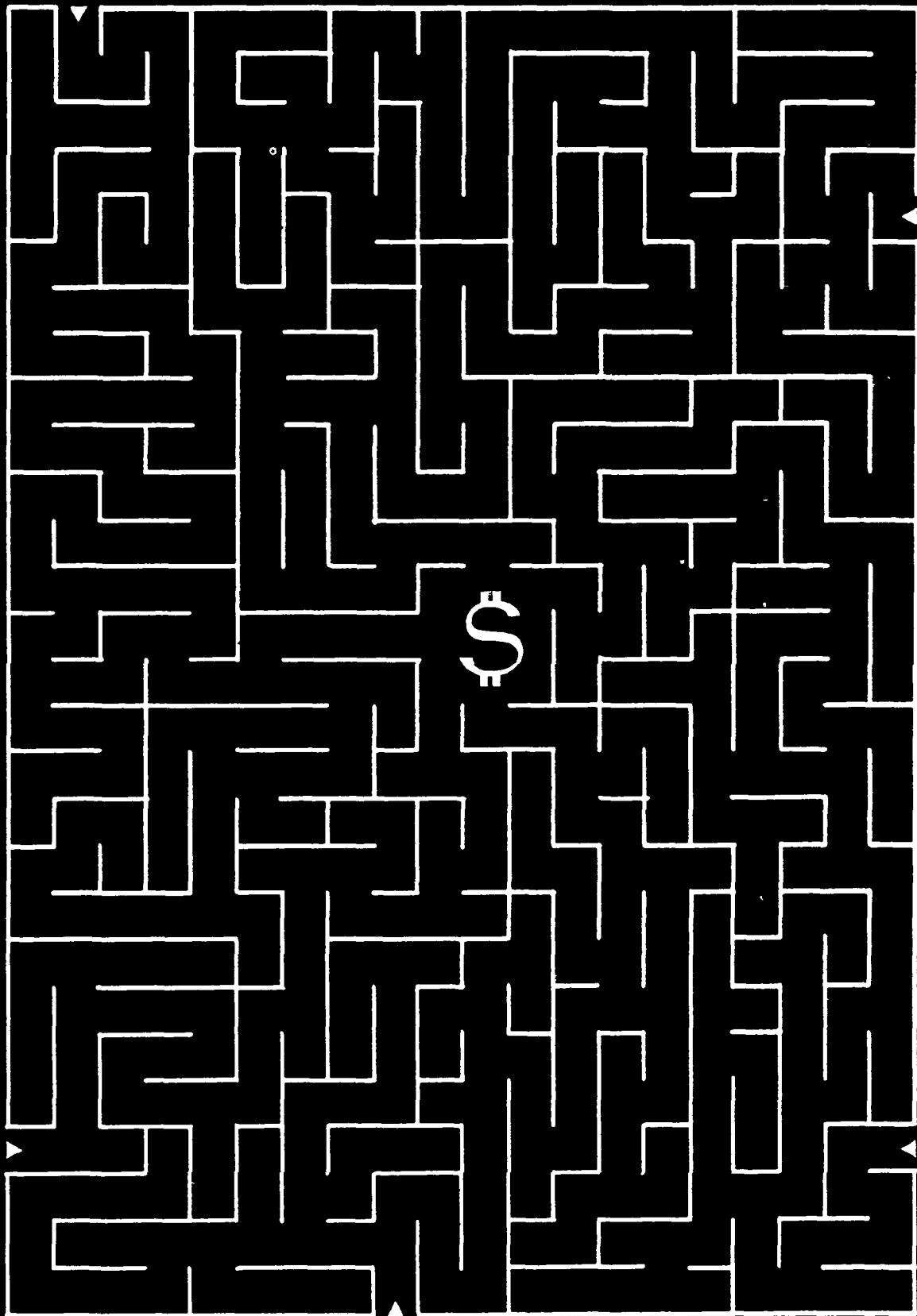


SCHOLASTIC

Notre Dame / February 21, 1969

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

PUBLIC RELATIONS and DEVELOPMENT

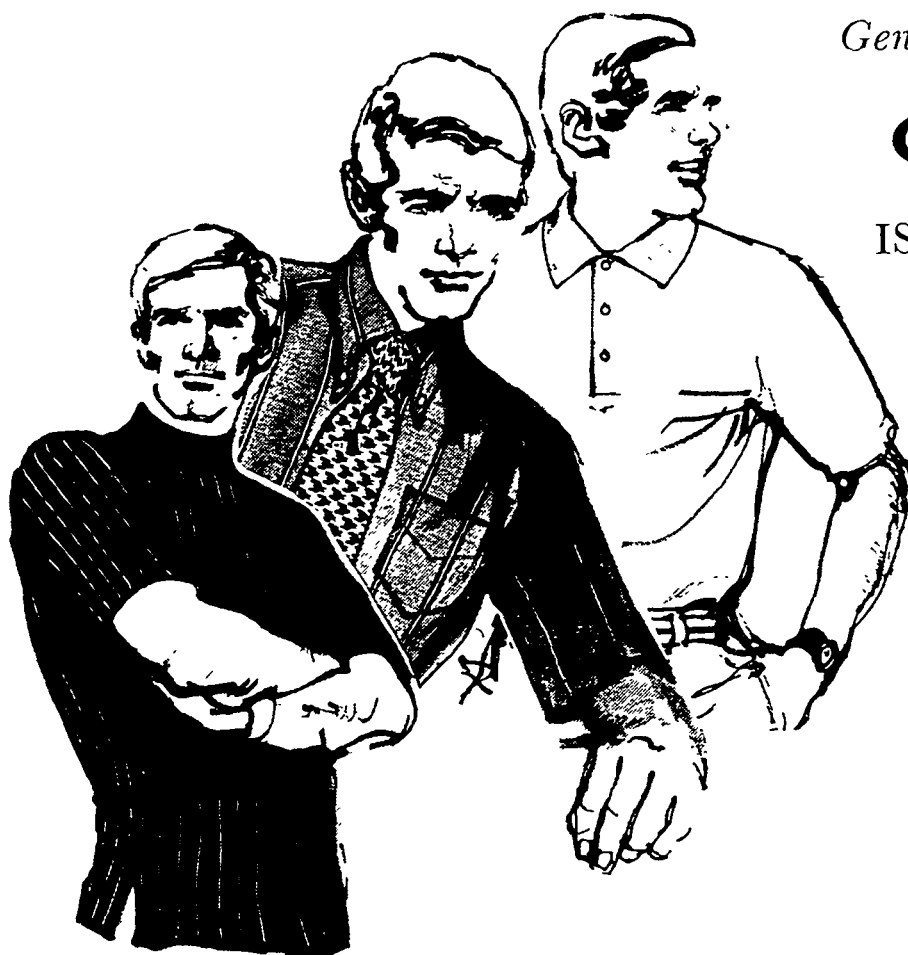


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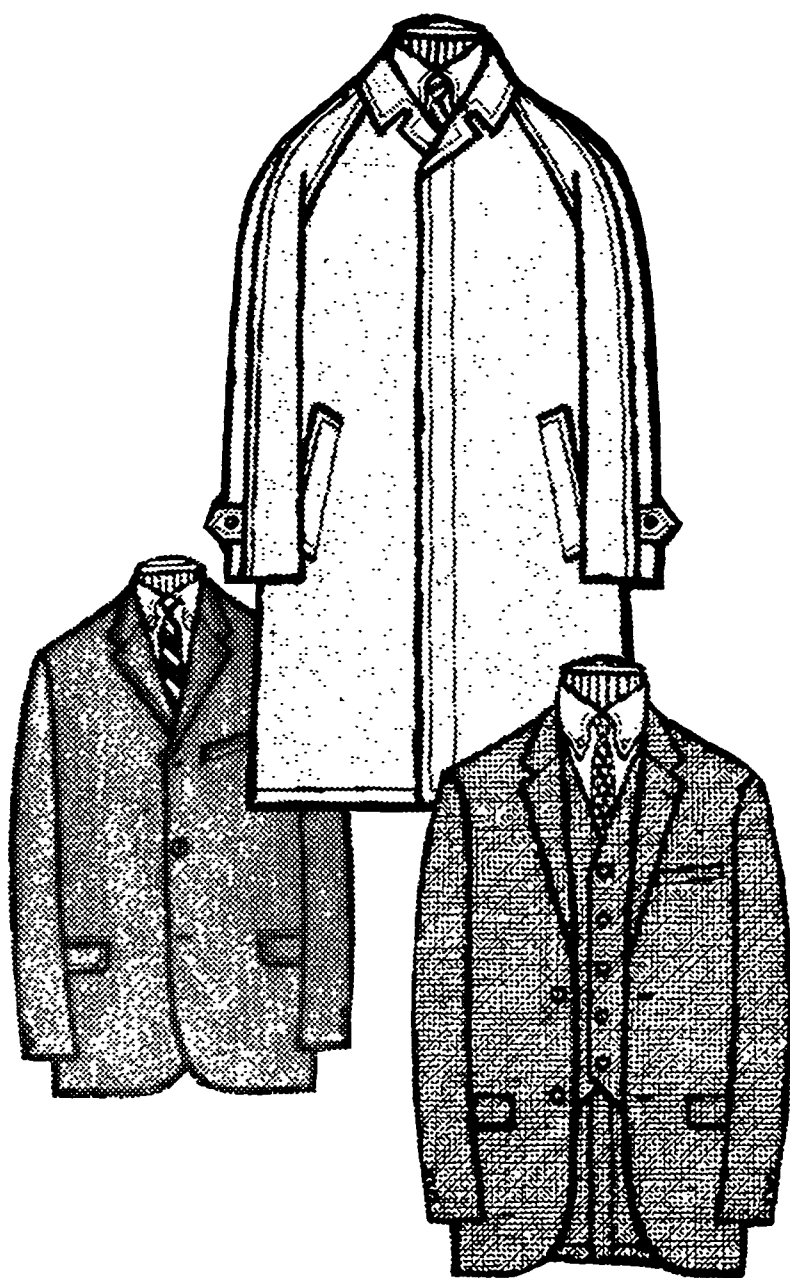
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SCHOLASTIC

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on other campuses

THE Penn State *Daily Collegian* has decided to go into the polling business. With the recent announcement of the pending retirement of University President Eric Walker, the newspaper decided to poll the president's natural constituency — the student body — as to its preference.

Milton J. Shapp, who lost to Raymond Shafer for the governor's mansion two years ago, finished first in the poll, far outdistancing the rest of the suggested nominees by receiving 256 votes. Governor Shafer's predecessor, William Scranton, was next with 81 votes. Neither Shapp nor Scranton is a candidate for the office, however. The leading vote getter among announced candidates was University Vice-President for Student Affairs Charles L. Lewis, who captured 39 votes. Others receiving votes included the chairmen of the campus chapters of SDS and YAF (27 and 24, respectively), former Senator Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania (6), Clark Kerr, the former president of the University of California (5), Roosevelt Grier, former defensive tackle with the New York Giants and Los Angeles Rams, recording artist, friend of Robert Kennedy and delegate from California to last summer's Democratic Convention (5), S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San Francisco State (4),

George Corley Wallace — enough said — (4), Pat Paulsen, candidate for president nominated by the STAG (straight talking American government) party (4), Dick Gregory (3), Gene McCarthy (3), Hubert Humphrey (3), Ronald Reagan (2), and Norman Mailer (2).

THE NSA and the ACLU have joined forces in attacking a four-page questionnaire distributed to college freshmen last fall.

The questionnaire, a detailed set of inquiries on home life, interests, activities and habits, was an attempt to correlate a student's attitudes on campus protest with his high-school grades, study habits, and other elements of his background.

The NSA and ACLU spokesmen who studied the questionnaire protested to the American Council of Education that the form did not provide adequate safeguards for the students completing it against "improper disclosures of information and use of the questionnaire by unauthorized persons."

Specifically, according to NSA President Bob Powell, there is no guarantee that the information given via the questionnaire will not be seen by school officials and used against a student. According to the ACLU, requiring a school's president to sign statements that the data will not be abused, "is

not enough."

NSA also objects to the use of the student's social security number as a code number — since it is easily identifiable to government agents and others — and also that there is no statement telling students that they are not required to fill it out.

