and situated in what is East Berlin today. During the war, lectures had been stopped almost

completely due to the lack of teachers and students and due to destruction of university buildings. After provisional reconstruction the university was reopened on January 29th, 1946. Yet, a steadily increasing pressure on university students from the official communist side soon started. The limitation of applications necessary because of the provisional character of the university was used for making enrollment subject to political attitude or even membership in the communist party.

A great majority of the students that—at the beginning—had reacted rather positively to this political engagement of the university started to gather around a few teachers and thus formed an opposition against this practice of state authority. However, the regime in East Berlin did not yet try to forcibly enlist teachers and students into the socialistic *Einheitspartei*, the SED that had just been founded. After the SED had suffered a crushing defeat in the common Berlin elections in October 1946, only 3 SED students succeeded in obtaining a seat in the student council (composed of 28 student representatives) in the January 1947 student elections. Then, in March 1947, some students were arrested because of "secret fascist activity" and sentenced to jail (they were set free after almost 10 years of prison).

These events made a proposal come into the public light: foundation of a free university. At first, consideration was given to enlarging the Technical University in Charlottenburg (British Sector), but the Western occupation authorities did not agree to these plans. But when some more leading student representatives were

expelled without any reason, an important protest demonstration took place, in which a student leader, Otto Stolz, demanded the foundation of a free university. For occupational law reasons this foundation could not be promoted by state authorities in Berlin, and private initiative had to step forth. A committee of fifty famous personalities did preparational work. But only by the financial support of official and private American benefactors was construction of some main buildings in Berlin-Dahlem made possible. The solemn opening of the "Free University of Berlin" took place on December 4th, 1948. Step by step the teaching program was enlarged by addition of new faculties and institutes. The initial enrollment of barely 2500 students increased gradually to the present enrollment of 16,000.

All this goes to show that even in those times students represented a prominent political force that had taken an irrevocable decision against the regime in East Berlin and had chosen the Western system. During the following years most of the students—realizing the conditions in East Berlin and East Germany—remained absolutely loyal to the government. The West Berlin policy of attachment to the German Federal Republic and the policy of the Federal Republic governments were entirely approved and supported in the resolutions of student conventions.

There was one thing, however, that occupied students the most, at those times and today: *university reform*. This word covers a large number of opinions, suggestions, plans, resentments, traditions, publications, discussions, discussions, and more discussions. . . . What does this term university reform mean? The basis of the students' uneasiness was and is their dislike of the centuries-old academic pomp and hierarchy at universities that made the professor an infallible "god" and made the student



a passive auditor and *claqueur*. This traditional order did not allow students to have any influence on the administration, style, and quality of lectures. The rector and deans of the individual faculties were unrestricted sovereigns in their "empire," and they did not accept any interference from side. Of course, this kind of structure prevented the university from becoming a mere educational center for government-loyal youth. Indeed it was this autonomy that was intended to be safeguarded by the foundation of the Free University.

Nevertheless, this understanding of autonomy soon led to the fact that the university did not care at all about what was happening in the "world outside." Scientists enclosed themselves in their world of science: their only duty was to "serve science." They were not interested in what was being done with results of their scientific work. Their only concern was to find, explore, or invent something new; to judge the value or non-value of these achievements was not their business. This type of teacher soon got the name of "expert idiot" ("*Fachidiot*").

Well, the students have changed things at the Free University. The Constitution grants to the students a larger right of co-decision than any other West German university. Two students represent the student body in the Academic Senate, and all disciplinary committees include several student representatives. However, the most important and urgent task facing West German universities, i.e., basic reorientation of the teaching and study system, was not even embarked upon at this "exemplary" university. The insignificant right of co-decision of the students was abolished by the large majority of teachers in the Academic Senate: two student representatives faced a majority of 20 professors.

When the enrollment at the Free University increased rapidly and could hardly be mastered, there was nobody to start thinking about already overdue university reform. Instead, one tried to solve the problem in an authoritarian way, e.g., by limiting the time of study at the medical and law faculties. This policy had a double effect: first of all, students who wanted to avoid developing into "expert idiots" were hindered from devoting some of their time at the university to pursuits beyond their area of specialization. Society was also supplied with a continuing series of harmless specialists. Only recently, several thousand students who had formerly cringed before these authoritarian measures woke up and on June 22nd, 1966, assembled in the main building—the Henry Ford building—to have the first sit-in in the history of the Free University. After one day of discussions, a resolution was agreed upon (I'll quote only part of it):

"We demand that all decisions concerning students be taken democratically in cooperation
(Continued on page 29)



Laying a Peaceful Foundation

by Rich Moran

ALL kinds of unknown people surround you, people quite unlike those back in the suburbs at home, quite unlike the people who shop in the bright supermarkets with the big parking lots. These people are little; they travel in clouds. In their clouds, they always shout and taunt. But when they precipitate out, many are meek and quiet and scared not unlike you. His name is Ernest Lee; you wonder if he has brothers named Frank Lee and Serious Lee; you find out that he does have a brother Robert E. — the family's sense of history obviously lacks. Sitting in the chair, he squirms about looking at the floor then the ceiling, but never at you — he is scared. The white god has visited him and he fears the lord.

