



Notre Dame

SCHOLASTIC

September 27, 1968

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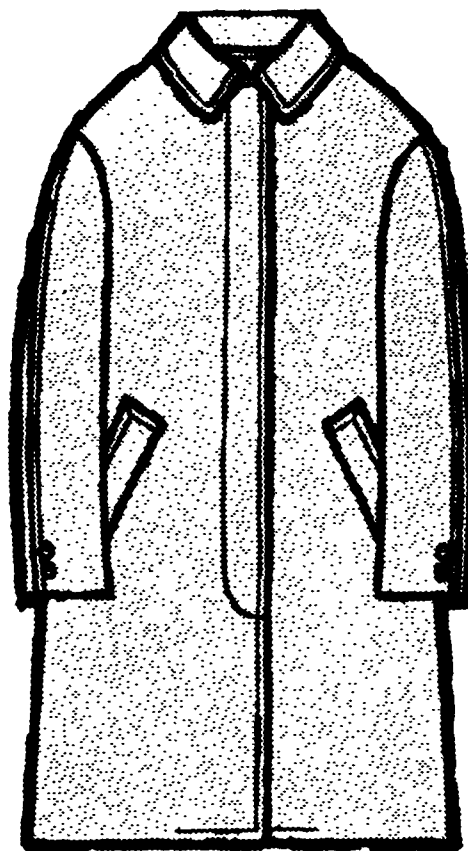


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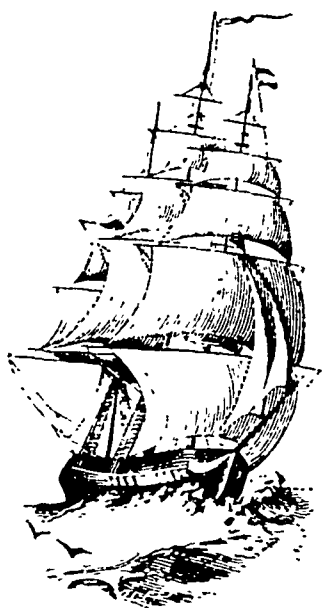
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ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME

SCHOLASTIC

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Letters

The SCHOLASTIC welcomes letters from its readers on all topics of current concern. Letters should be addressed to William Cullen, Editor-in-chief; Scholastic; Notre Dame, Indiana, 46556.

OH SO REALISTIC

EDITOR:

As one who has experienced this University for three years, I must commend the SCHOLASTIC staff for producing one of the finest journalistic efforts in the history of the campus. The contributions of Editors Cullen and Garreau in particular stand out as strong expositions of reality and vivid expressions of student feeling. The Cullen editorial in particular vividly accented sources of student frustration, pointing to the emptiness of much of the religious life on the campus, the anticlericalism growing out of the actions of such men as McCarragher and even Hesburgh, the banality of required "keep your faith" philosophy and theology courses, and finally the alienation and even revulsion of many brilliant students with the University they attend. Right or wrong, these factors constitute the reality of Notre Dame. Many a mind may be blown by the strength of Mr. Cullen's expression, but few can really doubt the truth of what he has to say or his statement at the end that change is a necessity at this University.

While Mr. Cullen was exciting in his realism, Mr. Garreau also made a valuable contribution to telling things like they are. His satirical piece on the year-to-year lack of change around here is something long needed. Those who have labored on programs of reform know quite well that reform has a way of not coming around here, on both the highest and lowest of levels. Mr. Garreau's piece on the tripartite board (the latest one!) and the personalities behind it was also revealing. Garreau had the courage to both criticize the high expectations of the board, something much needed in view of past Administration sabotage jobs, and to give a detailed, harsh, and oh so realistic examination of the Administration officials sitting *ex officio*. The job on Fr. McCarragher in particular, while not nice and outrageous to one whose notion of priests consists of smiling, honest Irishmen, is to be commended.

Thus it is that the SCHOLASTIC deserves commendation for both its realism and the courage of its edi-

tors. It is my hope that both Student Government and the *Observer* will display these attributes in the weeks and months ahead.

Joel Connelly
Executive Editor
The Observer.

THIS GREAT UNIVERSITY

EDITOR:

As a freshman, not thoroughly acquainted with university life, but aware enough of the good qualities of this university, I am appalled at the way you are handling the apparent problem here at Notre Dame. You and your cohorts have apparently monopolized the student power structure and have used it in completely vain attempts to attract attention to yourselves.

I would like to see you back up your vague generalizations like "deep dissatisfaction is not simply a minority opinion," and "an overwhelming majority of students refuse to accept the system of life here at Notre Dame." As far as you being our "elected and appointed representatives, and as such, your opinion is only the public reflection of ours"; that is fallacy.

You seem to be trying to appeal to the student who thinks radicalism is the vogue and the only solution to the present problems, if they are real. I only hope and pray that there are some upperclassmen in influential positions who do not think and act like you do. If not I dread to think of the harm you might inflict on this great University to spoil it for young students like myself.

Sincerely,
Jack Gillis

THE BIG PROBLEM

EDITOR:

For those few people on campus who know me, they know I spent 2nd semester last year at the University of Grenoble in southern France. The reason I withdrew from N.D. for a semester was to figure out what was wrong with me — why was I socially unsuccessful? why was I so hard pressed to discover the possibilities of my personality? In just about all cases I thought my biggest problem was myself and my inability to face reality here at N.D. for I thought this was college, this was reality. Since things didn't measure up, since I felt so dissatisfied with what I was doing with my college days, I had to find out that part of me which was the cause behind my frustration, anxiety and general dissatisfaction. Now, after seeing a

large state university and returning to N.D., I feel somewhat unique. I feel I can make some sort of comparison between what I saw over there and what I see now at N.D. Frankly, I don't feel I'm the one with the big problem anymore. Thus, from a very personal point of view, I, too, feel the necessity for a drastic change at N.D.; not so much for myself but for those N.D. students with their own "big problems," but who will never make it to Grenoble.

Gregg Scott

FORGET SPORTS ENTIRELY?

EDITOR:

Notre Dame has long been noted for its football teams and, as George Kunz stated at Friday's pep rally, "Notre Dame student spirit is the best 12th man in college football." Last week's SCHOLASTIC (Sept. 20, 1968) hardly exemplifies this attitude.

Your "Football Preview-1968" predicts about the Purdue game: "Win One for the Gipper" won't work this time despite the home field advantage." Is this typical of Notre Dame spirit?

Also, since the SCHOLASTIC was so lax about describing cross-country, basketball, lacrosse, soccer, wrestling, crew, sailing, tennis, and swimming last year, one would think that the SCHOLASTIC would at least accurately report Notre Dame football. However, "Football Preview-1968" shows very little knowledge on the part of the writer(s). Your article on Pitt states the freshman game last year was "postponed due to a monsoon in South Bend." However, upon looking over the records (for a change), you will find that the ND frosh beat Pitt, 30-27, in Pittsburgh. The frosh game with Michigan State was rained out. Your writer(s) would do better to report the facts, rather than display their articulate vocabulary. In fact, your writer(s) would do better to forget sports entirely if this is the best your staff can accomplish.

This may be "A Year of Crisis: Dissent at Notre Dame" but it has been wrought by the "leaders" at Notre Dame. Dissent does not have to go so far as to predict defeat in a football game (even though they'll win it, despite the SCHOLASTIC). Your editorial states, "Nothing can be done for a student if one does not first give him hope." Let me paraphrase it, "Nothing can be done for a team, if one does not first give it hope."

Robert J. Gelwicks

Editorial

Senate Elections

It was not too long ago at Notre Dame when any student who even expressed an opinion concerning how the University should be run was considered guilty of presumptuous *lese majeste*. However, during the past three years the principle of student participation in the affairs of the University has gained its adherents even among the Administration.

The formation of the Student Life Commission by the Board of Trustees signifies the acceptance by that body of the principle that students ought to have some control over the conditions under which they live. It is a cautious acceptance to be sure, and whether or not the will of the Board will be obstructed by personalities entrenched in the lower echelons of the Administration remains to be seen. Nevertheless a beginning has been made. Whether or not the Administration is willing to listen to student ideas is no longer a consideration: the students now have the power to affect decisions.

All this gives to the upcoming Student Senate elections an importance heretofore unknown. The Senate is no longer a debating society with opinions to voice, but a legislative body with business to do. When the student voter goes to the polls, he can no longer consider voting as a casual obligation to be discharged on behalf of friends, but as his participation in the public life of the University. Issues, not personalities, should be the predominant factors considered in choosing between candidates.

This year we have a student government and student publications which have the potentiality of laying the groundwork for student participation in the administrative and academic decisions which are necessary for the renewal of Notre Dame. Those who advocate such decisions are considered a minority by the Board of Trustees; they pay us the left-handed compliment of calling us a "creative minority," but relegate us to the status of minority none-

theless. If renewal is to begin, the student body must elect senatorial candidates committed to the principle of participatory democracy and offering concrete proposals for curriculum and student life reform. To put it as simply as possible, the senate elections can vindicate or discredit the mandate approved by over 60% of the student body last February.

The issue is not whether or not student leaders can control the Student Senate, or whether or not the "liberal student establishment" can win another election. No one wants a Senate which will merely echo the programs of the present student administration. Debate, and even some opposition, are necessary. But if the Student Senate is to rise above the level of petty personal politics, a unity of purpose is necessary this year. Nothing less than the future of Notre Dame as it moves from authoritarianism to community is at stake.

— Thomas Payne

in passing

... 27 times for 18 completions, 202 yards and two touchdowns last Saturday, Terry Hanratty moved closer to rewriting the Notre Dame record book and accomplished a 45-21 conquest of Oklahoma's Sooners. With nine games remaining, Terry already ranks second or third in virtually every category of quarterbacking skill. His second paydirt flip to Jim Seymour gave the brilliant split end a career total of 14 touchdown receptions, breaking the Notre Dame record set by Leon Hart in 1949. Zone coverage by Seymour, plus tenacious blocking by the stronger Irish line, enabled the running backs to grind out 364 yards in 69 attempts while sustaining puntless drives of 60, 80, 76, 54, 68, and 70 yards. Jeff Zimmerman led the attack with 87 yards, but sprained his ankle and might miss the action tomorrow. His probable replacement, Ron Dushney, garnered 55 yards in only 7 carries, while Bob Gladieux contributed a pair of TD's on six receptions, 56 yards rushing, and a 43-yard kickoff return. Pleasant surprises included the 16 critical yards picked up by Coley O'Brien in three carries and the reserve strength displayed by Chuck Landolfi, who smashed for 74 yards and a touchdown behind a less experienced line. Sophomore specialist Scott Hempel picked up nine tallies on a 31-yard field goal and six flawless conversions, but Irish fans must wait another year to see more 72-yard kickoffs by Tony Capers. T. C. has a torn Achilles tendon and is applying for an additional year of eligibility. The big question mark, the Irish secondary, proved adequate to the challenge of Bobby Warmack, with a big boost from the front-line rush. If Mike Phipps can also be held to 172 yards and 38% completion, a Restoration is in the offing. IF. . .

WHEN you spend a lot of hard-earned kopecks on remodeling your business establishment, isn't it nice to know that people will appreciate your work and respect the value of your expensive trappings? We're sure the owner of Frankie's restaurant feels that way. Last Friday evening, after Frankie's had just reopened after having been closed for refurbishing, a group of nine young Negroes de-

cidied to do their own interior decorating. They invaded Frankie's with baseball bats and did severe damage to the interior. Their finishing touch was putting a hole through a plate-glass window. Damage estimates differ, but the window is insured. The restaurant is still open, but what sort of atmosphere will prevail when any group of young Negroes enters Frankies? It's a sign of the times, or is it?

WHERE have all the tickets gone? Freshman parents to be sure are very interested in this question. This year, no tickets for home games were allotted to the parents of incoming freshmen! Apparently, alumni pressure on John Cahill, ticket manager, was the primary reason for this decision. It is true that every year there are more and more alumni, and many desire tickets for themselves and friends. Obviously a winning team is a big draw, and alumni are undoubtedly the largest contributors to the University and also to the "Olympic Fund." But it might also be possible that the University is missing the boat by cutting off parent allotment in favor of alumni. What better way is there to inculcate a feeling of belonging to a university than to provide for the parents of new students? Parents have been known to donate large sums to the University and to the nebulous "Olympic Fund" (which is optional, of course). It would seem that a stronger allegiance is due to the parents who shell out several thousand a year, than to the alumni who may or may not do the same.

TORTS-I—08MFW—BRODERICK CANCELLED proclaimed the computer sheet at Academic Affairs despite a listing in the revised course book. Who cares? Eight students whose six-year law combination programs depended on this course. Guilty parties: ND Law School for the decision at an August 2 faculty meeting; Academic Affairs for lack of notification; Arts & Letters for not knowing the score until September 12; and Business for learning of the cancellation September 18 from its five students who attended

the class which was not.