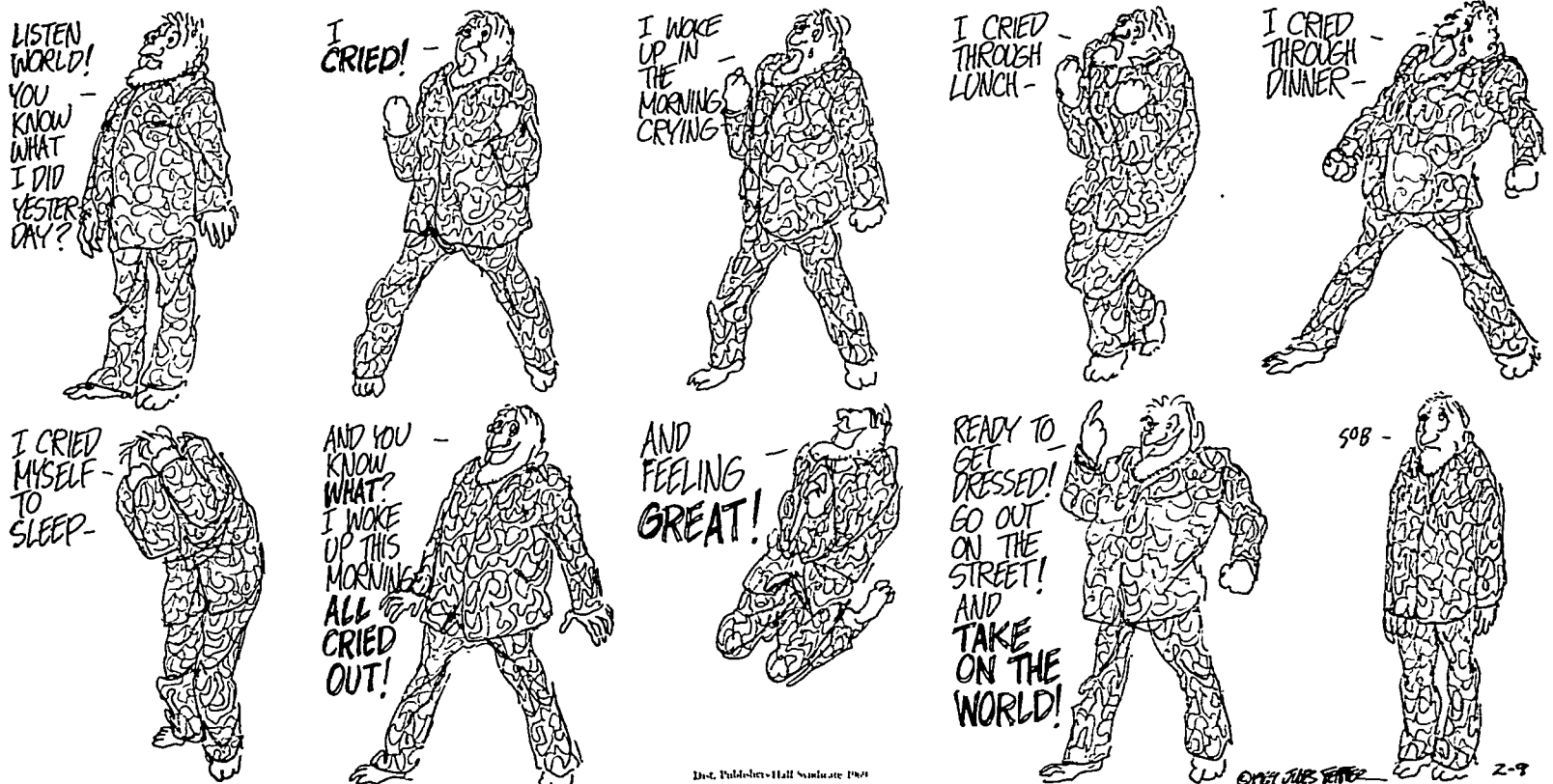
PRINCETON has plans to go co-ed, but hasn't said when. A junior from Queens decided that imitation of Yale might be continued, this time by the students rather than the administration.

So, Meir Z. Ribalow organized a coeducation week. The program is based on a similar venture at Yale last fall. A few days after Yale tried it — without the incidents which the populace of New Haven anticipated — the administration announced that women will be admitted as undergraduates next fall. Princeton's administration has yet to set a definite date for coeducation.

The week of normal life was well received by both faculty and students, and was completed without incident. The *Daily Princetonian* commented, however, that it felt the experiment would not be very successful in influencing the administration, fearing that it would be viewed as "little more than a glorified college weekend."

—Steve Novak

feiffer



Dist. Publishers-Hall Syndicate 1969

Unexpected Clarity

This week the *Scholastic* takes a long look at the projection of the University's public image. Public relations at Notre Dame is an endeavor of many organizations both directly and indirectly. The Alumni Association, for instance, exists primarily to inform the alumni of what is taking place on the campus. The Admissions Office engages in a large scale recruitment drive to interest talented high school seniors in Notre Dame. Sports Information cultivates the athletic image of the University even as elsewhere attempts are made to emphasize Notre Dame in the academic sphere.

The public relations operation at this University does not deserve to be scorned as promoting artificiality. The Admissions Office is striving to reach inner city black youths and persuade them to enroll at Notre Dame. The *Alumnus* has dared to publicize peace demonstrations to a readership some of whom look under the bed for Reds every night. All in all, the University tends to be remarkably frank in openly

discussing and analyzing the overall problems of Notre Dame.

Even as we praise certain aspects of the public relations endeavors, though, we must also gaze at their end objective. One goal brings all of these diverse operations together—fund raising. This University may look to the outside world for ideas, but it also cultivates the outside world for the funds it needs to expand. Notre Dame is frank in the sense that it feels men will contribute if they know the full story. When the truth is something which will hurt the ultimate public relations goal, though, the University's media tend to devote themselves more to what is face-saving than what has really happened. However, all in all, the publicity operation here tends to promote an understanding of reality rather than perpetuate an image long dead. Certainly there is a monetary purpose to it all, but no one can detract from the quality of much of the effort.

—Joel Connelly

Come, Let Us Reason Together?

"A university-wide discussion of protest in an open society is appropriate and necessary. Presently, however, the language of President Hesburgh and the Student Life Council carries with it the threat of reaction and retribution. Vague talk about future suspensions is pointlessly repressive without a simultaneous debate on the meaning of 'rights' in the University and its 'normal functions.' "

The passage quoted above was from a statement made by various faculty members after Fr. Hesburgh issued the first of his letters on the subject of the Dow demonstration of last November. It is indeed a lamentable reflection on the mentality current at Notre Dame that the debate on what the University should be has been completely neglected in favor of a very superficial discussion of how and when to repress.

We do not assess the blame for this to Fr. Hesburgh alone although his letters have done much to cloud the issues and to create the incipient hysteria demonstrated in such language as "there is no saying who will be tyrannized next" (Fr. Hesburgh's first letter); "anarchy and mob tyranny" (his second letter); and "totalitarian tactics" (SLC statement). Almost every group which has been moved to deliver itself on the subject of demonstrations has stressed the necessity for disciplinary action against the disruptive while wholly ignoring the larger and more important issue of the University's obligation to provide for the moral and cultural education of its students beyond the regular curriculum. All the augustly entitled senates, committees and councils of this University, with the sole exception of the Student Senate, have

done nothing to establish debate on the substantive issues mentioned in the faculty statement.

This is not to say that Fr. Hesburgh and those whom his letter quotes are incorrect in insisting upon order as a necessary pre-condition for the work of the University. Those who avow perpetual revolution as an eschatological principle, or who demand absolute freedom from all restraint, would find the immanence of anarchy tedious at best. This is common sense.

However, the tension between the order necessary for society among men and the subversive activities of those who "obey a higher law" is a very old and complex one. And for the University to insist on order while refusing to look at the arguments of those who disrupt order is for the University to become the Athenian rabble holding out the cup of hemlock.

Finally, the actions of Fr. Hesburgh are to be criticised for the method he used to enact his legislation. There is no question but that the whole matter should have been handled by the SLC. Hesburgh's action in not going to them can be explained, but not excused, by the excessive lethargy of that organization. Weekly this exulted group performs with solemn ritual the ceremony of doing nothing. However, a little initiative from the President's office might have spurred them into action. This approach should have been tried, for this body was established for this very purpose, to legislate, and *not* to advise on matters which relate to the student's non-academic life.