You begin to talk; you find that your questions get no more than answers. He volunteers no information; you wish that he would make fun of you, but he is too devout. For one hour, you chant, "Well, do you like —, Ernie?" You fill in the blank with all the affinities of your boyhood from baseball to Oreos. But the response to your litany is only, "No."

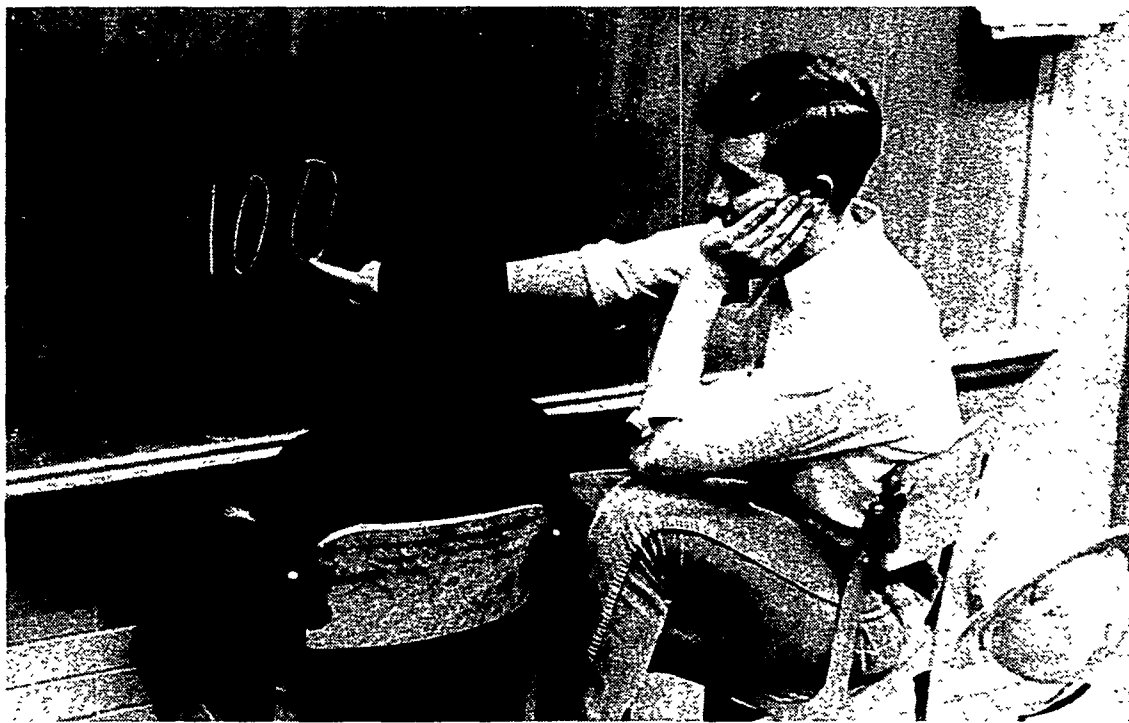
The one-hour session ends; penetrated by a sense of failure, you return to the womb, the second floor of the library. There, you are safe from the fears and sorrows of a little boy — why should a peasant interrupt your learning process, your study of Sociology 29.

Over the week, you forget your

failure, and you come back. Ernie is back also. This evening, you must try to teach him — you remember the shortcuts you "invented" for long division when you were his age. But you find that $2x2$ is no sure thing for him. Chiding him a bit, you see that you have hurt him; you must draw back and start anew.

As the year goes on, you become more discouraged. You can see no improvement, neither in your methods nor in his achievements, until one evening when he calls you by your first name and smiles at his mistakes. If just once he smiles, if just once you are his brother and not his teacher, it seems like it is all worth it.

Such is the saga of a successful relationship generated and nurtured by the Neighborhood Study Help Program. But every tutee is an individual, and every story is different. Some tutors find that they must turn the volume *down* before they can communicate with their tutee; oftentimes, the tutor must encourage little Belinda to cut the last part of *Batman* and to opt in favor of Study Help. The program cannot help to establish universal guidelines for each relationship — bureaucracy is too impersonal. The basic unit must remain the one-to-one,



tutor-tutee relationship.

About 1,200 children and 1,000 adults or semiadults from Notre Dame, Holy Cross Nursing, Indiana University, Bethel College, and area high schools pledge allegiance to the program. Thirty-four sessions in twenty-four centers operate more or less autonomously with varying degrees of chaos. Adult advisors from the community play dual roles as M.P.'s and counselors, often blending a lightning-like left hook with the wisdom of Mr. Novacs.

But not all stories have happy endings. The problems that have plagued N.S.H.P. have been nearly insurmountable — but not quite. The most acute crises have stemmed from the program's tenuous funding agreements. In its one hundredfold expansion in the past several years, Study Help has tried everything from Christmas Caroling to rumrunning in its attempts to achieve solvency. Two years ago, the war on poverty made peace with the program and picked up \$85,000 worth of tabs for a year and a half. But in December of 1967, the war on rice paddies superseded, and Study Help found itself up a proverbial creek, the St. Joe River. Soliciting alms from the community and from a generous Notre Dame faculty, the program settled old debts while creating new ones. But, then, in March, the Rockefeller Foundation, goaded and harangued by Fr. Hesburgh, bestowed a \$25,000 charisma upon N.S.H.P. The program lives on (at least until next December).