According to Dean Lawless, the law faculty had several reasons for cancelling the course despite the preregistered students. The combination degree is not recognized in six states. Applications have decreased as the course becomes more demanding. And, finally, the law school academic calendar is such that those in the program must return to school with the law students, several weeks in advance of the undergraduate semester. This has caused confusion in the past, yet again this year none of the students were told to return early if they intended to remain in the program. It seems there was a "failure to communicate" between the colleges, caused by the change in deans.

The Arts & Letters people, although they know the rigors of the program and discourage it on the basis that it substitutes senior year major concentration with law courses, professed shock at the cancellation.

Those counting on the year-saving program have little consolation. They must now seek a major sequence rather than general law prep courses. With courses filled and schedules crowded, this is not easy. Or they may elect to enter ND Law School next year as first year students. This sounds good, but they will not have had that one "test me" torts as juniors to see if they can make the grade. The students must go all the way their senior year. If they fail, they have no major, and no law school in the country will have them, now or ever. CANCELLED. Ah, well, who cares?

FROM the forbidden temple Pashupatinath in the Himalayas and the Indian school of music, Sangit Vidyr Mandir, Mr. Timothy J. MacCarry returned to Notre Dame last week with a hand-crafted sitar and a huge repertoire of Indian music.

While in India, Tim lived a rather disciplined life, existing on a meager diet and spending the majority of his time attempting to assimilate the culture and practicing the music of the country, under the direction of his guru, Abdul Hafiz Hamid Khan.

Last Sunday evening at the SMC Coffeehouse, Mr. MacCarry, behind

a screen of incense, presented the *Yamankalyan*, or evening *raga*. The piece began with an invocation to the Lord Krishna and Rama and an unaccompanied "first movement," known as *alap*, which uses each note of the scale individually as its theme. The drums, handled by Tom Henehan, and a second sitar, played by a mysterious girl, introduced only as Stephanie, were brought into the second part of the *raga*. From this point, the music became more complex in speed and in rhythm, and culminated in a fanatical section known as *jala*, which is characterized by a very rapid and unwinding melody line.

As a musical entity, the *Yamankalyan* is meant to carry with it a spirit of joy and happiness and was written specifically for nighttime. It was a very exciting piece of music and proved to be an excellent vehicle for Mr. MacCarry's exotic talent.

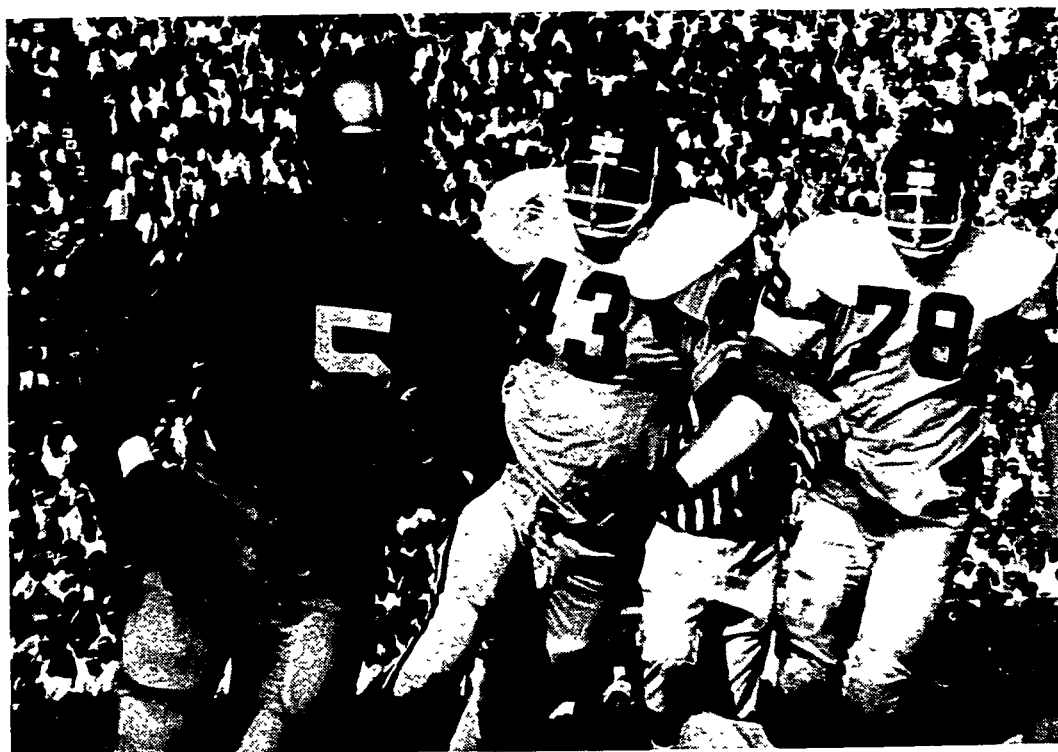
For those interested in experiencing this music personally, Mr. MacCarry is offering a Free University course entitled "Classical North Indian Music." In the course of study, he hopes to "heighten the student's sensitivity to the complexities of Indian rhythm; the emotions and association of major *ragas* and *raga* types; the use of Indian music in chants, songs and liturgies; and, in general, the pinnacle of heightened and expanded consciousness."

In addition, there will be active participation by the class in the singing, clapping, dancing, and/or playing of the works, as well as specialized studies of the sitar, theory and vocal music. It should be a most fruitful and interesting course, and you might possibly discover just what it is that the Maharishi is laughing about.

ASTRONOMY majors(?) will now be able to observe some heavenly bodies. (No, not St. Marys'!) The Notre Dame observatory which is located on the roof of Nieuwland Science Hall is equipped with a six-inch telescope capable of perceiving almost anything you want to perceive. It will be open to the public from 8 to 10 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday nights. This has been a public-service announcement.



Seen In Passing this week: a close up of the Law School; Tim MacCarry with his sitar; Terry Hanratty off to another great season; and an unidentified student off to . . .



on other campuses

KINGMAN BREWSTER, President of Yale University, told the incoming class of '72 last week that "reasoned persuasion" must be the instrument of change on campus.

"Even the most noble purpose cannot justify destroying the university as a safe haven for the ruthless examination of realities," he said.

Addressing 1025 freshmen at the beginning of Yale's 268th academic year, Brewster said the university should be an "oasis for revolutionary reappraisal."

But such reappraisal, he said, "cannot long expect sanctuary from political interference if it is not willing to respect reason rather than emotion or force as the arbiter."

In the same speech, Brewster hinted that the university would not bow to alumni demands for action against Rev. William Sloane Coffin, the University Chaplain. Coffin was convicted along with Dr. Benjamin Spock and others in a Boston trial last summer of having conspired to help young men evade the draft. He was sentenced to two years in prison, and is free pending appeal. His appeal is being handled by former Secretary of Labor, Supreme Court Justice, and United Nations Ambassador, Arthur Goldberg.

Discussing tolerance and patience, Brewster said "the presumption of innocence is a legal concept which protects chaplains and others against assuming a District Court verdict is necessarily the final word."

FOR the first time in 42 years, an independent, nonsectarian women's college has been opened in this country. Kirkland College, Clinton, New York, becomes the first addition to the ranks of women's colleges since the Bennington College of Vermont and Sarah Lawrence of Bronxville, New York, were opened in 1926.

Kirkland was built as a start toward the eventual formation of a "cluster college" at Hamilton College, located some ten miles south of Utica, similar to the proposed cluster college here, involving ND, SMC, Barat and others.

In commenting on the cluster plan, Hamilton President Dr. Robert W. McEwan said that it presented

an opportunity for Hamilton "to expand to meet modern educational needs and still keep a moderate size." Kirkland President, Dr. Samuel Babbitt, said "Kirkland must be viewed as the first step in the development of a dramatic new pattern of education in the east, and a bold answer to the survival of the small, liberal arts college."

In anticipation of the full construction of a complete cluster system, Kirkland and Hamilton have begun an exchange program. 160 Hamilton students are taking Kirkland courses, including the hockey captain who signed up for modern dance, and 80 girls have enrolled in Hamilton courses. It is evident that Kirkland girls view this as a great opportunity. As one brunette from Kirkland said, "Eight hundred of them and only 175 of us. Wow!"

A JOINT faculty-administration committee at Princeton University has recommended that the 222-year-old institution convert to coeducation, beginning with an initial enrollment of 1,000 female undergraduates.

The committee found that "if Princeton wishes to continue to attract the highest type of young men to its campus, it must offer them the delights of female companionship as well as the delights of learning." And so, the committee has recommended that at least 25 percent of the undergraduates in the future be female.

Ever since it was founded in 1756 as a protest against the radicalism of Harvard and Yale, Princeton has generally been considered one of the more conservative centers of learning. Up to now, only Princeton and Dartmouth of all the Ivy League have been purely male. Harvard has its Radcliffe, Brown its Pembroke, Cornell and Penn are both co-ed, and Columbia has Barnard. Although the proposed move of Vassar from Poughkeepsie to New Haven has fallen through, even Yale admits females to the graduate school.

The *New York Times* summed up the situation in a September 17 editorial:

"If the Princeton recommendation is approved, Dartmouth will be left in splendid but icy isolation in

its New Hampshire hills, where girls are said to be seen only on occasional week-ends. Perhaps Dartmouth, too, will eventually come to the self-evident conclusion that higher education for men is incomplete in the absence of women."

THE House-Senate Conference Committee brought a small amount of justice back into the Federal Aid to Higher Education program last week. As the bill was originally passed by the House last spring, after the Columbia disturbances, it called for a mandatory cutoff of federal aid to students whose actions were "of a serious nature and contributed to the disruption of the administration of such institutions." The mandatory cutoff was vigorously opposed by the President and numerous colleges and universities.

Under the Senate-House compromise, students would face loss of aid for a period of two years under these conditions: If convicted by a court of any crime using force, disruption of campus activities or seizure of campus property; or if he or she willfully refused to obey lawful regulations or orders of campus officials.

In both cases, cutoff of funds could be ordered only after a hearing and upon the finding by university officials that the offense was of a serious nature and has contributed to substantial disruption of an institution's administration.

More than 1.4 million students — a fourth of all college students in the nation — now receive about \$1 billion a year in federal loans, fellowships, grants, and scholarships.

AFTER years of argument and the expenditure of hundreds of dollars of student government money, Louisiana State University has decided to allow women to visit male students in their rooms. The permission, given only to upperclass women, is contingent upon parental approval.

A statement by University Chancellor Cecil G. Taylor said that the "University must depend on the students to exercise independent, good judgment and to demonstrate this good judgment in responsible personal conduct." Decisions about "socially-accepted standards must rest largely with the student."

STUDENT Senate officials at Bradley University have begun a campaign for student representation on all university policy-making boards, according to the *Bradley Scout*.

Senate officials have also been working on a Student Bill of Rights, which will clearly express where the powers of the administration end and the rights of the student body begin.

Senate President Peter Erlinder said, that "through conferences with the administration we have sought to impress upon them that student government is students governing students, not a system of mediation; that a university education is a liberal matter and must allow for students to prepare for all walks of life; and, most of all, until the administration of this University feels that students are capable and responsible enough to warrant complete and final control over the matters which concern them, any progress made by the Senate can only be regarded as a gift from above."

WITH convention summer gone, and the field for November narrowed to three (if one disregards those who are having trouble getting on the ballot, such as Dick

Gregory, Eldridge Cleaver, and the candidates of the Socialist Worker, Socialist Labor, Communist, Greenback, Populist, and other vaguely known parties), polls on campuses are no longer giving large pluralities to McCarthy or Kennedy. To Texas A & M, however, fell the somewhat dubious distinction of being the first campus to have a student poll favor one George Corley Wallace, former official of a Southern state government. In a poll conducted by student government officials and the student newspaper, *The Battalion*, Wallace garnered 45.7 percent of the vote. Richard "Win One For Ike" Nixon came in second with 40.0 percent, and the Democratic nominee finished a dismal third with approximately 14.3 percent.

THE director of Public Relations for Dow Chemical Co. has warned that protests against the company this year could be even more violent than in the past.

E. N. Brandt said that napalm protests were a "phony issue" and that the burden of evidence is overwhelming that civilians have not been injured with napalm in Vietnam in any appreciable numbers.

He claimed most pictures displayed by anti-Dow, anti-napalm protest groups are really "pictures of persons injured by civilian stoves which blew up when black market gasoline was used in them."

Very interesting!

THE *Lehigh Brown and White* reports that the class of '72 almost scored a first last week. According to "a freshman instigator" the freshmen wanted to be "the first class to have a panty raid before we were registered."

With that thought in mind, about 150 freshmen began a march at 10 p.m. with cries of "we want panties." The destination was the Moravian College south campus women's dormitory off Main Street in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

The group's enthusiasm diminished with the sight of a Bethlehem police patrol car. Many freshmen returned to campus. About 50 marched on to Moravian, arriving at 10:30 when they were told to go home by a patrolman. The freshmen offered no resistance, and quietly returned to the Lehigh campus.