—Thomas Payne

ND / news and notes

Revolt in the Graduate School

DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE GRADUATE students has led to a spate of organizational activity whose implications may be serious. Mr. Dennis Moran, chairman of an *ad hoc* graduate constitutional committee, informed the SCHOLASTIC of abortive attempts to form a viable graduate union through the action of Student Government. Petitions and lists of grievances were drawn up during the summer at the prompting of Fr. Walsh and others and were submitted to the Administration. Committees were formed, and a constitution was drafted. However, the petitioners were informed by Student Body President Richard Rossie that their proposals had been rejected. Much of the hope for the union was centered upon securing the facilities of the old faculty club as a base of operations; but the Administration turned that building over to the alumni and seniors seemingly without regard for graduate needs.

Much discontent, even bitterness in some quarters, has characterized the recent dialogue of our 1500 graduate students, many of whom feel that the University has failed to rec-

ognize their economic, social and educational needs. Impressions have been voiced that Notre Dame has not yet matured enough to support and maintain a graduate school of high quality, and that the Administration is blind to the fact that the graduate school really exists.

The failure of rapport between the grads and the University centers primarily around a lack of representation in student affairs, economic considerations and absence of social unity.

Graduate students have no voice in the Student Life Council, Student Government, or Student Union. According to a spokesman for the discontented, many postgraduates are teaching assistants who handle two full-time courses for an annual salary of \$2,100. They are quick to point out that this does not constitute a living wage, especially in light of the fact that many, though not all, other universities pay two and three times as much. They are not given the 10% bookstore discount which other faculty, administrative, domestic and maintenance personnel receive. This policy, plus the need to circumvent high bookstore mark-

ups, led to the formation last March of a successful but limited book co-op by graduate theology students. In the area of pay scales some feel that teaching and academic experience should form the salary basis, replacing the present flat rates. Further research reveals that grads pay student government fees which do not benefit them, and some speculation has centered around the possibility of a refund to the students.

The crusade for a working union has been somewhat blunted by the loss of the faculty club; and in many sectors discouragement or what Moran calls "a single-minded endeavor just to get out" on the part of many grads has kept the organization at a grass-roots level.

The purposes of the Union, as outlined in the preliminary draft of the constitution, are chiefly to provide representation, excellence of education, unity, sensitivity, activity, and the "highest possible quality in the lives of graduate students." Moran pointed out that attempts to secure such reforms have been made in good faith, but that the Administration has so far lied in making promises to meet the situation.

\$1,000 . . . but for you \$999



LAST WEEK, BILL WADE of the Student Union, Lou Lanwermyer of the Social Commission, Pat Dowdall and Richard Rossie met with Fr. Edmund Joyce, Executive Vice-President, and Mr. John Plouff to discuss student use and rental of the Athletic and Convocation Center. Mr. Plouff, Managing Director of the Convo, wanted the A&CC to get \$1000 rental fee and 50% of the profits of each group that performs at the Convo, but it would pay all group expenses.

At the meeting, expenses seemed the key issue. Fr. Joyce accused the students of being "greedy" and said they should give the money they earn in profit back to intramurals and sports.

The real issue at question is whether the Convo was built to benefit the entire university community or make a profit for itself. A rental fee of \$1000 may severely limit the number of groups which can perform at the Center. If top-name groups are billed, the students pay the rental

fee and fork over 50% of all profits. In billing groups of lesser fame, the possibility of a loss is greatly increased, the profit margin is cut down and the rental fee must be paid, so these groups may be eliminated.

Eliminating the groups that aren't top performers means that the students receive less entertainment. At this point, the students have everything to lose and very little to gain, while the Convo is assured of a profit on every billing. Even in billing top groups, the students may incur a loss. With this in mind, Fr. Joyce and Mr. Plouff offered the concession of a refund on the rental fee at the end of the year if the students incurred a loss on any performance.

Unsatisfied with an agreement that leaves the students always subject to the possibility of financial loss, Rossie remarked: "The basic feeling one derives from any dealings with Fr. Joyce, is that he doesn't like students."

— J. P.

South Bend Community Relations Group

BECAUSE OF THE RECENT CLAMOR over the events of the Pornography and Censorship Conference, the absence of any real communication between Notre Dame students and the people of South Bend has been made painfully clear. The solution to this very complicated and very old problem, according to Pete Kelly, former chairman of the Action Student Party, is the creation of two organizations: the first being an interuniversity council consisting of representatives from all the colleges in the area (I.U., Bethel, Saint Mary's, Notre Dame, etc.) to work with business, labor and civic authorities of South Bend. The second, an intra-Notre Dame organization to handle problems particular to Notre Dame students.

There have been a variety of Notre Dame organizations with contacts with the South Bend community. Paradigm examples of this are the Neighborhood Study Help group and the now defunct Big Brother Program. However, overall contacts with the South Bend leaders are lacking. Kelly hopes to establish an organization "which would be able to coordinate Notre Dame's involvement in the community." Kelly points to the cooperation between students and townspeople during the Kennedy, McCarthy, Brademas and Bayh campaigns as a disproof of the myth that Notre Dame students are resented by South Benders.

Kelly's activities in organizing area students may have implications for state politics as well. The Indiana state party system is one of the most vicious, old-time patronage systems in the nation, and its many faults have caused a group of young Turks in this county to organize to overthrow the regime of Ideal Baldoni, chairman of the county's Democratic Party. The movement hopes to use youthful volunteers to overthrow South Bend's Old Regime in much the same way that the McCarthy campaign used them to overthrow Lyndon Johnson. In this aspect of the politicking, Kelly's student organization could be useful. The degree of success with which the insurgency has met is illustrated by the fact that Gordon Sanangelo, state party chairman, is extending feelers north in an effort to make a separate peace with the rebels.

— M. F.

In the Beginning



At the turn of the century American pop music began to flavor the rudiments of modern jazz with the seasoning of Negro blues and ragtime. The following excerpts is from a 1900 edition of the SCHOLASTIC; and it shows conclusively that the Notre Dame man has always been reluctant to succumb to the tides of popularity.

"WHAT AN ENORMOUS AMOUNT of actual trash is published these days under the name of Popular Music! The country is at present overrun with this worthless composition. It has almost vitiated our taste for what is higher and nobler in our music. Under its influence our senses, manifestly, have become reconciled to its inharmony, and we prolong its existence by our approval of it.

"Strictly speaking, we Americans are not educated musically, and while man by the gift of God naturally strives for his betterment, his progress may be slow on account of the crudity of his surroundings. Unfortunately, our advancement in music has now been retarded by the invasion of popular music. When the old father asks his daughter to play for the entertainment of his guests, she rattles off a 'two-step' or perhaps sings for them the latest 'coon-song,' an undefined species of latter-day musical creation.