On the microscopic level, N.S.H.P. confronts the problem of a revolving periphery of tutees in some centers. The success of the program depends on a week-to-week continuity — most tutor dropouts report that they found

tutoring unrewarding when a different tutee shows up every week. Moreover, some centers are simply short on manpower — more volunteers are needed.

The challenges are great; the tasks are difficult; the program is insufficient, but it is a beginning. Cities will burn this summer — no riot squad, no National Guard can stop that. But the foundations of peace must be laid, at home as well as abroad. The Neighborhood Study Help Program affords us an opportunity to begin anew to build America. ■

EXIT FENCING, LAUGHING

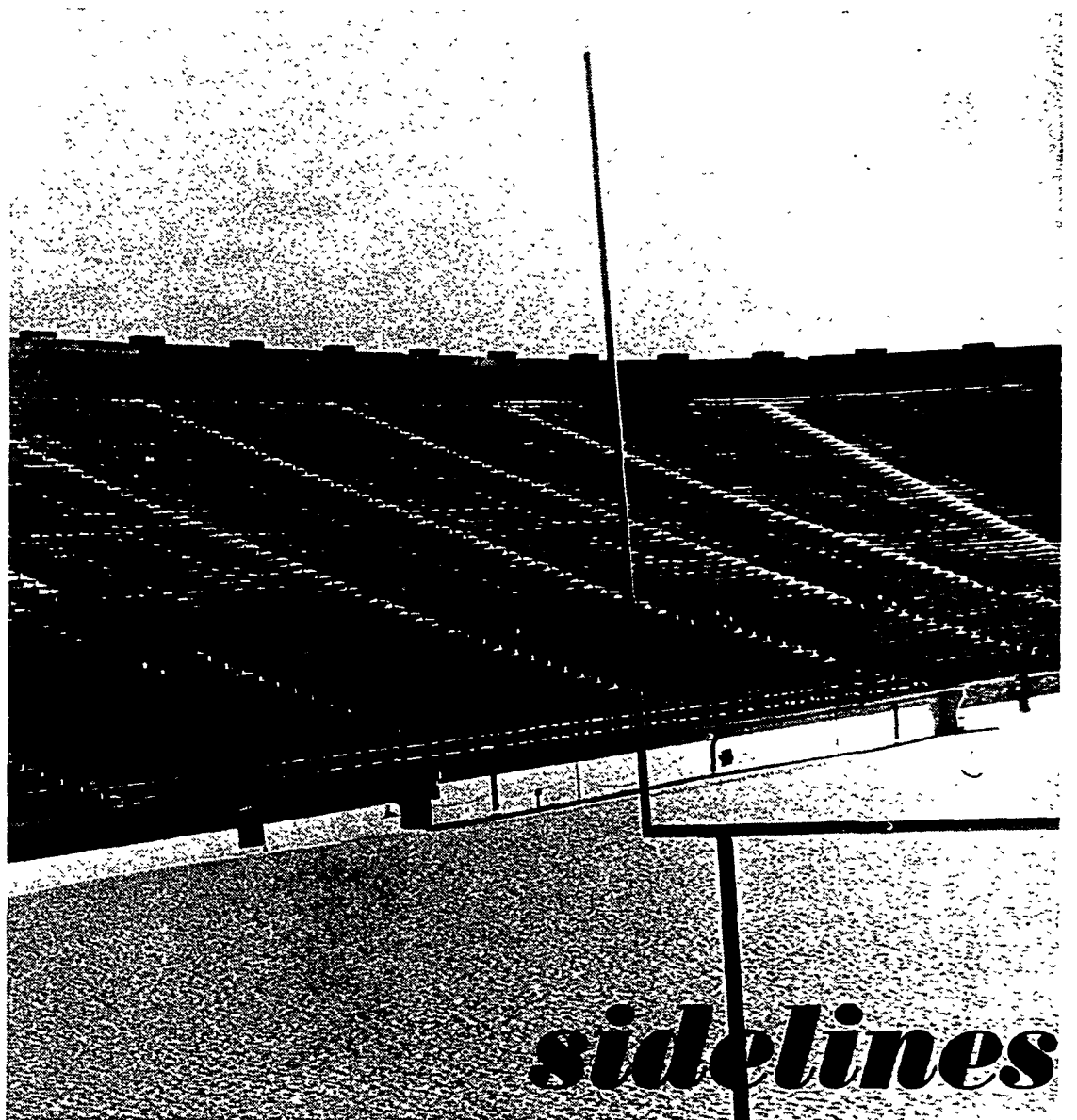
We go now once again to the surrealistic world of Notre Dame fencing. Last time, you'll remember, the swordsmen were moving on the conveyor belt of life toward the buzz saw from Wayne State. In this duel with the inevitable, 18-1 ND had been called upon to end the season for the unbeaten Tartars. Unbeaten they are no more. The only way to describe their hair-raising final varsity event in the fieldhouse is to do it by the numbers. You need to cop 14 bouts to win. There are three weapons. You fence three bouts at a time. The score by, uh, boutings, went like this:

WSU	2	2	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	—12
ND	1	1	0	1	3	3	2	2	2	—15