Feiffer

BECAUSE I WAS DISILLUSIONED WITH THE VIOLENCE AND MEANINGLESSNESS OF OUR TIMES I DROPPED OUT OF SOCIETY-



UNTIL MCCARTHY REAWAKENED MY IDEALISM AND BROUGHT ME BACK INTO SOCIETY-



WHERE I CLEARLY SAW THAT THE MORE REALISTIC ALTERNATIVE FOR CHANGE WAS KENNEDY, SO I SWITCHED TO HIM-



LEAVING ME, AFTER THE ASSASSINATION, WITH ONLY ONE REALISTIC CHOICE: FIGHTING TO GET A STRONG PEACE PLANK INTO THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM-



SO IN ORDER TO MORE REALISTICALLY INFLUENCE THE PLATFORM COMMITTEE, I SWITCHED TO HUMPHREY-



WHO OVERRULED ME ON THE PEACE PLANK-



SO I SWITCHED TO NIXON-



WHO I HAVE NO DOUBT WILL BE REALISTIC ABOUT THE VIOLENCE AND MEANINGLESSNESS I SO ABHOR.



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The Publishers-Hall Syndicate

A Fly in the Milk Bottle

by Freddy Williams

FREDDY J. WILLIAMS spent last year as a Notre Dame freshman in a fashion not unusual in many respects. He worried about his grades in the pre-med program, got what enjoyment he could out of a meager social life, established himself in a new environment far from his home in Panama City, Florida.

But there were many problems Freddy faced that most of his classmates never experienced, for he is one of Notre Dame's tiny minority of Negro students. He found that his problems and those of his "brothers" were special even though they paralleled those of his white classmates. Although his academic background in biology was more than sufficient, his segregated high school hadn't prepared him for the wide range of subjects required of a college freshman. Social life was not merely a problem, as it is for all ND frosh, but a practical impossibility and a constant reminder of the fearful sexual taboos which provide the psychological keystone of racial hatred. And while white students had to cope with "adjustment problems" and "homesickness," Freddy and most of the other black freshmen had to face an entirely new, entirely alien culture and somehow find a way to live in it and satisfy its standards for success without repudiating the values of their families and themselves.

It was an interesting year, a revealing year, and it produced one of the most important documents examining life at this University. A brief questionnaire circulated among the Negro students for an extra-credit sociology project in the fall blossomed into a rigorous 90-page paper as Freddy worked with Professor Donald A. Barrett in the spring semester Group Behavior course. "The Satisfactions of Negro Students at the University of Notre Dame," completed only this June, has circulated not only throughout the University administration (a copy was sent to Rome to Father Hesburgh, who has an appointment with Freddy on October 4, during his next visit to the campus) but around the country as well. Copies have been requested by many major universities: Chicago, Harvard, Yale, Indiana, Brandeis.

We are publishing here a few excerpts from this paper, which is unique in many ways. It is the first examination of the social and psychological problems of Negro students in overwhelmingly white schools to have any claim to objectivity, and that this report would be written by a Negro student, a freshman, and about a Christian institution, makes it all the more noteworthy.

THE SITUATION IN WHICH NEGROES LIVE AT NOTRE DAME

This study was undertaken as a personal survey of the status of life of the Negro at the University of Notre Dame. The purpose was to locate and gauge the problems of the Negro in terms of his present needs and explore some solutions to his problems. This locating

and gauging was done through an exploration of the satisfactions of the Negro students at Notre Dame.

One asserts that although Notre Dame has clearly made a strong effort to recruit Negro students in the spring and summer of 1967, there were only 30 Negro freshmen and a total of 20 upperclassmen (sophomores, juniors, and seniors).

NATURE OF THE PRESENT STUDY

A general survey approach was used in the hope of developing clues and insights about how Negro students see their problems and opportunities at Notre Dame and how they respond to them. Only after such an exploration had been completed could a broad scale study be designed that would be representative of all the Negro students and, at the same time, provide a basis for comparison with white students which remains on the research agenda.

As a participant observer, one feels that there are two motives behind this research: a drive to understand a certain aspect of the social environment and an attempt to develop some sort of data that will aid in the solution of the problems of the Negro students at Notre Dame. And since the policy of Notre Dame has been developed to attract more Negro students, it was deemed useful to execute a small piece of research on the satisfaction and dissatisfaction of Negro students at the University.

During the fall semester of 1967, all 50 Negro students were interviewed by the author (a Negro freshman) pursuing a select number of items regard-

. . . 46% obtain no funds from their families and another 38% receive less than \$500 from home . . .

ing their life in the University community. The major criterion of satisfaction was a set of direct questions on the subject and at the same time other questions were asked about the quantity and types of problems and achievements; these questions served to check the reliability of the Negro students' responses to the direct questions on satisfactions.

FINDINGS

1) Basic Characteristics of Negro Students at Notre Dame

There is little question but that Negro students at Notre Dame differ from the other 99% of students in many more ways than color. In developing the picture of Negro students, we shall also portray, as much as possible, some comparative data on all students or all freshmen, as far as other data are available.

Both the education and occupations of fathers show notably differing distributions. Almost one out of four of the Negro freshmen has no father to report. In most cases these fathers are reported as deceased and the mothers are the prime family support. Further, whereas about 50% of the reported fathers have 12 years of schooling or less, only about one-third of the total freshmen report this level of school achievement for their fathers. The distribution of fathers' occupations is even more distinctive insofar as about 70% of all freshmen noted that their fathers were in the executive and professional positions, compared with 20% for the Negro freshmen. It may be noted that the education of the fathers of all Negro students, including upperclassmen, differs little from that of the freshmen, whereas the



occupations of the Negro upperclassmen's fathers have a somewhat heavier concentration in the executive and professional categories (about 25%). The fathers' average income, as reported by all Negro students, comes to a total of \$4,675, and although we do not have comparable information on all Notre Dame students, it would be a safe guess that this figure of \$4,675 is considerably below that for the fathers of all students. Another feature of the Negro students' family background consists in the fact that 10% of the students report one white parent and 90% indicate that both parents are Negro.

In terms of personal histories 58% of the Negro students come from high schools which are predominantly Negro and 42% from high schools that were predominantly white. When comparisons are made between Negro freshmen and all freshmen regarding verbal and quantitative scores on the College Entrance Examination Board tests, the arithmetic averages on the verbal test show that Negro freshmen scored almost 75 points lower than all freshmen. The same differential can be noted in regard to the quantitative test scores. The average of verbal scores for all Negro students, including freshmen, is 531 and the average of quantitative scores for all is 558. These factors show that upperclassmen among Negro students showed superior performance in the tests. In view of these facts, the students' concern and interest in special tutoring programs become reasonable and well-founded.

Financial support of student programs tends to be a rather complicated matter since the funds come in different amounts from a wide variety of sources. In reference to financial support from their families the significant fact is that 46% obtain no funds from this source and another 38% receive less than five hundred dollars from home. Slightly over 50% of the Negro students obtain funds on the basis of loans from Notre Dame. Further, it is clear that this support is substantial, because the students receiving such funds obtain an average of \$800 each. Twenty-six percent of the students obtain funds, averaging \$945, on loans from sources outside Notre Dame. About one-half of the students are supported through Educational Opportunity grants, averaging \$700 each.

2. *General Picture of Negro Student Satisfaction-Dissatisfactions*

The heart of the present study consists in the exploration of Negro student satisfactions and dissatisfactions at Notre Dame. During each of the two-hour interviews nine questions were focused on the central issues. Each of these questions provided considerable opportunity for the students to discuss their responses at length. As an initial attempt to define the general pattern of responses to these questions, each one of the lengthy discussions was coded into one of two categories: Yes-No. One of the most remarkable features of the responses to the nine questions encompasses the very definite weight of all responses on one or the other side of the categories. Almost nine out of every ten of these students reported that they were not satisfied with the racial conditions at Notre Dame. Over 95% said that they were satisfied with academic life at Notre Dame. Over 90%, however, said that they were willing to help improve the Negro situation at Notre Dame. Almost all of the response distributions are so heavily weighted in one direction that one might suspect the validity of the responses or the coding. In both possible sources of inaccuracies, tests were run (such as test-retest, using other coders, etc.) and essentially the same results were obtained.

3. *Some Explanation of the Patterns of Satisfaction-Dissatisfactions*

Initially we can hypothesize that students who are dissatisfied with *racial conditions* at Notre Dame are also dissatisfied with social conditions. The cross-tabulation of the data shows that this hypothesis is generally verified. Thus, it would be accurate to say that racial dissatisfaction on the part of the majority of Negro students overlaps and is in great degree combined with social dissatisfaction.

As might be expected from the general distributions, *academic satisfactions* are inversely related to racial satisfactions. The data, however, suggest that the overwhelming degree of satisfaction with the academic situation (only 4 out of the 50 students are uncertain or dissatisfied with the academic program) makes it difficult to give a clearer picture of this inverse relation.

The inquiry into *social satisfactions* revealed two interesting factors. First, the high level of dissatisfactions could well lead to the implication of complete disenchantment with Notre Dame; this is hardly the case. Rather, almost 80% of the students who are most dissatisfied with social conditions are most willing to help improve the situation at Notre Dame. This can be simply interpreted in the following way: the situation may be viewed by the students as quite seriously dissatisfying, but by no means has this prompted rebellion or opposition to the very essence of the University.

Cross-referencing student social dissatisfaction with their expression of support for Negro student unity and a Negro campus organization yields a table very similar to the previous one. Over 75% of the students very dissatisfied with social conditions voted most strongly for Negro unity or an Afro-American organization. Out of 50 Negro students only six opposed such a program alternative. This organizational vehicle for improvement of the situation is readily viewed as an effective way of changing conditions.

. . . among college students Catholics lead in anti-Negro bias, followed by Protestants and Jews.

4. Student Reactions to Dissatisfactions-Satisfactions

Willingness to help change dissatisfying conditions and the support given to an Afro-American organization give evidence of reactions to present circumstances. However, the most drastic reaction available to the student is withdrawal from the University and/or transfer to another institution (we discuss this matter by using the shorthand term, "transfer."). A negative relation between social satisfaction and inclination to transfer from Notre Dame becomes apparent in cross-referential data.

Of particular interest are the students' reasons for the inclination to transfer or not transfer. When we look at this set of data, the pattern of response becomes quite clear. Among those students who gave academic reasons, most indicated that they would not transfer. Among those who gave racial or social reasons, most reported that they would be transferring.

DISCUSSION IMPLICATIONS

The following comments and statements from the Negro students at Notre Dame are candid and true statements. The purpose is to present the more human aspects of the intensive interviews. There is not much data that is qualified; therefore it becomes imperative to give the real picture as it is lived by the Negro students at Notre Dame.

Racial Conditions

It is clear from a review of the interview data that Negro students feel that a resentment among white students exist. One must consider that 88% of the Negro students were dissatisfied with the racial relationship between Negroes and other students. In light of this fact, the following statements were extracted to exemplify the wide range of responses — varying from the militant black nationalist to the conservative middle-class Negro student. One student states:

"I don't like the racial problems at Notre Dame because I feel that it parallels on a small scale the racial problems in America. And since I dislike the racial problems in America, I dislike the racial problems at Notre Dame."

Contrary to this, another student comments:

"I feel that no racial problems exist at Notre Dame. And I have felt in no way racial prejudices from the white students, but granted, the treatment of Negroes could be better."

Aside from these mildly contrasting views of the racial conditions, there is a radical breed of Negroes who state:

"Hell No!! I'm not satisfied with conditions here, and there wouldn't be any damn racial situation if blacks were admitted here because of their merits, rather than to fill a quota of black students the University must accept for governmental aid. I feel that this damn University is too wrapped up in receiving federal grants and aids, rather than helping to alleviate the social and academic problems that exist at Notre Dame for Negroes. I further believe that Father Hesburgh should try to solve the problems here at Notre Dame before he goes all over the nation trying to solve the Negro problems on a massive scale."

One perceives that the Catholic environment may contribute to the racial problem in the view that only 64% of the Negroes are Catholic whereas 97% of the student enrollment is Catholic. One student expresses that:

"This school hasn't given its all to get Negroes. I feel that if this school calls itself a Catholic institution, more important a Christian institution, it should do its all to expel hatred and prejudice. This isn't done through legislation but through personal contact. I feel that a college environment is a place where white men can realize that Negroes are human, and Negroes can realize that there are some good white men."

These views of the Negro students on Catholicism are backed up by the study of Allport and Kramer showing that among college students Catholics lead in anti-Negro bias, followed by Protestants and Jews.