"As a result of the popular approval of this class of music, a still lower form of composition has lately made its ungraceful bow. It is technically called the 'coon-song.' I ask pardon for introducing the ungainly term into this paper; but were I to attempt to conform strictly to the requirements of 'literary distinction,' I fear it would be difficult to convey my exact meanings. The 'coon-song,' for better or worse, has supplanted the sickly, sentimental ballad that lasted until Mr. Harris' fruitful machine gave out and other authors had written all they could think about 'Mother.' It is a reverse of the sentimental song in one respect, although its mission is equally worthless. Men that would not hesitate to relieve a poor beggar-woman of her pocketbook would shed great tears when a strained emotional voice would tell them about old mother's silken locks, or pathetically render a new version of 'Father, Come Home Tonight.'

"One reason for the widespread favor of the 'coon-song' and which shows the unexalted standard of popular taste, is the 'rag-time.' Any words at all, whether they be found between the covers of a dictionary or not, are allowable in a 'coon-song.' It is not even necessary to rime them, as "My coal black lady, she is my baby," etc., and to put any meaning in the words would, from all appearances, be an offense against the requirements of popular 'coon-song' composition, and the product of an author at all scrupulous in this regard, might be pitilessly rejected after a short, unsuccessful life.

"In a recently published 'coon-song' appear, among other equally delicate and edifying lines, the words, 'Go broke she's a sweet potater; she's a red-hot radiator; she's the warmest baby in the bunch.' What has woman, regardless of her complexion, ever done to merit comparison to a sweet 'potater' or a radiator, — a red-hot radiator at that? Wonderful, indeed, must be the imagination that can summon these glorious similes. Thus it goes, while the true genius, who works in accordance with the highest ideals of the art, who strives to bring forth the value of music as an educational factor, in poverty lingers awhile, and then dies."

SMC / the week in review

SBP Previews

WITH ELECTION DAY for Saint Mary's Student Body President and Student Body Vice-President just weeks away, the political situation is far less congealed than at Notre Dame where the campaign is much more imminent. There are essentially two reasons why things have gone so slowly at SMC. First of all, the controversy over the dismissed faculty members has taken up much of the time of student government officials and other student leaders. Secondly, the psychological environment of the College does not permit feminine politicians to be as aggressive as their counterparts across U.S. 31.

Even though the situation is fluid and uncertain, at least three candidates have emerged for the presidential and vice-presidential offices. Barbara Curtin is probably the leading candidate as things now stand. Miss Curtin is Student Body Secretary and a member of the Executive Board.



Barb Curtin

Estimates of Miss Curtin's chances, should she decide to run, vary. When contacted by SCHOLASTIC reporters, she indicated that she imagined that she would be supported by the present SMC student administration, but stressed that very little had been said one way or the other about it. As one outgoing senior said, "She has a keen ability to perceive the heart of problems without the usual feminine hang-ups, and she would make a good president."

Another person bruited as a



Sue Turnbull

possible SBP candidate is Beth Driscoll who at present holds no office in student government although she was a member of the Legislature during the preceding two years. She is probably the most conservative of the three at present in the political fore, but her conservatism is probably a matter of caution rather than conviction. Miss Driscoll knows the structures of student government inside out and was the originator of the movement to restructure that organization through the introduc-

Pass-Fail

OUT OF THE FIVE REQUIRED freshman courses of philosophy, English, math, history, and language there were none on a pass-fail basis at the beginning of the first semester. By second semester, Miss Dougherty of the SMC English department announced that the required English course for freshmen was being put on a pass-fail basis. This move came from within the department itself and is presently the only freshman requirement which has been put on such a basis.

A subdivision of the Academic Commission has been formed to study the existing situation and attempt to change it. Sheila Cronin, who is in charge of the Freshman Curriculum Study, discusses some of the proposals which are under consideration: "What we would like to see happen is that incoming freshmen be allowed to select one of their five requirements and take it on a pass-fail basis. What this would amount to is that all courses would be offered on this basis, but each individual would be allowed to select the one she wanted.

"There has been some discussion among freshmen about the assign-



ment of English as a pass-fail course, because although their average cannot be hurt by their grade, it cannot be helped either. If pass-fail courses are non-arbitrarily decided, then some students will be deprived of a helping influence. We are working on this problem for next year's freshmen.

"Another aspect under consideration by the Freshman Curriculum Study is diversity in the required courses. The problem which many freshmen face is that a large number of them come from high schools with very good college-preparatory English departments. English here is repetitious. I'd like to see the English department come up with something new. We are presently talking with all the department

chairmen about getting more variety in their requirements.

"The math department has expanded this semester by offering a choice of five courses, rather than the one basic math course it offered first semester. Next year the history department will diversify by offering a study of world civilization in addition to the present course in Western civilization.

"There has been some debate over theology requirements, too. Right now, freshmen are not allowed to take theology as a requirement but as an elective. The course that they are taking is not an easy one; it is good, and it makes them think. They do not understand why they can't use it as their requirement. . . I don't either."

The opinion of the current freshmen plays an influential role in all of these considerations. "We sent out a questionnaire to all freshmen a couple of months ago, concerning requirements and pass-fail courses but I don't think they understood exactly what we wanted. So, we are planning on distributing another questionnaire around Easter time. This one will leave more room for student suggestions and opinions.

"There are a lot of things that have to be taken into consideration,

tion of a student services commission.

Driscoli's chances appear dim for the number one spot. She is not a run of the mill female personality-wise, and she evokes little mass appeal. The only way that she could make it would be with the strong support of present student leaders. She may receive heavy support from this area if she runs for vice-president. Miss Driscoll probably realizes this, and has virtually opted out for president. However, she told SCHOLASTIC reporters that she definitely was considering.

Lastly, Sue Turnbull of the Campus Judicial Board is being considered for Student Body President. Miss Turnbull emphasizes that she is only considering running and has no definite plans.

Turnbull is very active in areas of academics and academic reforms. She is a member of the Student-Faculty Committee to Study the Aims and Purposes of the University, a body on which Fr. McGrath puts much emphasis. According to one Saint Mary's student, "Sue is really intelligent. She's really too smart for Saint Mary's."

—T. P.

though, in adopting requirements or even electives on a pass-fail basis. We can't just consider Saint Mary's opinions, but we have to take into account how other schools will accept transfer credits of pass-fail courses, and whether or not this type of credit is acceptable to most graduate schools. We are writing letters to colleges and universities around the country now. It is ideal, but many ideal things never come about."

—M. E. S.

PR at SMC

"TOO MANY GIRLS in and around the South Bend area think of Saint Mary's as just a boarding school." This is one of the attitudes which the newly developed SMC Speakers' Bureau was formed to help change, according to student chairman Pat Corn.

"The Speakers' Bureau, a subdivision of the Student Development Commission, has been started for the purpose of going out to high schools, both locally and around the country, and talking to students who have ex-

Where Have All the Flowers Gone?