ALL WORK AND NO PLAY

This week Michigan State joined Notre Dame in the drive toward practicality in spring football practice. Duffy Daugherty, in announcing that the traditional Spartan Green and White game has been dropped, explained, "We want to concentrate all the way on getting ready for next fall. Playing a regular game, even an intrasquad game, forces a switch in practice plans to get ready. This we want to avoid this spring. We have a lot of work to do." We think it notable and fortunate that the Irish have replaced the Old-Timers game with just the kind of scrimmage Duffy is trying to avoid. Spring practice is, necessarily, drudgery, and all that work without some tangible goal could have a very bad effect on team morale. Duffy knows his business, and after last season he certainly *does* have a lot of work to do; but how would you like to be a Spartan this spring, working on fundamentals for weeks and then walking away without having shown your wares in a game? And, although football is not a spring sport, what of the students and Spartan fans who normally are treated to a preview of the coming fall? There promises to be a real taste of Sparta in East Lansing this May.

Mar. 22, 1968



INTERHALL BASKETBALL AROUND CAMPUS

The interhall b-ball playoffs opened this week. In the first round Badin Hall was defeated by Dillon, 32-29. The top teams of the nine leagues:

League One: Keenan A, 5-0
 League Two: Howard A, 5-0
 League Three: Breen-Phillips B, 4-0
 League Four: Stanford A, 4-0
 Breen-Phillips C, 4-0
 League Five: Pangborn D, 5-0
 League Six: Pangborn B, 5-0
 League Seven: Howard B, 4-1
 League Eight: Farley A, 4-0
 League Nine: Dillon D, 6-0

THE NON-SEQUIOR AWARD

Heard in the last minute of the LIU-Notre Dame NIT game last week, after a Blackbird player was banished on fouls:

Bill E: "That Reeves played a marvelous game. Roger, what are the statistics on Reeves tonight?"

Roger O: "Bill, about all he did tonight was make personal fouls. No field goals, no free throws, five personals.

Bill E: "He sure played a marvelous game for a guy who didn't score."

For The Record

FENCING: (20-1)*

Notre Dame 15, Wayne State 12
 Notre Dame 24, Indiana 3

BASKETBALL: (19-8)

Notre Dame 62, Army 58

RUGBY: (1-0-1)

Notre Dame, Wisconsin, Tie

* Season Completed

This Week

BASKETBALL:

NIT? Thursday, semifinals
 Saturday, finals

March 25:

RUGBY:

Illinois at Notre Dame, 2:00

TENNIS:

Cherry Blossom Festival Tournament

March 28-30:

FENCING:

NCAA Championships at Detroit



"My brother Bobby and I started swinging at each other when we were five years old." After fifteen years of practice, the McGrath brothers have developed into two of the Bengal Bouts' better boxers. Older brother John, president of the Bengal Bouts, sought to review the talent that will begin trading blows on Monday. "The weight classes are somewhat flexible, but barring injuries, this is the way the bouts should shape up."

137-LB. CLASS

"Last year's champ, Larry Broderick, is back this year and has developed into an even better boxer.



170-LB. CLASS

"Chris Servant and Mike Downey look the best in this division right now. Servant in his first year has good combinations. Downey is a strong puncher and he's aggressive.

177-LB. CLASS

"Tom Breen is back this year after losing last year in the finals. Brian Murphy, a rugby player, should fight this year. His physical strength makes him a threat. Tom Etten in his third year features a fast pair of hands. Ed Brosius has a good reach that could give him an edge.

Preview to a Swinging Affair

by John McGrath with Bill Sweeney

Tom Suddes is strong, fast and won his division in the novice boxing tournament. Then, there's me, but I'd better not start talking about myself.

145-LB. CLASS

"Paul Partyka, the only veteran in this weight class, has good footwork and is hard to catch in the ring. The rest of the division is composed of newcomers, any one of whom could come on to win the title.

155-LB. CLASS

"Returning veterans Jim Hansen and Kevin Coyle look very good going into the last week of practice. But newcomers Zlaket, Pemberton, or Rebecca could surprise them.

160-LB. CLASS

"This weight class should provide the best fights all week. These men are all veterans. They are big enough to hit hard and light enough to move well. There will be two fights from

this weight class on Wednesday night. The two winners will meet each other on Friday night. The two losers of the first round will also fight on Friday. Jim Loverde won the division last year. Mike Lavery has developed some style to go along with his deadly counterpunching. Kent Casey won the title of 'best first-year boxer' last year after losing a split decision to Jed Ervin. Ervin is back again this year, too. A two-year veteran, Ervin's strong point is a good right hand. This weight class should produce the most explosive fights.

165-LB. CLASS

"Mike Schaefer is probably the best all-around boxer in the Bengals this year. He lost to Mike Lavery last year, but his fast hands make him dangerous in any fight. Rick McPartlin is a smart boxer with a good right. Dan Jacobs is a good in-fighter and he's strong. My brother Bob is a left-hander, who lost in the finals last year.

185-LB. CLASS

"Don McFadyen has been working out real hard and he seems pretty strong. Jim Burke is also a good boxer who could win this division. First-year men Matt Connelly, Jim Dahl, and Hank Meyer also look good and will be in contention for the title in this class.