Academic Life

Other than the social life, the author sees the challenges and pressures of the academic life presenting the largest threat to the Negro students at Notre

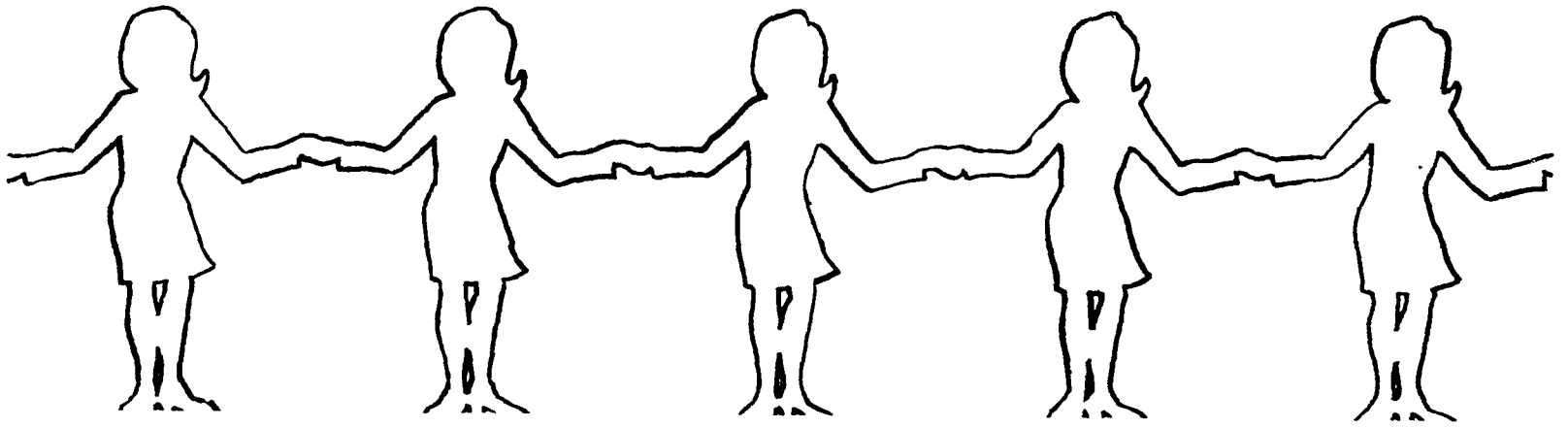
Almost one out of four of the Negro freshmen has no father to report.

Dame. This difficulty, as he sees it, exists not because of the inferiority of the Negro students, but because of the lack of motivation arising out of the racial and social conditions at Notre Dame. A previous "dean's list" Negro student states that:

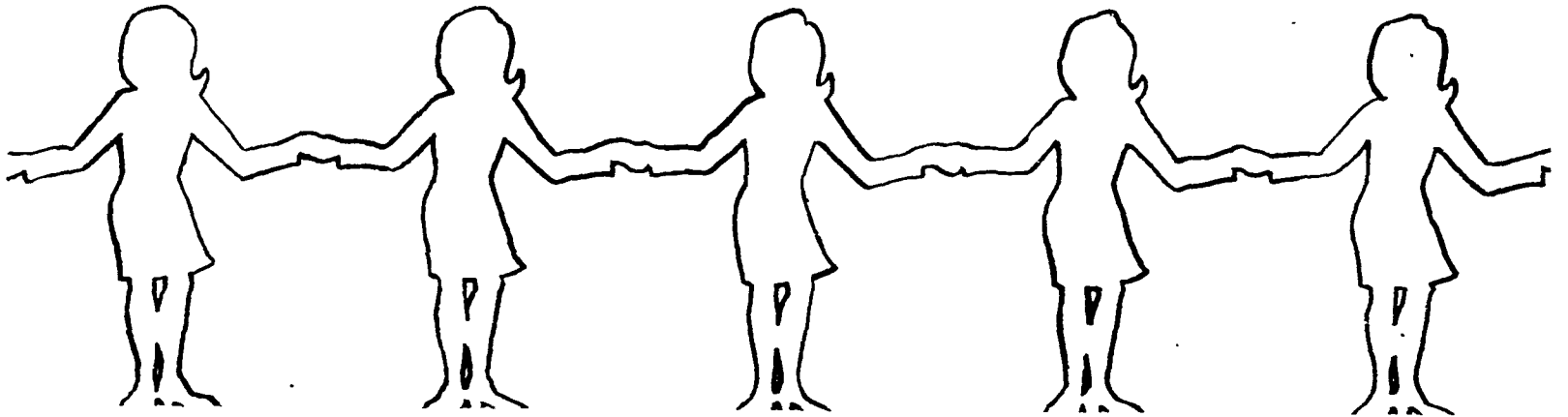
"As a freshmen and sophomore I had a 3.439 average, but by my junior year I was overwhelmed by the realization that Notre Dame is a "rich, white man's college," and as a result my average dropped to 2.432. Presently I would rather play cards than to study for exams or go to class. I feel that my attitude and a few others like myself is not due to difficulties with the subject matter but the lack of social life to look forward to.

One perceives that a major factor contributing to the academic problems of the Negro freshman is the fact that 70% of them reported that they had background deficiencies upon entering Notre Dame — mostly in the sciences and mathematics. One freshman states:

(Continued on page 29)



Would You Want Your Brother to Marry a St. Mary's Girl?



by Kate Sheeran and Kathy Carbine

THREE THOUSAND GIRLS requested information; 819 applied; 731 registered; and St. Mary's College accepted 407. "Therefore we have the best of all possible freshmen in this best of all possible worlds." Or so we've been told.

Let's not forget the 700,000 who could have applied and didn't.

SMC's paper dolls aren't being cut identically these days, but we're still using the same pulp. The Class of 1972 enrolled 10 Negro applicants, bringing to 16 the total Negro enrollment of the school. The college increased its proportion of substantial scholarships, enabling the truly poor and a number of foreign students to consider St. Mary's a concrete possibility. In line with President John McGrath's aversion to "a college for only the wealthy, the white, and the Catholic," an effort is being made to find his "better mix."

But this cross section isn't going to be found on our doorstep, unless an effort is made to seek and bring it. And currently, no plans for active recruiting (except in South Bend itself) are in the works.

The pace of change at St. Mary's has outgrown its image. Well-meaning parents still send their daughters to be protected, and prospective applicants avoid St. Mary's because they reject the idea of a restrictive, sterile environment. Community government, Free University, and greater academic freedom have made their impact at St. Mary's, and more is to come.

If St. Mary's can successfully project an up-to-date image, attracting nationwide attention, girls with more diverse backgrounds will be stimulated to apply. St. Mary's would simultaneously extend its area of service and improve its quality. As St. Mary's achieves a better racial balance, girls will get the opportunity to learn

about a Negro girl's situation, and as Father McGrath pointed out, "that is a valuable experience for a woman today." Equally valuable would be the presence of free-thinking students willing to question long-accepted tenets.

In current SMC admissions procedures, girls from culturally deprived areas are given more leeway in SAT scores, but the same flexibility is not used in the case of nonconformists. Sr. Alma, Academic Dean and thereby a member of the Admissions Committee, stated that "I would not be at all adverse to accepting a nonconformist, simply because so many teen-agers go through such a stage." However, if the interview requested with such an applicant indicates that her questioning of authority is not merely "a stage," acceptance becomes exceedingly doubtful.

For reasons mentioned above, St. Mary's is becoming the site of a better sociological exchange, a more realistic environment in which to learn. Still, 62% of the Class of '72 is from the Midwest. Still, only one of the 407 freshmen is a National Merit Scholar. It is more realistic to look at these facts than to assume that a superabundance of applications automatically leads to adequate diversity.

St. Mary's could consciously seek students with high academic potential, students from New England or the Far West, students with unusual talents, and yet not raise her acceptance standards to unrealistic heights. The easy way to select among the applicants would be to raise the Board score requirement to 1200. But a more imaginative, flexible approach could also be used to insure that different types of girls would enroll, making education outside the classroom as broad as that inside. □

In The Balance

by Thomas Payne

DURING the memory of the present student body, the course of student politics has passed two major turning points. The first was the presidential campaign of Dennis O'Dea and the Action Student Party in the spring of 1967 when 45% of the student body endorsed the proposition that Student Government existed to represent the students in the power structure of the University, and not to provide bread and games for the multitudes. The next year the campaign for Student Body President, traditionally a battle of the good and bland, was again revolutionized when Richard Rossie campaigned and won by an overwhelming majority on a platform of "responsible student power." This next week the future of Rossie's program hangs precipitously in the balance as the student body chooses the representatives it will send to the Senate, either to cooperate with him or to oppose him.

The issue at stake in this senatorial election, however, is not merely Rossie's personal or official influence on the policies of the Student Government. Notre Dame's Old Regime has been slowly dying these past three years, this year the Board of Trustees has chartered the Student Life Commission to find the path, often spoken of by Fr. Hesburgh, between the authoritarianism of the past and the alienation of the modern university. If the new order at Notre Dame is to include meaningful student participation in the decision-making processes of the University, then the ground work will have to be laid this year. If Rossie's program is to be at all implemented, the composition of the Senate must demonstrate that the student body stands behind him now as it did last spring. Without this electoral assist from the students, the contention of the Board of Trustees that only a "creative minority" stands for academic and student life reform will be vindicated.

The importance of this year's election is underscored by the fact that there will be issues with which every candidate in every hall will have to come to grips. In the past, the issues have been what each candidate chose to make an issue. The new Senate, however, will have to immediately come to grips with the problem of ratifying participation in the Student Life Commission and of defining the relationship between the students on that Commission and the Senate and Student Government. These are questions of great importance for the future of the Commission and the future of student participation in decision making.

The attitude of both liberal and conservative student leaders towards the Commission is one of caution, although the reason for the caution of each of the respective camps differs. Conservatives are simply fearful of any student participation in running the University,

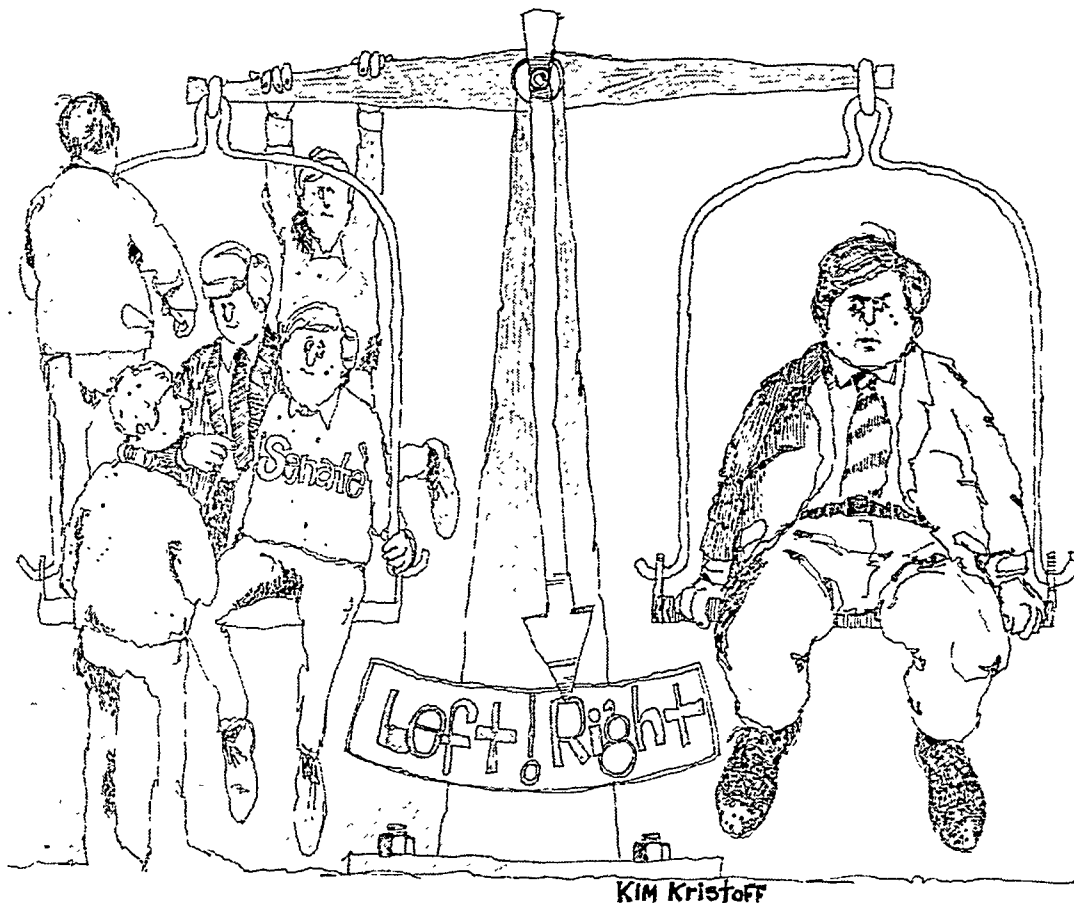
and do not favor giving the Senate or any other organ of Student Government a power base from which to effect reform — or anything else, for that matter. Their position was succinctly stated by a sophomore who describes himself as retired from politics who said, "I am a student, and I don't want to be a judge nor a jury nor a policeman. I want to enjoy my life as a student; I want to be young — I want to be irresponsible and immature."