SUZANNE SMITHER CAME TO St. Mary's from Washington society and took half of St. Mary's back with her to her coming out during the Christmas of 1966. She passed her sophomore year in Angers and provincial France is still shaken by her grasp of the language; some say she would have surprised Balzac.

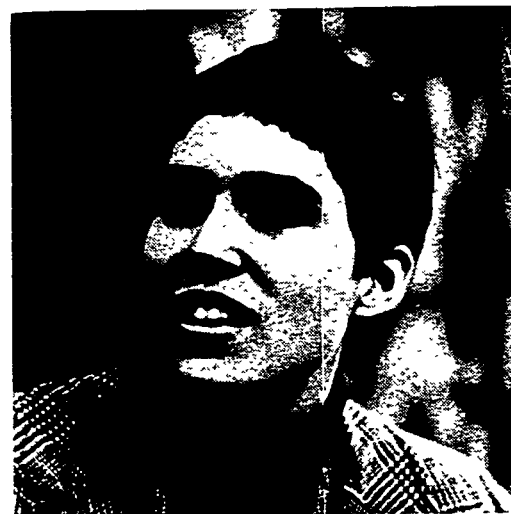
What used to save Suzanne from getting into trouble was not her enormous intellectual capacity, but her curiously girlish, at times even mischievous, innocence which was so unexpected in this complicated and difficult person. What finally convinced even those she antagonized was that she never meant any harm. To her, provocation, being provoked no less than provoking, was essentially a means of bringing out in the open the real and relevant conflicts we are careful to stifle in polite society. Her life, at least when I knew her, had the quality of Hart Crane's or even Keats', the perpetual struggle against everything she is. Suzanne Smither is in Washington, writing a novel. At once a *roman à clef*, a se-

quence novel, a *bildungsroman*, and most of all, a straining. —M. O.

ONE OF THE MOST FAMILIAR faces at St. Mary's over the last few years now graces the campus of Columbia University. Mary Perrone, ex-SMC Academic Commissioner, who dedicated body and soul to the McCarthy campaign and hence failed to graduate last June, is completing her education at the trouble-wracked Manhattan campus.

Perrone worked as youth director of Indiana Citizens for McCarthy through the Democratic National Convention in August. After Clean Gene was taken to the cleaners she declined the opportunity of working on the campaign of Indianapolis Congressman Andrew Jacobs and instead labored for New York Senatorial hopeful Paul O'Dwyer. Perrone was joined in this enterprise by Margaret Piton, another prominent St. Mary's student. Miss Piton is now at Johns Hopkins University engaged in graduate study.

—J. C.



pressed some interest in attending Saint Mary's. There are thirty-five members of the Speakers' Bureau, chosen by application and interview out of over one hundred and fifty applicants." The philosophy behind the Speakers' Bureau is to let present students describe Saint Mary's to prospective students. This is as opposed to the usual procedure followed in most colleges and universities of using alumnae as recruiting agents. The problem involved in using alumnae is that many of them have lost touch with current school developments.

"We want to draw more day students by telling them what Saint Mary's is really about. With so many changes going on in the school, we feel that students who are attending

SMC now can describe what is going on here better. We are losing the whole purpose of a college in the community; right now we just exist on the outskirts of the town — we aren't really *aware* of the South Bend community," says Corn.

"More day students would help to make this goal a reality. We have about two hundred and fifty day students at present, and we would like to have a lot more. I don't think that we will run into the problem of getting stereotyped students, either. Even the large groups of students we have from specific areas, like Chicago, are very different because they come from different backgrounds. I think that this will hold true for students from the local areas, too."

—M. E. S.

The Name of the Game . . .

Public Relations

by Joel Connelly & Thomas Payne

Admissions Office



IF ONE feeling was encountered in interviewing public relations officers of the University it was a reluctance to be tagged with the title "publicity agent." "We like to think of ourselves as developers, not p.r. men" was one comment heard. One office, however, tends to be quite blunt about the extent of its public relations effort—the Office of Admissions. As Admissions Director Brother Raphael Wilson, C.S.C. states, "We like to look at our office in a public relations sense."

Brother Wilson's stress is understandable in view of the major functions of his office. Admissions is not simply a musty place where thousands of application forms are sifted in order to choose the lucky few boys who will be permitted to come to Notre Dame. Rather, the office conducts a major program of recruitment

directed at increasing minority and non-Catholic enrollment as well as bringing more students to Notre Dame from the South and Far West.

The recruiting effort is conducted largely through the alumni clubs and stresses personal contact. Brother Wilson has abolished alumni interviews as a means for selecting students, but has substituted a plan whereby clubs establish recruiting committees and Notre Dame Information Nights. The recruiting committees, according to Brother Wilson, should establish close contact with high school counselors. Their main task is interesting students in Notre Dame who would not otherwise apply to the University. A target of one black student and one non-Catholic student has been set for each of the committees. Information nights, which are not to be confused with gala fund raising dinners, are to bring outstanding high school students into contact with Admissions Office representatives.

The efforts of the alumni clubs cannot be fully judged as of yet. Brother Wilson only proposed the new plan to the Alumni Senate last May. However, according to Student Government Human Affairs Commissioner Ted Jones, only 88 of 160 clubs in the United States had established recruiting committees by early December. Added to this, some confusion has arisen as to methods of recruitment. Jones recounts from a number of visits to cities, "They are most worried about the question 'How do you recruit a black student?' There seems to be no real awareness now as to how to bridge the cultural gap to make contact with students in the inner city." Of course, committees have scored spectacular successes in a number of cities. Brother Wilson points to the Columbus, Ohio Alumni Club, which is paying the application fee for black students interested in Notre Dame. Already ten forms have been received from black high school students in the Columbus area. The town of Mansfield, Ohio, has but 17 alumni. How-

ever, the recruiting committee in the town has thusfar inspired seven applications, four from non-Catholic students.

Admissions Office efforts do not stop with alumni committees or Notre Dame Information Nights. Students who have applied to Notre Dame are encouraged to visit the campus. Two programs a week are held for interested high school students, consisting of a talk by Brother Wilson, a give-and take interview, and a student-conducted tour of the campus. As Brother Wilson explains, "Our whole philosophy is to make sure they are acquainted with the facilities, attitudes, and concepts on this campus."

Needless to say, the Admissions Office has an enormous mailing list. The 1968 Notre Dame freshman class alone comes from 900 different high schools. Bulletins are sent out to counselors, as well as copies of *Insight* when requested. However, the greatest stress is placed on personal contact. According to Brother Wilson, 60% of all Notre Dame students are here due to contact with students or alumni. This statistic has encouraged Admissions to make use of students as well as alumni in recruiting. Students are working in the Admissions Office now, and recently two black students were sent to speak with Chicago Club alumni on recruitment. Brother Wilson has encouraged the development of a Student Committee on Admissions, spawned by earlier student involvements such as the Committee on Negro Enrollment and later the Committee on Minority Enrollment.