HEAVYWEIGHTS

"All the heavyweights this year are new, but as a group they have learned more than most new boxers. Football halfback Chuck Landolfi is the heaviest at about 220 pounds. Freshman football player Denny Allan is fast and has good footwork. Jack Pierce has a dangerous right hand. Tony Kiuka is probably in the best condition and could wear down his opponents. This weight class should be wide open and promises some good fights."

Thanks For The Memories

by Mark Seeborg

Scholastic: Jan. 28, 1899:

WE HAVE started the athletic season of 1899 in a glorious way. The first contest with an outside team was played last Wednesday evening, and resulted in a victory for the Varsity. The new gymnasium was inaugurated by a good showing on the part of the men that work daily within its walls to secure quickness and agility in athletic contests. And what a fine place it is for a basket-ball game when compared with the little old court in the Carroll Hall recreation room where the games of other years were played! The audience is not compelled to double their feet up under them in order to make room, and the players are not smashing into a brick wall every time they turn around.

The basket-ball team representing the Commercial Athletic Club of South Bend made its appearance on the grounds Wednesday and was immediately taken in charge by our University team and highly entertained, so far as the game of basket-ball is concerned. Captain Tom Powers of the home team showed them many a clever trick that needed no explanation. He kept his opponents jumping up in the air, while he deftly twisted the ball around their feet and ran with it whichever way he liked. Before the first half was over he had the opposing center rush well-nigh fagged out . . .

. . . The umpiring of Mr. Markle was very strict, too much so toward Notre Dame's men. In the course of the game, he called no less than twenty-two fouls on our players, though many of them were questionable.

The most pleasing part of the game was the fact that it drew a good audience. For the first time in the history of Notre Dame basket-ball we had an attendance of more than two hundred persons.

Scholastic: March 12, 1912:

RECORDS FALL IN TRACK

THE VARSITY track artists opened the season at home by winning the dual meet from Ohio State in handy fashion Thursday afternoon. The score was very one-sided, the Varsity getting 67½ points to State's 25½; but the excellent marks made by the contestants kept the interest of the spectators at a high pitch to the very end.

The world records were equalled, one gym record broken, and four gym records tied . . . Knute Rockne repeated his performance of last year by pole-vaulting eleven feet, holding the house record.

Scholastic: Feb. 22, 1935:

PITT FIVE CONQUERS IN STOP-WATCH BATTLE

by John Cackley

OUTPLAYING and outscoring a mighty array of Panther sharp-shooters for three periods, Notre Dame was again made the victim of a powerful whirlwind attack. The latter succumbed to a 27-25 defeat, administered by another well-coached aggregation of "Doc" Carlson's notorious cagers, before an assemblage of 6,000 frenzied fans, who were privileged to witness a fast-moving contest that will carve a niche in the annals of basketball. Save for an oversight on the part of the timekeeper — his watch stopping and being forced to allow an additional 12 minutes of play — Keogan's men would be the pos-

sessors in the official book of a 21-17 count, and not the two-point defeat that is chalked up against the losers.

(A comment on the controversial game from Edward J. Van Huissing in his SCHOLASTIC column, "Splinters From The Press Box"):

. . . One thing struck us as extremely sportsmanlike. That was Doc Carlson's frank admission that his Panthers had won a ball game which they really should have lost. That's about the best way to sum up the situation. There seems to be an agreement that Notre Dame was on the long end of the score when it was discovered that the stop watch developed paralysis. The most unfortunate aspect of the incident is that the Panthers, outscored by the Irish, were permitted to play four minutes — after the erring watch had been exposed.



Scholastic: Feb. 10, 1950:

GRIDMEN'S WIN STREAK ENDS

A GROUP of Notre Dame football stars found out what defeat was the other night when the "Flying Wheels," a wheelchair basketball team from Birmingham General Hospital, Van Nuys, Calif., played them in a game prior to the ND-Marquette contest. (See photo.) Fred Wallner is shown attempting to score for the Irish from his unaccustomed position. The Wheels trounced the hapless Notre Dame squad, 35-3, and showed the spectators that disability doesn't mean defeat.

The Captain's Table

This week the Captain's Table features Rugby's Tommy Gibbs reviewing the progress of the spring season and forecasting the journey to Erin, the Midwest Championships, and the Irish Challenge Cup.

A month and a half ago the Rugby team started preparing for what may be the most exciting and challenging season of its career at Notre Dame. Coming off an undefeated fall season, we were fairly optimistic at the start of the spring. Right now the road seems difficult but not impossible, and if we can find our way down it a national championship is a definite possibility. Trips to Wisconsin, California and Ireland, plus participation in the Midwest Tournament and our own Irish Challenge Cup assure us that we will be playing a truly representative schedule against teams from every area of American Rugby significance.

After two games the path is still clear but some of the optimism is going. The season began with a tough victory over John Carroll; the sloppiness of play there could be attributed to poor weather conditions and inexperience in an opening game. Then last weekend we travelled to Wisconsin to do battle with the Badgers. The result was a disappointing tie against a team we had beaten in the fall.