Liberals are wary of the Commission for two reasons. First, they fear that like last year's Student-Faculty-Administration Student Life Committee, it will be a body given to much debate and little resolution. This precursor of the Commission was in reality a ploy devised by Fr. McCarragher, the Vice-President of Student Affairs, to counterbalance the Student Senate which last year spent much of its time considering how to achieve student participation in policy making. McCarragher's Committee was supposedly designed to be broadly representative, including priests and anticlerics, paternalistic rectors and libertarian students, liberals and conservatives. It was also designed to get nothing done because McCarragher could with ease balance any of its various members off against another. The question this year is, can he do it again, this time to the Student Life Commission. Many bet on McCarragher.

Liberals are further apprehensive about the Commission because they feel that six men cannot really represent student opinion adequately, and they fear that the deliberations of the Commission may have little or no reference to the wishes or needs of the student body.

This feeling was best articulated in a meeting of the Action Student Party held last week. In that meeting resolutions were passed demanding that student members of the Commission be made responsible to the Senate and that some procedure be authorized whereby the Senate could recall members of the Commission in whom it had no confidence. A meeting between Rossie and ASP leaders found them in basic agreement on these points, and secured the postponement of the election of Commissioners until after the Senate elections.

The importance of this election is further reflected in the usual preparation which various groups are putting into it. Both Richard Rossie and the Action Student Party, Notre Dame's only political party, plan to endorse those candidates in the various halls whose views with respect to student politics are described as liberal. No other SBP in the history of the office has taken such a great interest in the Senate elections, for the Rossie Administration considers them important. According to Rossie, "I do not want the student body of this University to elect a bunch of flunkies who will



KIM Kristoff

rubber-stamp everything I recommend to them. I want people who will debate, take issue with me when they think I am wrong, and offer good proposals and alternatives. But I do think that there should be a unity of purpose in the Student Government this year. If the Senate and I run at loggerheads, nothing will get done; and in this year of change at Notre Dame, action is very necessary."

While Rossie plans to aid liberal candidates merely by endorsing them and perhaps speaking in favor of them if necessary, the ASP plans much more extensive aid to favored candidates including aid in setting up campaign organizations and mass distribution of literature. In certain halls, primarily on the main quad where the ASP is stronger, candidates will run under the ASP label. In other halls where the party is not strong organizationally, independent liberals will receive as much support as the ASP can throw their way.

The major problem which the ASP faces is not so easily susceptible to solution as the first since it deals with the most ethereal element in politics, that of image. To some, the ASP consists of flaming radicals out to destroy every tradition of Notre Dame without giving much thought to what is to replace them. This particular attitude is perhaps most current among the present junior class who as freshmen voted en masse against Dennis O'Dea and for Chris Murphy in the 1967 SBP elections. The bloc voting was in part a result of the Murphy campaign machine to convince the susceptible frosh that O'Dea and the ASP were irresponsible.

Under the chairmanship of Peter Kelly, an effort has been made to erase the unfavorable connotations adhering to the ASP. The position papers and platform documents of this year's party tend to be more specific in offering concrete proposals as the solution to problems as opposed to similar documents used last year which employed rather purplish prose and the language of leftist ideologues to criticize existing structures without offering a great deal in the way of positive solutions. As one ASP spokesman put it, "Last year we alienated a lot of support because the chairman's inflated language turned a lot of people off, but there really isn't much to the radical image except words.

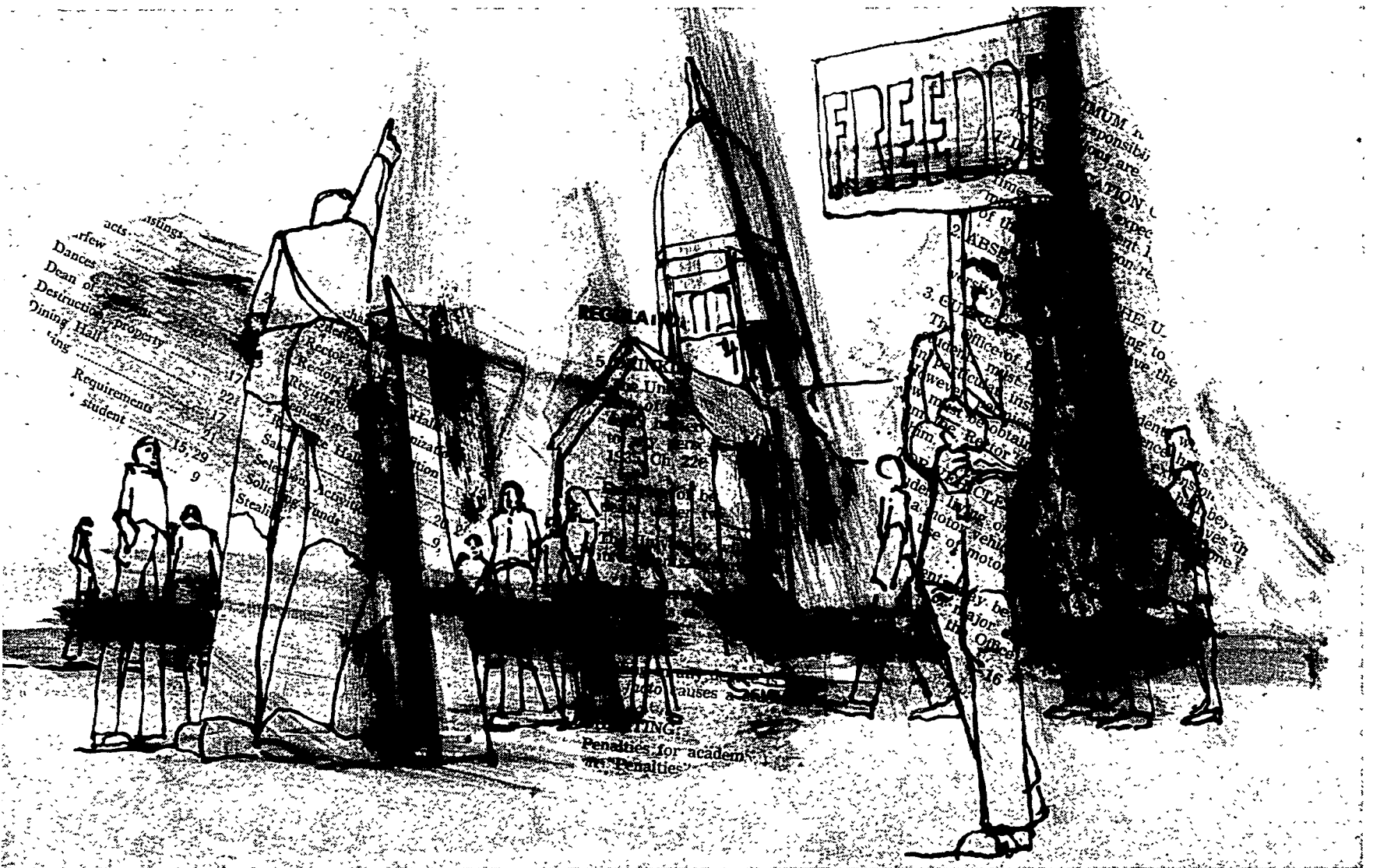
In our better moments, we come up with some pretty good answers to problems. In 1966 we proposed that the Administration borrow money from the Government to build new dorms to ease the overcrowding. At the time everyone thought this was far out, but last year the University did just that. We proposed that this place be run by the Administration, faculty and students in concert; this year we have the tripartite Student Life Commission. We asked for due process last year; this year it's in. If being radical is to propose what is eventually adopted, then I guess we're radical."

It is difficult to make any authoritative predictions concerning the Senate elections. The seniors, juniors and sophomores who elected Rossie, while probably not quite as pro-Rossie as last February, certainly have not come near to repudiating his ideas and will probably support candidates whose ideas are similar to his. The main quad, with the possible exceptions of Pangborn and Badin, will probably return liberal senators, and as many as half of the seats here may go to the ASP. The off-campus vote is consistently liberal and of the five seats the ASP will probably carry at least four.

On the north quad the big unknown is the effect the freshmen will have on the voting. Generally conservative freshmen come here steeped in the lore that du Lac is seventh heaven and are genuinely shocked to discover that there are those who would like to make some reforms. Their influence, however, will be deleted this year because their votes will no longer be concentrated in a few halls. Farley will return pro-Rossie candidates in all probability. Breen-Phillips will balance Farley by voting conservative, and Zahm's vote will give the conservatives an edge. In the Stanford-Keenan complex, Keenan tends to be liberal while Stanford is more conservative; out of the four senators elected there, two should be amenable to the Rossie Administration. Cavanaugh's vote will probably strike the balance between liberals and conservatives with the personalities of the candidates having a great deal to do with the outcome. No one knows about St. Ed's—ever. All things considered, however, skillful campaigning should be able to assure the Rossie Administration a Senate with whom it can cooperate. □

Action Student Party

by Peter Kelly and Bill Beyer



TO DATE, the Action Student Party (ASP) has only influenced student policy-making from the outside. This year the party will have its best opportunity to attain a majority status. A preview of this year's ASP was given September 19 at the first general meeting.

After a year of disappointment and inactivity, over one hundred concerned students met in the basement of Nieuwland Science Hall and made decisions that they were willing to stand up for. The issue was the soon-to-be-instituted Student Life Council. ASP members took a hard look at the proposed council and decided that modifications were necessary. They labeled it unconstitutional on the basis that it was a legislative body not created by those students it would represent. In addition, they found no provision for recall of a student not properly representing his constituents. Resolutions passed included a demand for a student body referendum or a Senate vote on approval of the council and a recall procedure through a Senate vote.

A course of action was then outlined: If the changes were not effected, the motion threatened to withhold ASP recognition of the Student Life Council's legitimacy. The motion further threatened a vote-no campaign.

A decision was reached that before more drastic means were taken a delegation should go to Student Body President Rossie with the ASP demands. As a result of that meeting, the elections for student representatives have been postponed until the new Senate can consider the ratification and restructuring of the council. This was the first time the ASP was allowed to directly change policy.

The Action Student Party started in the spring of 1966 with a group of students concerned about some of the rules the Administration had imposed upon them. It grew out of the "Popular Front," a movement organized to do away with undergraduate curfews. The party has come a long way in three years. Today their concern runs the gamut from the imposition of new prefects to the war in Vietnam. The overriding issue on campus this year is the concept of student self-government. The ASP feels that students are still being denied their basic human rights. They will try this year through efforts in the Senate, the Student Life Council, as well as pressure on Student Government, the Administration, and the Board of Trustees to attain an effective voice for students in making decisions which directly affect them.

Students coming to Notre Dame are not encouraged to make any real contact with the South Bend community. The myth remains that it is a sinful stigma to live off campus. This year, according to ASP chairman Pete Kelly, the party will institute programs of community involvement with like-interest groups such as the NAACP and with the other local campuses. Already local speakers have been invited to meetings. In a first effort to legitimize off-campus living the ASP will strive early in the year for more equal representation in the Senate. Their example of unfairness is a comparison in the existing apportionment between

Dillon Hall (440 students and three senators) and off campus (2100 students and five senators).

Student politics at Notre Dame is too easily passed over with the "I don't give a damn" attitude. In its short life span the ASP has attracted more attention to student issues than any other organization, including student government. When they ran their first student body presidential candidate two years ago, voter turnout jumped from 55 to 75%. Last year an ASP-endorsed candidate won the presidency by the largest majority in Notre Dame's history — 65%.

This year, in an effort to create more interest and run better candidates, the party has started a Senate campaign workshop open to all students. ASP's wide range of interests should provide something for nearly everyone. ASP's policy has always been that no member need agree with all party actions.

ASP has always suffered from a bad image. One of the most effective tricks in campaign politics is to push an opponent to the extremities of the political spectrum. Such has been ASP's fate. For example, when Denny O'Dea ran against Chris Murphy for SBP in 1967 the rumors ran fast: "a riot a day with O'Dea!" "ASP wants to get rid of football!" "who wants to see this place in flames?" The result? Murphy's victory by a narrow margin.

However, ASP has never advocated and does not now advocate rioting, burning or destruction of any kind. ASP has always considered demonstration or the possibility of demonstration powerful weapons, weapons to be employed only as a last resort.

Other student parties have attempted organization. After ASP's near-win in 1967, there began so many counterparties that a shortage of meeting rooms virtually developed. However, all have since failed. Why does ASP still survive?

ASP has kept abreast of the problems and the needs of students. Most of the party's original goals have since been attained. Notre Dame students no longer need be in their dorms by midnight. And room checking is a thing of the past. Students now take a much more active interest in what their government does.

As the party has matured, so has its scope broadened. This developed as interest was aroused in national and international issues such as Vietnam, the ever-impending draft and the racial issue.

ASP has always encouraged the formation of other student parties. Only in this manner can students effectively bring about changes desired. ASP fully realizes that it does not articulate the only point of view. However, they do believe that ASP now represents the majority opinion.