The Admissions Office is indeed engaged in a major public relations effort. Brother Wilson is striving to establish effective procedures for broadening and diversifying the University. The admissions effort tends to be more low-key and more personal than other publicity efforts at Notre Dame. As to the successes and failures of the Admissions Office with the new program, it is too early to tell. At the moment, according to Human Affairs Commissioner Jones, "The structures are there. The problem now is implementation." □



Previous page, Brother Wilson.

Above, Fr. Joyce with Martin Luther King Scholarship donors and recipients.

Above right, James Cooney.

Alumni Clubs



THE NOTRE DAME ALUMNI ASSOCIATION is without doubt an impressive organization. At present the Association has 43,000 members, with 176 alumni clubs in existence. It has a newly reorganized Board of Directors soon to be expanded to fifteen members. An Alumni Senate, organized in 1967, has brought representatives from clubs throughout the nation to the campus the last two springs to discuss what is taking place at the University.

The alumni are a potent force at Notre Dame. While a majority are young (60 percent of all Notre Dame alumni have graduated within the last twenty years), graduates of Our Lady's University have been a mainstay of Notre Dame's three major fund raising drives since 1960. In the current SUMMA campaign, the average contribution coming from an alumnus has been almost \$800. Alumni have taken the lead in the University's ambitious attempt to raise \$52 million, with dinners being held throughout the nation to hear speakers and solicit support.

The influence of Notre Dame alumni extends beyond the purely financial realm, however. At present alumni clubs are undertaking an ambitious program of providing information to high school counsellors about Notre Dame and assisting in the recruitment of non-Catholic and black students. In the past the Alumni Association has been responsible for the University's endowment program, for the creation of the Placement Office, and for the entry of the University into the development business with the Notre Dame Foundation.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION is organized on the basis of a Board of Directors. Under a system which went into effect in January of this year five members of the Board are elected by a general vote annually for three-year terms. Alumni may be nominated by any Association member, although nomination forms are sent only to club presidents, class secretaries, members of the Alumni Senate, and former Board members. The Association does not practice direct democracy, however, as two committees of the Board reduce the long list of nominees to only ten. Biographies of the men are sent out to Association members who proceed to vote.

The officers of the Alumni Association are elected by the Board from its senior members. One member in the third year of his term becomes president, with the other four assuming the roles of vice presidents. An executive secretary of the Association exists to execute the policy and programs as determined by the Board.

Understandably the Board system has inspired a good deal of dissatisfaction, dissatisfaction mainly inspired by rank and file removal from and lack of awareness of what is taking place at the University. Such feelings prompted recent creation of the Alumni Senate. The Senate exists as a means of two-way communication between the University and alumni. Two hundred and seven men, selected on a basis of the relative size of clubs throughout the country, have the privilege of coming to the campus once a year for a 2½-day run-through on what is going on at Notre Dame.

Having seen the outfit's structure, one question immediately comes to mind. What does it do? With the creation of the Alumni Senate, it has become fashionable to speak of the alumni as a "fourth force." Former Alumni Association President Ambrose F. "Bud" Dudley explains "The alumni at Notre Dame play a vital role. The alumni are one of four segments of the Notre Dame community. Numerically we're the strongest. We are potentially a great force in University af-

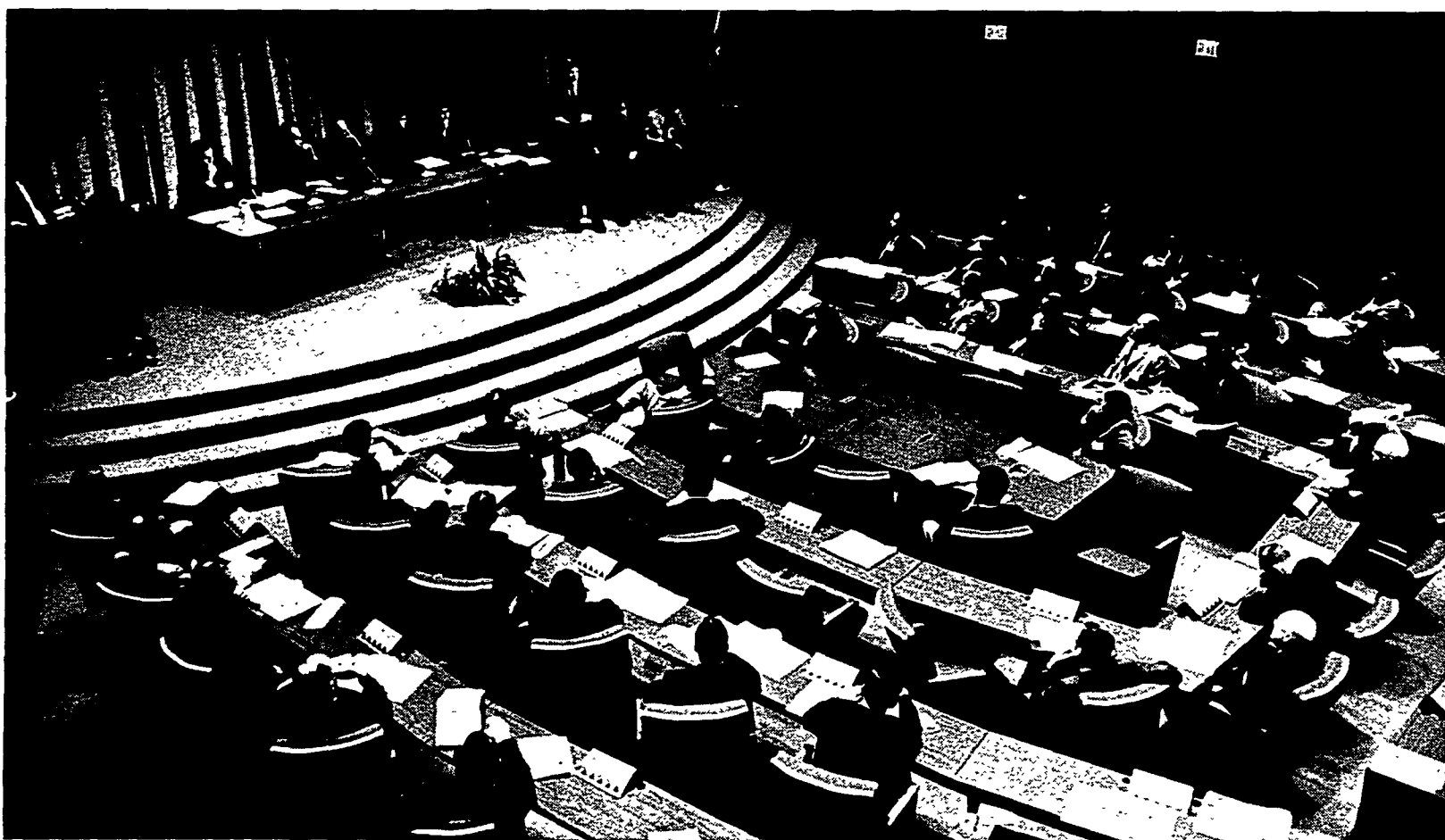
fairs. We can be such a force by being interested in what's going on and by maximum expression of opinion especially through the Alumni Senate."