There is no doubt that we are presently at the crossroads of our season. A victory over Illinois, (here on Saturday,) could give us the momentum we need for our game against California. Once again this will be our biggest single game. A victory over California will establish us as one of the top Rugby powers in the nation. After California our Easter trip to the "auld Sod" brings us up against unknown competition. We have no idea how good the Irish teams are and we just hope that our hustling and hitting will be able to overcome the finesse that they must certainly possess. The biggest thing about our trip to Ireland is that we should be able to develop some of the skills which we always seem to be lacking at Notre Dame. We have never had a foreign player working with our Rugby Club and this lack has hampered our development in the fine points of the game.

This year's team probably has a smaller scrum and a bigger backfield than any team we've ever fielded at Notre Dame. I think we have a strong nucleus of returning veterans from which we can build the rest of the team. The two specialized positions in the scrum are handled by veterans Brian Murphy at hooker and Dick Carrigan at jumper. Both give us experience at vital positions. In the backfield we have had trouble so far in developing a real breakaway threat. We're hoping that, with drier fields and a little better ball handling, this fault will be remedied. Although we have several veterans returning, myself, Bill Kenealy, and Pat Keenan, both Bill and I are playing new positions and the adjustment is taking a bit longer than expected.

The Ireland trip, which we believe is the first international tour ever taken by a Notre Dame athletic team, will be the highlight of the season. We hope that we will be able to represent the Fighting Irish in a manner in which all of Notre Dame will be proud. It should be a tremendous experience for the members of the club who are going. The rugby knowledge that we hope to acquire will put us in good stead for our final two weekends of the season. Upon our return home, we will participate in the Midwest Championship Tournament. This championship will be decided by a single elimination process to be held among sixteen teams on the first weekend in May. On the second weekend in May, Army will attempt to defend the Irish Challenge Cup from the University of Michigan, St. Louis U., and ourselves. All in all the season offers a fantastic opportunity for the Notre Dame rugby team to spread the university's name, have a great time doing it, and, most of all, make ourselves one of the truly outstanding teams in America. Be in on the Rugby pitch Saturday and see us meet the challenge against the University of Illinois.

—TOM GIBBS

Doctor of Philosophy

(Continued from page 20)

the graduate professor is an ambiguous one. To begin with, there is, strictly speaking, no graduate faculty. In consequence, the quality and quantity of attention which professors give to the graduate students differ with the department and the philosophies of doctoral education or training held by the various professors. This uncertainty as to who is a graduate professor and what is the nature of his duties towards graduate students manifests itself as well in the attitudes of the graduate students towards their professors. One would be hard-pressed to find a sizable number of graduates who think their professors should in any way profess anything, or that they should in any way pretend to be Socratic mid-wives. Can one blame the students for their indifference, or is it a reflection on the students themselves? Perhaps some professors might argue that the right relation of graduate students to graduate professors must be determined according to the abilities for excellence of the individual graduate student; that potentially excellent graduate students will always be noticed by the professors and will always receive that personal attention which is exalted as the core of a graduate education.

But how do the professors measure the abilities for excellence of the graduate student? Are they agreed on the measure for determining who has realized "advanced scholastic endeavor" and is worthy of being awarded the doctorate of philosophy? Whether the professors are or not, the students are not; and this is the irony of the graduate community. Large numbers of the graduate students cannot communicate with each other because they share no common confession of what is excellence in graduate studies. One suspects they do not communicate because they have nothing to say to each other. The characteristic of this graduate school becomes not participation in something, but acquiescence in the face of anything. Everyone refrains from challenging and judging the beauty and validity of another's work.

As long as there is no conscious and existential participation in a standard of excellence by Notre Dame's professors and graduate students, can there be any tangible community of scholar's at Notre Dame, or can we expect undergraduates to find reason to admire and imitate the work of graduate students? In short, can community be conferred? ■

Campus

(Continued from page 11)

with the Selective Service. Paul Rupert and Rick Boardman, members of the Chicago Area Draft Resistance League, asked that pacifists and anti-draftniks not go to Canada, but stay in the United States and fight the war system.

"To accept deferment is to submit, to flee north is a negative action. Only non-cooperation is a positive affirmation of belief in peace and love of brother. Only non-cooperation will ever bring about changes in the war system."

German Activism

(Continued from page 23)

with the students. . . . All students assembled here demand:

1. Abolishment of limited admission and compulsory graduation at our university.
2. Formation of committees composed on a footing of equality of teachers, assistants, and students for planning and carrying through extensive university reform.
3. Public discussion about all pending problems with the Rector and Academic Senat."

This plebiscite did in fact lead to formation of university reform committees composed of professors, assistants and students, and to other important concessions on the part of university officials.

So far, I have only been talking about university policies. It's time to remember the fact that during the dispute about university reform the students never considered their fight as something independent of society. On the contrary, they were always fully aware of being part of the society. This is clearly expressed in the resolution:

"What is going on in Berlin is as well a conflict of society. The point of this conflict is neither longer studies nor more holidays but gradual abolition of oligarchic domination and realization of democratic freedom in all social domains."

November 1966 brought another peak in the conflict between students and the university administration. During the graduation ceremony, the Rector gave a speech that, at first sight, gave the impression that he was open to all progressive ideas—in a moderate way, of course. As a matter of fact, until his entering into

office, Rector Lieber passed for being a liberal, both with professors and students. However, everybody who listened somewhat closer to his speech realized that he only intended to impress the new graduates by his "reasonable" and soothing approach. The chairman of the ASTA (*Allgemeiner Studentenausschuss* — general students' committee) then gave a rather sharp reply and invited the Rector to attend a discussion about university reform.