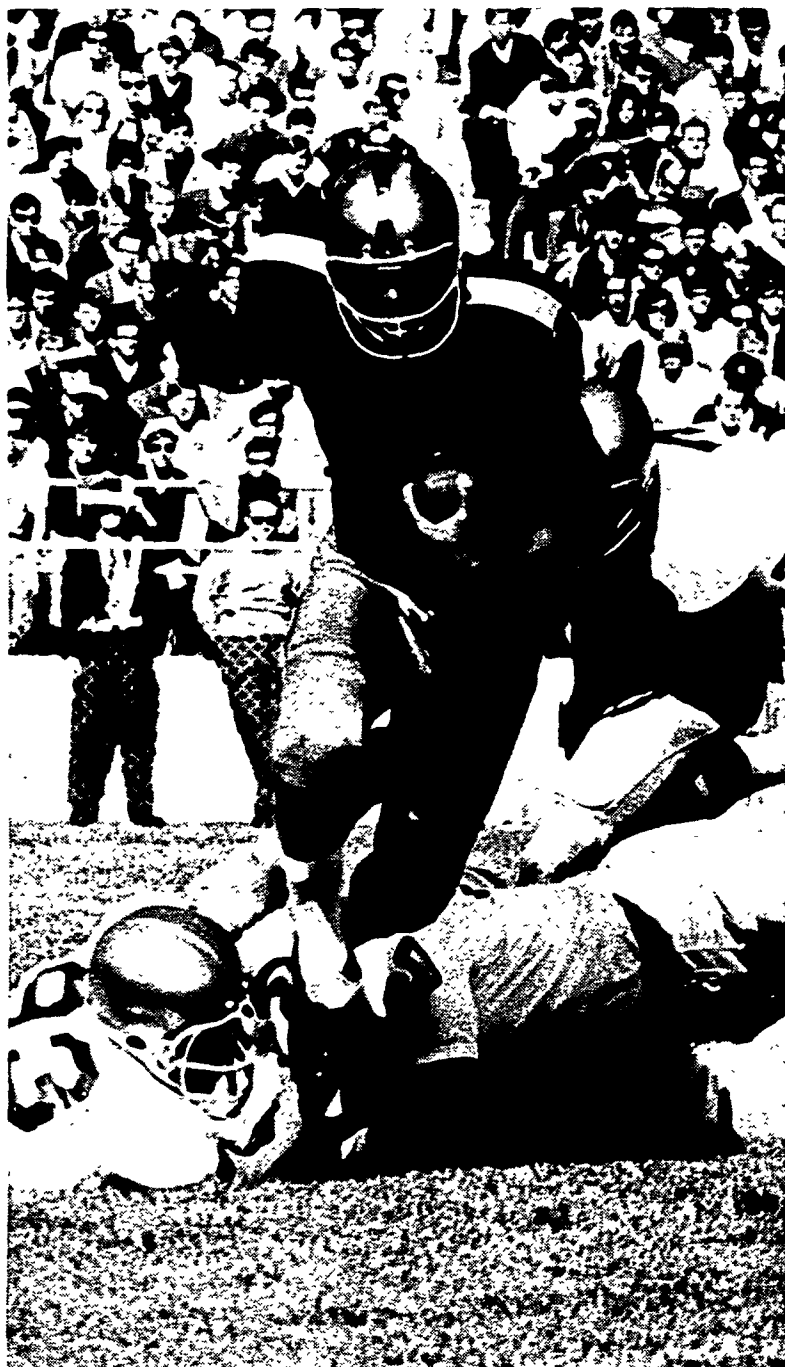
The Action Student Party continues to grow and to strengthen under the premise that an organized group can better represent student opinion than can disorganized individuals.

ASP remains the primary rational force behind change at Notre Dame. □

Eat, Drink, and Be Merry for Tomorrow We

- (a) win ()
(b) lose ()
(c) tie ()

by Bill Sweeney and Mark Seeberg



In 1957 John McLaughlin, a Notre Dame fan, donated the Shillelagh as a trophy for the annual Notre Dame-Purdue game. For seven of the past ten years the Boilermakers have managed to keep it in their possession. Tomorrow, as shouts of REMEMBER ring across the campus, a lot more will be at stake—possibly the National Championship. But what makes tomorrow even more important is the tradition of the series and the seesaw battles of the past three years. Purdue back-field superstars Perry Williams, left, Mike Phipps, opposite, and Leroy Keyes, far right should provide another close one.

ROGER VALDISERRI'S files say that it began back in 1896, when player-coach Frank Hering's Irish team defeated the Lafayette Eleven, 28-22. Since then the Purdue-Notre Dame rivalry has poured into the record book like vintage wine: pure and sweet.

The two Indiana powers have met some thirty-eight times since their first encounter back at the turn of the nineteenth century; and though Notre Dame holds a commanding lead in the victory column with twenty-three wins, the series has been marked with more than its share of close ones. Scores like 10-10, 3-0, 12-6, 28-27 fill the collegiate annals. In five out of their last nine games, the margin of victory was seven points or less.

Twice in the last three years the Boilermakers have ruined Notre Dame's quest for a national championship. In 1965, the Irish traveled to Lafayette only to be out-scored by All-American Bob Griese who managed to complete 19 of 22 passes to win 25-21. The following year Griese returned the favor by coming to South Bend only to be overwhelmed by the 1966 national championship team. History seems to have repeated itself in last year's game as Purdue turned out to be a seesaw battle similar to the 1965 contest. Thus, the unpredictability of Purdue has haunted the coaching staff for the past three years.

If the past serves as any indication, Saturday's confrontation should be no less unpredictable. Both the Irish and Purdue came off with impressive victories in



their season openers, and will be fighting tomorrow for what may eventually be the national collegiate championship.

The key to a Purdue victory is, of course, game-breaker, Mr. Do-it-all, Leroy Keyes. His statistics are, at the least, impressive. Last year he became the first national scoring leader to represent the Big Ten since Heisman Trophy winner, Tom Harmon, tore up the turf 28 years ago. Leroy scored 19 touchdowns, ran for 758 yards and six T.D.'s, and threw three passes for another three scores. On top of that, he played defense when needed and performed all of Purdue's kicking chores. This year he promises to be even better, and will probably carry off the Heisman Trophy before it's all over.

Add to Keyes, strong-armed quarterback Mike Phipps (third in the country last year in total offense), and Perry Williams, a bruising fullback, and the opposition is in for a long day. Along with its explosive backfield, Purdue also has an excellent offensive line. Though slower than their predecessors, they are bigger and stronger. The lack of speed and the graduation of brilliant split-end Jim Beirne will undoubtedly put more pressure on Keyes, but judging by his performance against Virginia last week, it makes little difference.

To complement their offensive punch, Purdue will field a mammoth defensive line, averaging in the 235-pound area. The linebacking and secondary should be more than adequate with seasoned veterans Bob Yunaska, Dick Marvel, Tim Foley, and Don Webster returning.

Despite their seemingly overwhelming strength, Purdue's quest to beat Notre Dame will not be an easy one. Last week's game against seventh-ranked Oklahoma proved that. Rolling up an unbelievable 571 yards, the Irish offense proved more potent than previously imagined. Quarterback Terry Hanratty had a superb day, completing 18 of 27 passes for 202 yards and two touchdowns. Despite his two interceptions, he is a different man from the one who threw 15 interceptions in his first five outings last year. He is more cautious

and confident, willing to eat the ball rather than throw it away.

The key to last Saturday's victory, though, was not Hanratty's brilliant passing, nor was it Jim Seymour, who hauled in nine passes for 101 yards and two touchdowns. Rather it is the offensive line who must be given the credit. Not only did they give Hanratty all day to throw, but they opened up such gaping holes in the Sooner line that N.D.'s admittedly slow backs poured through them like water gushing from a hose.

Much has been said about the Irish defense. "The defense stinks" is a common phrase heard around campus. True, they do not compare with past Irish defenders, but their performance against Oklahoma cannot be dismissed without some comment. They allowed an experienced Sooner offense a mere 85 yards on the ground, and consistently put pressure on quarterback Bob Warmack. On this count, the line appears steady. The real trouble, of course, is the defensive secondary which gave up 172 yards and two touchdowns in the Oklahoma game. The return of linebacker Bob Olson should be of some help, but they must be vastly improved to stop Leroy Keyes.

John Mollenkopf, the bespectacled head coach at Purdue, says that he "would trade a Notre Dame victory any time for a Big Ten win." Tomorrow afternoon he will get his chance to obtain his bargaining position, but it will not be easy. There is no way his Boilermaker defense can stop Notre Dame's offense. His own offense must beat the Irish defense, and they must beat it with regularity to win.

The fans can expect to see a high-scoring duel between two of the nation's top quarterbacks. They can also expect to see another quarterback, in the person of N.D.'s Coley O'Brien, whose mere presence in the Irish backfield is enough to start any defense thinking.

Several weeks ago the Irish were considered the underdogs. At present it looks a lot closer than the bookies are willing to admit. To pick a winner would be insane—there is simply too much at stake. A few breaks either way could make the difference. □

The Plastic Fantastic Radical or Smoke Gets in Your Eyes.

by Jay Lowrey

RADICALISM is "in." Sceptics may scoff, but for how long can eyes remain closed to the "Movement's" relative success this past year? Action Student Party (ASP), peace plank adopted and Hatfield nominated during the Republican Mock Political Convention, Gene and Bobby's campaigns, ND's first Antimilitary Ball, Campus Coalition for Peace (CCP), Seven Days in May, Guerrilla Theatre, a review of the ROTC Review, General Hester, *River City Review*, dorm bull sessions—in short, the beat goes on.

Not only is radicalism "in" but its peripheral aspects enjoy popularity: acid rock, green bags, hip slang, hip attitudes, hip dress, student power—in short, the whole bag.

With that behind, radicalism ought to easily coast through this year, continuing to ride the wave of fashion . . . unless the tide ebbs and it goes out of style. And there arises the real challenge: how can radicalism avoid mere fashion? Is it inherently doomed to going out of style? Will sandals wear out as did blue suede shoes, miniskirts fall as did skorts, Fugs fade as did the Ink Spots?

Moreover, can the radical "kick" last longer than a mere phase to be grown out of as do other passing fancies of youth? Will any radical principles remain so that this generation may be trusted when over 30?

For those who take radicalism more seriously than being a mere phase or fad, the answer ought to be, "Yes!" Unfortunately, there are indications to the contrary.

For one, a movement seeking extension must win confidence of the "vital center." However, there emerges a "clique" quality about most quasi-radicals counteracting that. Admission to their self-appointed, self-anointed "in" crowd too often depends on certain conditions: a uniform (beads, bangles, bags), hair (hirsute and heavy), battle scars from appropriate campaigns, group similarity. Such are our plastic radicals with established guidelines for their future Establishment.

Yet perhaps there's the rub—maybe radicals should take themselves seriously and prepare to become the next Establishment? Then the question becomes—how?

Some answers have been offered. Said one professional student, "No, no, no, no! You just don't understand! What Notre Dame needs is 400 Jews, well, at least cultural Jews, to get this place going."

Another view much in vogue, especially after the nationally televised *Beat the Press* and *Mace (R) the Nation** shows is that the nonviolent phase has passed, the violent phase has begun. This is the "Year of the Heroic Guerrilla." After all, can Notre Dame be any less than Columbia, Berkeley or the Sorbonne?

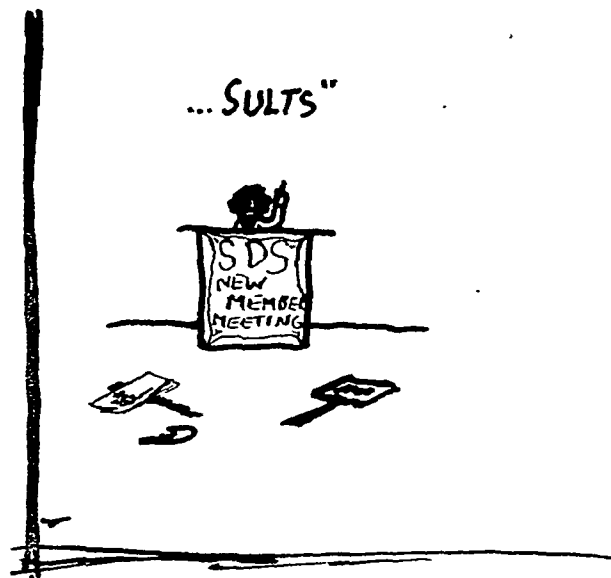
In the hallowed pages of the *SCHOLASTIC* last spring, one H. J. Dove offered still another alternative. Based on his address to the Radical Caucus, Dove suggested effective use of propaganda and patriotic symbols, such as flags leading antiwar demonstrations and astute public relations.

Yet it appears that the plastic radicals are going to sell themselves out to alienation (if there are any buyers). As true believers in their great cause, will they continue to nurse their battle-scarred ribbons and rub their burning eyes in disdain of any cooperation with the Establishment? Especially when they have an opportunity to begin becoming the *next* Establishment.

More positive alternatives remain for those who take their principles seriously, who wish the plastic fanatics would wake up, who know full well who's been manning the barricades long before radical became a household word. To paraphrase Lenin, here is what is to be done:

Self-education. The true radical knows there is a radical heritage, indeed, even in America. He will read William Appleman Williams, Staughton Lynd, Gabriel Kolko, Ronald Steel, Paul Goodman, Herbert Marcuse, Jack Newfield. "New Left," he will learn, is not really so new nor so left if he reads Murray Rothbard's "Confessions of a Right Wing Liberal" in the June 15 *Ramparts*. Nor will he slight the classics: Marx, Engels, Paine, Thoreau, Jefferson and others. He will read, read, read.

Dialogue. The true radical will open his mind to others, whatever their persuasion. Maybe this means expanding the circle beyond the little clique. Maybe this means admitting moderates to the ranks of the holy warriors. Maybe this means joining "straight" organizations. Maybe this means patient listening. Maybe this means forming broad coalitions including moderates, rightists, middle-of-the-road extremists once agreement on an issue is reached. For example, National Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) missed an opportunity this summer when they rejected an offer by Young Americans for Freedom



(YAF) to jointly condemn Soviet aggression in Czechoslovakia. Which leads to another point.

Objectivity. Imperialism is imperialism, whether Russian, Chinese or American: whether in East Europe, Tibet or Latin America. A true radical will not hesitate to oppose totalitarianism from whichever pole of the political globe. And he may even take a second thought before contributing to the anti-ROTC clamor, considering the logical effect ROTC abolition would have: professional standing armed forces officered only by West Point and OCS graduates. Why should radicals be deprived of the right to communicate their viewpoints to future officers? (It's almost unpatriotic?)

Patriotism. Yes, whether to a nation or to a higher ideal that transcends nationalism. Allen Wood, a highly placed intelligence and security agent in the Pentagon, discussed one aspect of this in "How the Pentagon Stopped Worrying and Learned to Love Peace Marchers" in the February *Ramparts*. What impact, asks Wood, would have been made had massed flags led the demonstration? Indeed, he has a point. The Red, White and Blue is colorful, almost psychedelic and should attend every demonstration, rally and meeting. Flying flags take the wind out of the sails of those who reflexively attack radicals for un-Americanism. (Will it ever become a federal offense to Mace (R) Old Glory???)

For who has a monopoly on patriotism? It would no doubt blow the minds of American Legionnaires to learn how many former Boy Scouts built a rope ladder to scale the wall in front of the Pentagon or how ex-Girl Scouts employed their first aid training at Czechago. Tactics are neutral, after all.

Creativity. Here the radical has the clear advantage. Guerrilla Theatre and Antimilitary Ball have been mentioned; throw in folk singing, original drama, cinema, poetry, writing. Weave together these various human endeavors with politics. Such an organic life style attracts persons with various talents who share common principles. There are radical alternatives, many constructive rather than the destructive version now tainting radicalism in the public mind.

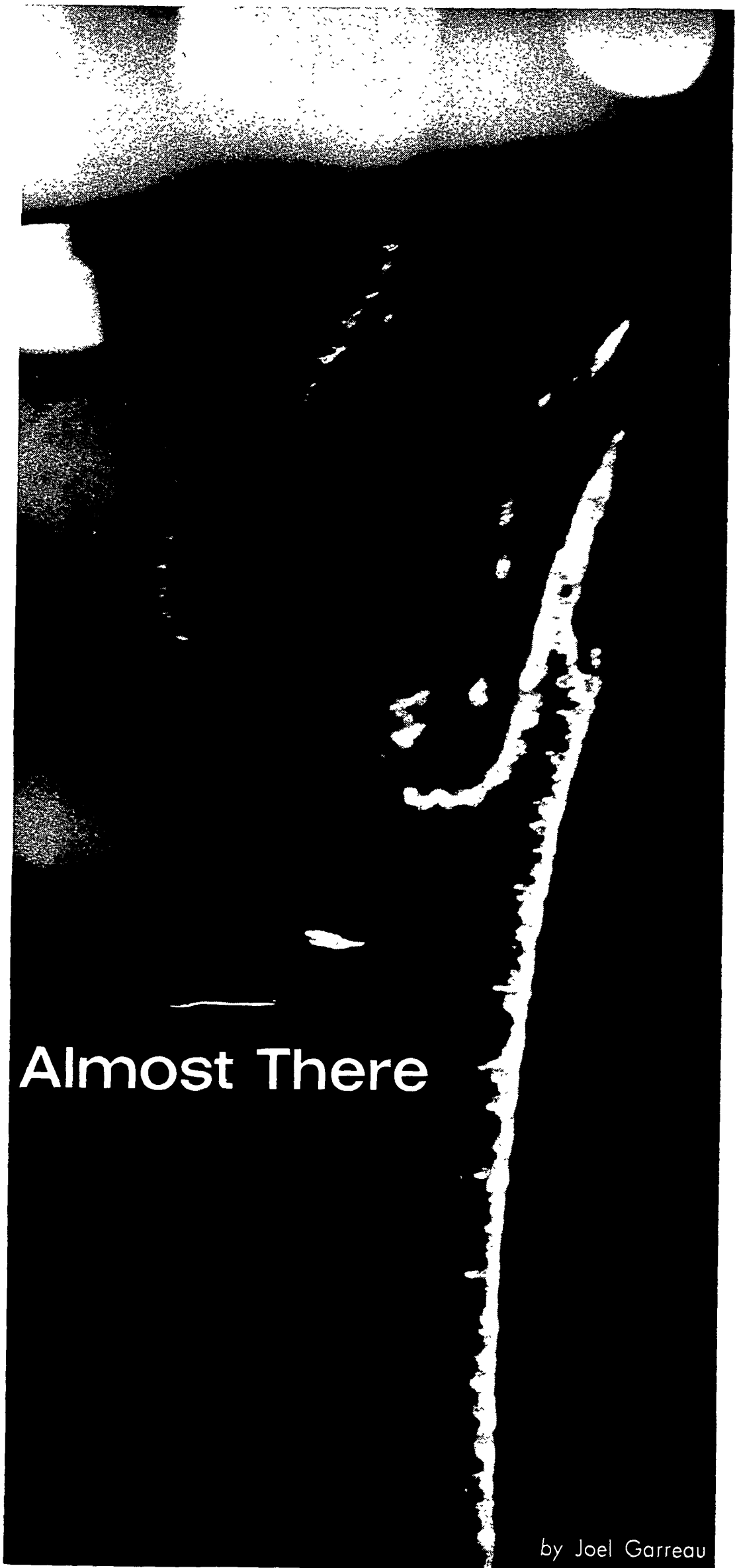
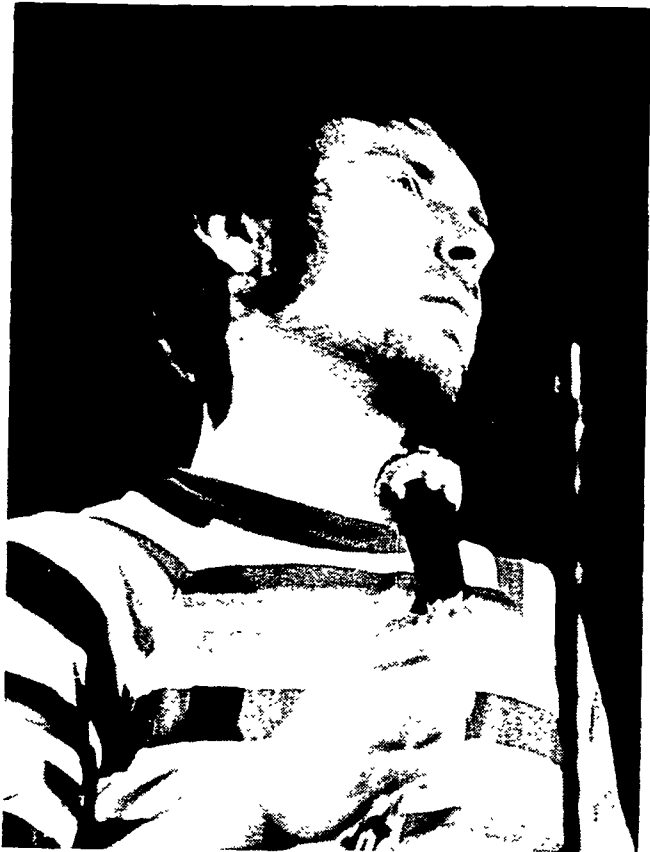
Such are a few starting points for radicals to con-

sider this year. Hopefully they will also form a broadly based coalition of various organizations to put their ideas into action. True believers and plastic radicals there will be enough of to flame and scream; attracting moderates and centrists should become the primary goal since otherwise the Movement will remain a small minority. The elitists, SDS and the cliques can still do their own thing without losing their principles. Vietnam is not going to always be the only issue. The whole question of foreign policy and domestic policy remains open now. (Well, at least partly open?) ND Vets for Peace may soon organize. What about Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam? Or Graduate Students for Peace, SANE, Scientists and Engineers for Peace? Each could be represented on a Peace Council or a revitalized CCP which would in turn coordinate activities, pool resources such as a newsletter, press contacts, publicity, leaflet distribution, social recreation, transportation, policy statements, coordination with national and regional groups—in short, a shadow government. How else can radicals and likeminded moderates prove they are capable of responsibility when their turn for leadership arrives? Moreover, experienced students could then move on into other organizations to effectively articulate the radical viewpoint. In such a united front there would be a place for anyone interested and willing to work for peace. And such whatever form this group takes, it must avoid the infighting and petty empire clashes so characteristic of student organizations.

On such a foundation, radicalism may avoid mere fashion and the inevitable falling out of fashion which follows. For the student, his experience with such a Peace Movement would remain long after the last tear-gas cannister explodes or tearful Alma Mater choruses. College, we have all been told at one time or another, is supposed to be preparation for life. Habits and values are formulated as foundations for the future. What the student will be, he becomes in college. And all that jazz.

If radicalism is to be more than a passing phase, shouldn't plastic radicals and true believers take another look at their self-imposed alienation, which is only one, not the only phase? □

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Almost There

by Joel Garreau

Hot. Incredibly hot.

“ . . . we need the captain, we need the team, but most of all we need the support of the Notre Dame student body . . . ”

“ROOOOAAAAWWHHHHH . . . WE'RENUMBERONE, WE'RENUMBERONE, WE'RENUMBERONE . . . ”

It is simply beyond belief that mere bodies could generate such an oppressively hot and wet atmosphere. A lot of people are drunk. That seems sensible. It's hard to take sober. Wasn't the last pep rally to be held in the Fieldhouse celebrated last November?

“ . . . and tomorrow afternoon, with your help, we're going to . . . ”

“AAAAARAARAARAARAARAARAARAARAARAARA . . . ”

Down by the lake near Holy Cross it's quite pleasant. Across the water lights are reflected: The Grotto's votive candles, the architects' drafting lamps, Morrissey's rooms and assorted street lights. A slight haze is on the surface of the lake.

Ropes had been strung up and down the slope to the shore where Friend and Lover would give the first outdoor pop concert at Notre Dame. A STUSOC battle phalanx, augmented by the Saint Joseph County Sheriff's Department's finest, made sure no one passed without paying their dollar.

Friend and Lover were late. Few seemed too worried about it. Meanwhile, the hired professional who was working the mega-candle-power spotlight was picking out couples on the far side of the lake who had been enjoying the starlight and warm breeze in their own way. The paying customers were titillated. The man probably got his start working in London during the Blitz. For the Germans.

The program starts in a flurry of bodies and electric noises on stage. The first half of the concert is reasonably well-executed teenybop. Friend has a strange voice. Not unpleasant, but sort of high pitched. Someone says that it comes from his having been in a country and western bag before he went rock. Lover is the source of most of the entertainment, however. While no one part of her body is particularly exciting except maybe her hair and her eyes, she moves remarkably well. Extremely fluid, total motion. Not particularly erotic, (yes, goddamit, she did have something on underneath her knit outfit) but very nice to watch.

Intermission. Herr Spotlihter goes back to his fun and games with the lovers across the lake. Cheers.

The concert restarts, and the whole repertoire has changed to some serious blues rock. With improved music, the lead guitarist and organist better demonstrate their virtuosity. Friend's voice begins to work right.

Lover had returned with only her knit top on, and that top ended closer to her navel than her knees. Miscellaneous comments from a few in the crowd. “Reach for the sky!” Et cetera, et cetera. Someone had asked Friend to say “Notre Dame is Number One” when he got back on stage. He doesn't really know quite how to handle that, not exactly being into the pep rally thing, himself. He does an admirable job of delivering the line without losing his dignity, however.