This discussion took place one week later but had no results. After a short discussion in which student opinion on actual problems was avoided, a group of SDS students (*Sozialistischer Deutscher Studentenbund* — German Socialist Student Association), that later on became well known in Germany as "Commune I," interrupted the assembly by scattering leaflets. One of the students took the microphone and read out the text of the leaflets, and the meeting was discontinued. This leaflet has always been quoted as a proof of the "anarchistic intentions" of some students. Entitled "We cannot expect anything from this discussion," it outlined a rather gloomy vision of the conditions at the Free University and culminated in the demand for student self-government:

Since we refuse to let professorial "expert idiots" train us into "expert idiots," we will pay with risking finishing our studies without final exams and graduation. By its authoritarian policies, the administration of this university only serves to meet society's request for larger "output" of readily adapting specialists. In the university "production plant," the student is supposed to progressively collect his diploma and only devote time to human-

istic concerns at night. . . . Student representation is only allowed to act within the frame of limited concession. Because of its alliance with the authorities, student representation itself turns our demands into granting concessions. The ASTA invites us (the SDS) to this discussion with the Rector where Lieber the man listens to the audience full of comprehension while Lieber the functionary waits in the corner, all ashamed. . . . Our situation will not change unless those people get organized

who are directly concerned
who cannot stand this "free university" anymore
who do not want to get along with this university anymore
Provisional Committee for Preparation of student self-government. Nov. 26th, 1966.

The Rector then asked the SDS to indicate the names of the leaflet distributors in order to take disciplinary steps against them. The SDS refused to do this, stating that the Association did not entirely approve this action of its members but that it could well understand it in view of the situation at the university. In its reply to the Rector's letter, the SDS referred to its own discussions of university policy:

If in this situation the SDS would have reacted favorably to the Administration's handling of divergent approaches to university policy — approaches which were manifested on Saturday, November 26th—it would not only disqualify its own capability for rational discussion—which is a condition of its democratic structure—but would also damage the possibility of discussions at all of the Free University. . . .

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Mike McInerney

The Last Word



DEAR MOM, DAD,
JOAN, PAT, & JOHN,

SINCE I OWE you all many letters which somehow never got written, I thought I would make this week's "Last Word" a letter home.

Things have been rather quiet of late — we are all waiting for spring. The seniors are in a peculiarly senior mood. Most are in the process of being accepted/rejected by grad schools, business firms, the Army. We're "planning for our future," and that is a very hard thing to do. It's not the

same as it was four years ago waiting to make the jump from high school to college. Then the step was big — but it was sure, and it was an attractive one to take.

No, this jump will be bigger, and we are all a bit afraid to make it. The ground might give way beneath us. But some of our number have convinced themselves grad school will be just an extension of what we are doing now. But it won't be. It will be new, different and lonely. It will be a protracted, directed grind. And it will have to be taken more seriously than even the most studious among us have taken these four years.

But we'd be flattering ourselves if we seriously think graduation will be any more traumatic for us than it was for you, even with the war, even with the draft. Still, sentiment overwhelms us as, I'm sure, it did you.

Where will we go? Surely, each has his own private destiny, unique and grand, to fulfill. All we need is someone to point the way. Can you help us? We are schizophrenic about our future; we are drawn in two directions. We'd like to stay but we know we must go. The other side of the hill might be greener and it might be something else. Whatever it is, this side seems pretty green right now (although we can remember times when it, too, seemed something else).

But the game is almost over. Winter is picking up his toys (his wind, his cold, his snow) and is preparing to depart. We, too, must pack our child's things away forever, and grow up. But there is a difference between us and the winter. He will surely return, and we, as surely, will not.

JUST LAST JUNE a distinguished, but then relatively obscure, senator from Minnesota, articulated some of these sentiments to the Notre Dame class of 1967 when he said, "The greatest problem today is not that of the dead hand holding us back, but of the violent or the threatening hand of the future which reaches back for all of us — politicians, educators, students, theologians — everyone." Senator McCarthy's "threatening hand" seems a bit more immediate to our class which graduates June 2.

The advice the senator gave here last year reveals something of his own character, I think, and is significant for us now: "Do not yield to the temptation to compromise methods in pursuit of acceptable purposes, to consider persons as expendable, or to what T. S. Eliot has described as the worst treason — to do the right thing for the wrong reason.

"And this is a kind of ultimate test,

be not overly concerned as to what the record may have to say about you if to make that record you must be false. Seek that high state of secular humility which leaves man free to speak and act without fear and without concern for the judgment of his contemporaries or his biographers, or any judgment the world may pass upon him."

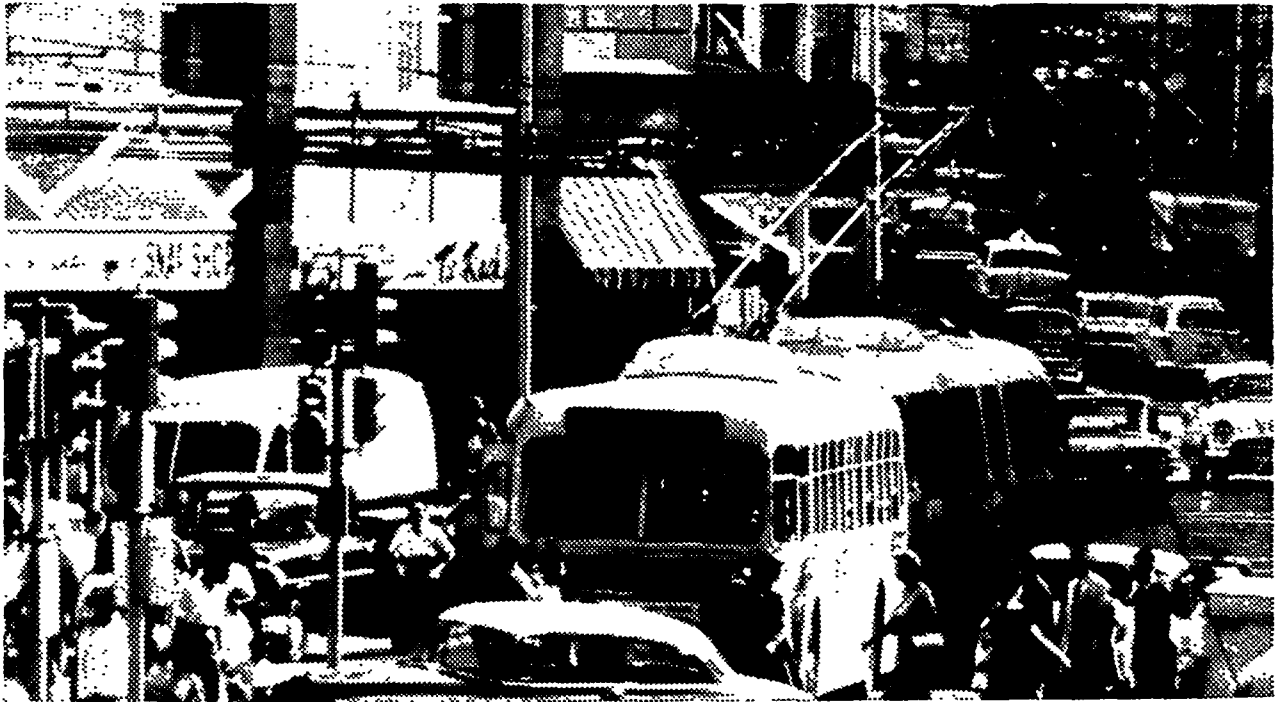
Well, in four years we have armed ourselves with knowledge. The question is, how much have we learned? And did we learn the important things, the things that will sustain us and enable us to act wherever we go, whatever our fate? We fear "the wisdom that comes 25 or 30 years after graduation," as Senator McCarthy called it, "—somewhere between the ages of 40 and 50." This wisdom "is not in new knowledge, but in the realization that one must pretty well make it with what he already knows and with the powers he has been given or has developed. In part, it is in the realization that it is too late for speed reading to help very much — if it ever does — or for the *Reader's Digest* or the *Catholic Digest*, or a crash course in the 'Great Ideas,' even directed by Mortimer Adler, to do much good."

Perhaps this is what Fr. Hesburgh is suggesting when he warns of "forfeiting forty or fifty years of active service for the pleasures of manning the barricades for a few short months."

Ready or not we'll be stepping out come June. But what will we be stepping into? The prospects are grim if I can go by the picture on the front page of the latest *Dearborn Press* — three neighborhood ladies at target practice in the Dearborn police station. And they say gun sales in metropolitan Detroit are up 47% since last summer's riot. The police are wary of chasing burglars through ladies' back yards. But I know who the sweet things in that photograph are really aiming at. They're aiming at *me*.

WELL, here then is my letter, so long in coming. And now we come to its end. Thanks for sending us all the food. Our refrigerator is well stocked and Pete and I eat well. Joan, we hope you enjoy your stay at St. Mary's this weekend. As a freshman-to-be you'll want to know the lay of the land. We'll see you get *le grand tour*. Pat and John, we hope to see you sometime before, during or after Easter vacation depending on our travel plans. And Mom and Dad, we'll see you next weekend along with the other "Junior Parents." Until then, take care. Love,

MIKE



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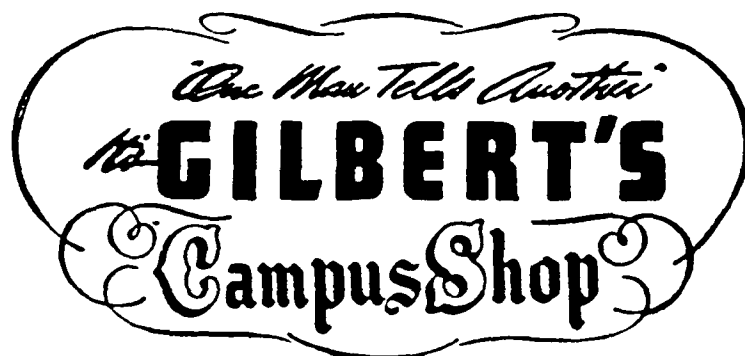
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