The night goes on. Some lie on the grass in the dim light, chatting. Others grove with the music. Contacts are made. Names are exchanged.

The first college concert for Friend and Lover, and the first outdoor concert for Notre Dame. And the whole thing was almost there. □



Napalm

by Richard Lavelly



NAPALM WAS INVENTED by L. L. Fieser in 1942. Its name comes from two of its constituents: naphthenate and palmitate. Napalm is a gel, the preparation of which is a simple procedure, utilizing inexpensive, abundant materials. It is made by adding a powder, consisting of the aluminum soaps of coconut acids, naphthenic acid and oleic acid, to gasoline in varying amounts. Gelation occurs in three to twenty minutes. It can be prepared in the field by adding the powder to vehicle gasoline; differing proportions have no effect on the properties of the gel.

Napalm has very unusual properties that make it especially useful for warfare. It is an extremely tough substance, capable of being dropped from an airplane and crashing through the roof of a factory without bursting into flames. It does not thin out at 150° F. (tropic zones) or become brittle at -40° F. It can be stored safely for an indefinite time and does not deteriorate. The gel is adhesive while burning; it sticks to metals, moving objects and most otherwise repellent surfaces. It not only burns hotter than gasoline but also longer. The thickness of the gel is directly proportional to the shear pressure. Extremely high shear pressures can be obtained at the nozzle of a flame thrower. Thus the napalm passes through the nozzle in almost liquid form, enabling the substance to attain a high initial velocity. Once out of the nozzle the shear pressure is gone and it regels, forming a rope of burning napalm. It can be accurately directed to hit a small object 150 yards away. Flame throwers using gasoline or similar fluids rarely had a range of over 30 yards.

White phosphorus, normally used in the ignition of napalm, complicates the control of napalm fires. Driven into the napalm by a charge of TNT, the white phosphorus ignites spontaneously upon contact with oxygen. After the chemicals used to extinguish the fire have dispersed, the white phosphorus will reignite.

Because the napalm burns at such a high temperature, it uses up oxygen at a phenomenal rate. At the same time it produces carbon monoxide poisoning and

so it is understandable that napalm causes more deaths by carbon monoxide poisoning than by burning. In Germany, during the Second World War, cities were "bathed" with napalm bombs. In a short time, all the oxygen in the city was used up and bomb shelters became graves instead of sanctuaries. The intense heat turned these graves into ovens in which the victims' bodies were dehydrated.

Napalm is now used extensively in Vietnam. Since napalm is best employed against large concentrations of enemy troops, its effectiveness is hampered severely by the guerilla warfare. Nevertheless, despite its decreased efficiency, it is often used in areas where guerillas are believed to be operating. Unfortunately, the effects of napalm cannot be adjusted to such small-scale warfare. When napalm is used on small camps, civilians are often hit by the initial explosion and many others may be killed by carbon monoxide poisoning.

In the affected areas, the environmental temperature rises to an intolerable level. Victims may succumb to heat stroke while trying to escape from the area. Rescue workers entering the area long after the blast may also suffer from heat stroke. Persons hit by napalm are more likely to panic than those wounded by conventional weapons. The fear of napalm fire has often caused even professional soldiers to react irrationally.

Napalm burns are likely to be deep and extensive. The adhesiveness, prolonged burning time, and high burning temperature complicate the effects of the burns. Coagulation of muscles, fat, and other deep tissues is common. Limbs may be burnt completely off. Victims burnt over as little as ten percent of the body may die days, even weeks later, due to kidney malfunction.

Napalm wounds contaminated with white phosphorus may continue to smolder for hours. The phosphorus used in napalm is finely divided and may lodge deep within tissues. Adequate removal is difficult at best, and under field conditions is practically impossible.

□

The Bullmouse Party



by Phillip Kukielski

Hoping to provide an alternative for liberals who are less than jubilant over Humphrey's "politics of joy," who cringe at the thought of Nixon really being "The One" and who view Wallace as being a little to the right of Benito Mussolini, the New Politics Party of Indiana has risen from the ashes of Chicago's convention.

IT MAY HAVE been a far cry from the snows of New Hampshire or the farm country of Wisconsin but Sunday night New Left veterans gathered in the basement of St. Joseph's Church to once again plan their assault on the Establishment. Actually, this fourth party movement had its beginning even before Mayor Daley interpreted an "open" convention to mean open season on liberal skulls and sensibilities. Late in the summer, C. Harvey Lord, Dean of Students at Christian Theological Seminary, was instrumental in initiating the circulation of a petition that would place Senator McCarthy's name on the ballot in Indiana as a candidate for the presidency. A petition containing 12,000 signatures endorsing McCarthy for president, Mayor Lindsay for vice-president, and Lord for Senator was presented to the State Election Board. Almost immediately a dispute arose concerning the authenticity of the signatures and the availability of the candidates that hopelessly ensnared the petition in legal technicalities.

In spite of the setback a State Convention of the New Politics Party was held in Indianapolis on September 14 and 15 to nominate candidates for national office and to propose a platform that would hopefully unite the disaffected voters of Indiana. The Convention nominated Dick Gregory, black entertainer, erstwhile candidate for mayor of Chicago and peace activist, for chief executive, Mark Lane, author of the critique of the Warren Commission, *The Rush to Judgment*, as their vice-president, and William Dennis, a black minister from Indianapolis, for Senator. The platform included a repudiation of the Vietnam war as "immoral and illegal," a rejection of American and Russian "interventionism," a call for abolition of the draft and amnesty to war resisters, a request for revision of current drug and abortion laws, and a demand for a guaranteed annual income for every American. Further, the platform proposed lowering the voting age to 18, the establishment of a national referendum process (which

would permanently retire from American politics the Ouija board, tea leaves and conflicting national surveys), immediate release of "political prisoners" (read: political demonstrators), an end to racism, poverty and starvation, and a total democratization of educational institutions.

The Gregory-Lane-Dennis ticket appears on the ballot in three states and is pending in seventeen other states. Should the party fail to have their candidates placed on the Indiana ballot in the six short weeks left before elections, a write-in campaign would receive serious consideration.

The meeting Sunday night was called by acting Third Congressional District Chairman, Mr. Peter Michelson of Notre Dame, to elect officers and begin discussion on the disposition of the campaign at the community level. Interested students from Notre Dame, St. Mary's, I.U. and Goshen colleges, as well as representatives from the South Bend community, were in attendance. The membership decided to hold in abeyance the endorsement of local officials pending the report of the endorsement committee. The membership expressed general agreement that the party should exhibit special interest in the selection of local judgeships and Selective Service appointees.

The New Politics Party plans to bring Mark Lane to South Bend sometime in mid-October and currently is involved in negotiation with Mr. Gregory's press secretary concerning his availability for a speaking engagement.

Mr. Richard Bizot, assistant professor of English at the University of Notre Dame, was elected acting president and Mr. David Simms, an ex-McCarthy supporter and leader of the black community, was named to fill the post of acting vice-president.

Spokesmen for the New Politics Party hope that their party will emerge as a vital political force both in this election and those to come. The New Politics Party rejects the archaic policy of political favoritism and indiscriminate party loyalty that has long hamstrung the activities of Democrats and Republicans alike. The prospect of a political party unencumbered by a preexistent power structure beckons political innovators, young and old. Disenfranchised liberals, pick up your clipboard and pencil. The second "children's crusade" is about to begin. □

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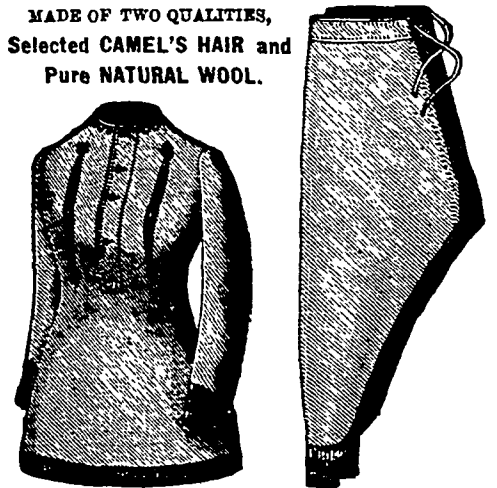
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Fly in the Milk Bottle

(Continued from page 14)

"This school imports us in here like captive slaves, for financial gains of course, and it does nothing to correct our poor high school backgrounds while knowing at the time they admit us that we do have deficiencies. This is more than a moral issue, it is a sign of a corrupted and notorious Administration at Notre Dame."

From the data of the research, it is clearly evidenced that Negro upperclassmen are doing very well academically, as measured by grade average at the end of the Fall, 1967 semester. To correct or aid in the correction of the academic problems of the Negro freshmen and a few upperclassmen 80% of the 50 Negro students suggested special tutoring programs.

Among the Negro students at Notre Dame, the author interprets and asserts that there exists a feeling of isolation, of having to conform to standards and values that hold little meaning or enrichment for Negroes, and an awareness of losing something valuable in their own background as they attempt to fit into the Notre Dame community. Equally important, there exists a desire to funnel some of their talents back into the Negro communities, but they feel that with the academic and social environment at Notre Dame it is inevitable that they become "black bourgeoisie" in a middle class society. The academic shortcoming as viewed by one student is:

"The academic life is challenging but it does not produce black people who are concerned with and realize the problems of the society in which they live."

As summarized in the tabular data, one finds that 94% of the Negro students are dissatisfied with the social life at Notre Dame.

One student comments that:

"I feel that the appalling social life for the Negro at Notre Dame is very related to his academic performances and problems. He becomes frustrated with the lack of a decent social life, thus, he begins to procrastinate in his studies. I believe that something must be done to give the Negro a more meaningful social life. Things such as getting more Negro girls at St. Mary's or promoting interracial dating, and more social activities that are oriented toward Negro students.

After reviewing the data, one is inclined to feel that the Negro's dissatisfaction with his social life at Notre Dame is intense for the simple facts that 1) Negroes are accustomed to a different type of social life, and 2) there is a shortage of young Negro women at St. Mary's College. The problem of male/female relationship magnifies as the number of Negro students at Notre Dame increases and the number of young Negro women at St. Mary's College remains constant.

Reaction of the Negro Students

Willingness to help change dissatisfying conditions and the support given to an Afro-American organization gives evidence to reactions to present circumstances. However, the most drastic reaction available to the student is withdrawal from the university and/or transfer to another institution.

The impact of the racial, social and psychological problems can be seen in that 74% of the Negro students have considered transferring to a considered better college environment. One student complains that:

"Yes, I have considered transferring from Notre Dame. I dislike the racial and social injustices that exist here for Negroes. The white students look at

me like I'm strange or don't belong here. The whites don't seem to be that prejudiced, they just seem to be indifferent. There are no women around here and there isn't any social life. In summary, Notre is a 'living hell' for Negro students."

On the other hand the 26% of the Negro students that have not considered transferring report that they are remaining here due to parental influences, prestige, finances, inconveniences and academic reasons. A Negro student comments that:

"I like this school. I have a fairly decent average and besides the rewards of the prestige after I finish are too great to transfer."

The Negro students feel that unity is mandatory if Negroes are to make the changes which will alleviate their problems.

One student explains the functions of an organization for Negro students:

"The function of a black organization should be to solve the social and academic problems facing black students at Notre Dame. The group should also investigate the culture of black people. I think that these groups and programs arose out of a feeling of isolation of having to conform to standards and values that hold little meaning and enrichment for Negroes and an awareness of losing something valuable in their own background as they attempt to fit in."

In summary, the author feels that the Negro students do not, on the whole, act from a policy of deliberate separatism. They want to associate together partly because they wish to avoid being lost in the white majority and do not want to be compelled to assimilate totally, and partly because they do not wish to dissociate themselves from the Negro community outside the University. These are reasonable and understandable purposes for the foundation of an organization.

Although school has been in session only briefly since the completion of the paper, Freddy's project has already made some impact. Father McCarragher has informed him that the off-campus housing contract now has an "open-housing" clause proscribing discrimination, although no black student is currently enjoying the benefit of this new ruling. (Only one Negro lives off-campus, and he with a Negro family). No other official responses have been made by the University, but the October 4 interview may signal some hope of better understanding of the situation at the top.

But the greatest hope for improvement of the Negro's life here at Notre Dame lies not in any legislative action taken by the administration. The students themselves have to work together so that the intersection of cultures provides an opportunity for enrichment to both black and white rather than the barrier which currently exists. And here, where it is so easy to be a compliant imitation-white-man and so hard to be a student and a black man, it seem imperative that Negroes get together and help each other confront the problems evidenced in this paper.

To this end, an Afro-American society was founded last spring, with Larry Smith as president and Williams as vice-president; 42 of the 50 black students were members, and a membership of 50-55 is expected for this year, including practically all non-athlete Negroes. Not a radical group like the black organizations at Northwestern and Howard, the society hopes to provide a forum for the wide range of opinions expressed in the report and reach the white students and faculty with an appeal to work together to bring peace and harmony between black and white cultures. □

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