CHIEF ALUMNI ACTIVITIES have been outlined earlier, namely fund raising and assistance in recruitment. Alumni Clubs are also constantly engaged in efforts to stay abreast of what is going on at the University. The efforts are highlighted in Universal Notre Dame Nights in which individual clubs host a speaker from the campus at a dinner meeting. Also on tap at the present time is a program of increased exposure of alumni to members of the student body. Association Executive Secretary James D. Cooney last May allowed Student Government Public Relations Commissioner Denny Clark to select a group of 15 students to travel throughout the country speaking to clubs.

What sort of influence and voice do the alumni have in the affairs of the University? Without doubt they are called upon to contribute a great deal to the sustenance of Notre Dame. Challenge I, Challenge II, and SUMMA have made great contributions to furthering Notre Dame as an academic institution. Thus in a sense ND survives due to those who have gone before us here. The major influence of Notre Dame alumni is in permitting the University not only to expand but to operate at all.

As to the voice of the alumni, the picture is less clear and less positive. The University is assuming the major task of keeping alumni informed of events on the campus. The tone used can be summed up in the statement, "We have our troubles and our growing pains, but many things are happening at Notre Dame and the vast majority of them are good."

Alumni reactions vary. Executive Secretary Cooney explains optimistically, "For many of the men who have been away for many years our efforts have produced a traumatic experience at first but a real understanding and communication has developed." How-



ever, if the Alumni Senate session of last May is any indication, Cooney is stretching things a bit. Student Body President Richard Rossie was subjected to continual questioning as to Notre Dame's status as a Catholic university as well as student religious practice. Rossie was asked at one point "If a boy is active in social work in the ghetto and has a deep involvement in social action but doesn't go to Mass is he not in violation of Church law and committing a mortal sin?" University Chaplain Fr. Joseph Fey, undergoing questioning on the same issue, was asked if an account of communion hosts distributed on a given Sunday might not be an accurate way of gauging Mass attendance.

Students venturing into the field have met with a favorable reception from alumni, but doubts are expressed as to lasting effect. Human Affairs Coordinator Ted Jones, who has spoken with alumni in six cities, comments "Overall they have been pretty receptive and we are off to a good start, but there is a problem of communication. Our visits are a temporary thing. You visit a city and you're there for a day. You talk to them for eight hours, but then they go back to their upper middle class suburbia. They seem to be committed to 'progressive' change at Notre Dame, but they are also firmly entrenched in the status quo. They're all upper middle class white Catholic men. They have the upper middle class ethic of going through the system. For example, I had trouble explaining the demonstration at the Georgia Tech game."

Examples of uninformed and biased alumni opinion can be cited endlessly. The issue, though, is whether such opinions point to a definite expressed negative feeling on the part of Alumni Association members. To be sure the *Alumnus* receives its share of "What the hell is going on at Notre Dame?" letters, but campus events are viewed with approval or tolerance by a considerable portion of the alumni. For every letter the *Alumnus* gets critical of events, another letter is received praising the progress which is being achieved. As to feelings about students, Dr. Thomas P. Carney, a former Association President, struck an eloquent upbeat note in an *Alumnus* editorial of a year ago. Carney, a 1937 graduate, said in part: "Again, I can only say that the present students know the same God that we knew, that they know him in a different and, I think, better way. They are willing and anxious to do something about their beliefs. As I indicated above, I think they know the same country that we knew, but also they know it in a different and a better way, and are doing better things for it . . . I am not sure we can ever understand the students that come after us, nor do I think it is completely necessary that we understand them. But this I do know. I do know it would be good if we learned to trust them."

What, in conclusion, can be said of the Alumni Association and of Notre Dame alumni in general? The Association is highly effective in the informative and fund-raising sphere. It cannot be said to be a democratic organization, however, especially in view of the "screening" of candidates for the Association's Board. As a whole the alumni of Notre Dame are an enormously generous lot, and quite frankly keep the place afloat. However, in their attitudes, they tend at best to be benign and tolerant towards what is going on here and at worst to be bigoted pains in the neck. The future points to greater alumni participation in University affairs, especially with the Alumni Senate. If the alumni are informed and impressed with what is going on, this just could be a very good thing. Notre Dame needs plenty of bread, and not just for communion hosts. □

Public Relations and Development



THERE ARE six vice-presidential offices at the University of Notre Dame. One of these is the Office of Public Relations and Development headed by James Frick. His province is "the relationship of the University to the outside world, and it includes alumni relations, public information and developmental programs such as Summa, and Notre Dame's other "challenges." That Frick is one of the Administration's Big Six is indicative of the importance of these activities.

Before the post-War social revolution made college education accessible to more and more people, the idea of a P.R. man having equal rank with academic vice-presidents and deans would have appeared fairly ludicrous. But today, universities have become big business—whether purist academicians like it or not, or whether university presidents will admit it or not. The university must maintain active ties with the community at large for two reasons. First, since more and more people are receiving degrees, more and more people are becoming interested in universities; they want to know what is going on, and why. They press the University with questions, and someone must answer them.

The second reason for maintaining active ties with the world outside the University is largely financial. Although the modern university is a business, it is a business with an annual loss. The loss must be compensated—from charitable sources. That means from

friendly sources, and keeping the sources friendly is a large part of the job of the Office of Public Relations and Development.

The duality of reason for the University's engaging in public relations is reflected in a duality of organization. On the one hand there is the department of public information with its overheated mimeograph machines turning out press release after press release to keep the general public informed of what is going on at du Lac. On the other hand, there are the Alumni Association, SUMMA campaign, etc. designed to keep the friendly contributors both friendly and contributing.

The department of public information consists of James Murphy, the director; James Gibbons, the assistant director; and Richard Conklin, the assistant to the director. Of all these, Conklin probably has the most impact on the public at large. His job is to write up and distribute the myriad of press releases and feature stories which are the raw material used by the commercial press in its treatment of Notre Dame.

Much of Conklin's job is routine: a simple matter of a bit of hack writing of factual news stories; much of the job rests on his own initiative: publicizing anything important, but not particularly newsworthy. According to Conklin, an example of this sort of publicity would be a feature story on the work of "Bill" Sexton of the College of Business Administration on the condition of blue collar workers.

Conklin's boss, James Murphy, has been involved recently with a more select group of the public, SUMMA contributors. Since a special section of this article will be devoted to SUMMA, nothing more will be said of Murphy's role now.

James Gibbons is the "special projects" man of the public relations organization. He will do the detail work for any special event which the University holds, *i.e.*, sending out invitations to public dinners, etc. This means that Gibbons was involved in a position of responsibility in Performance Maximus, the circus held for the opening of the Athletic and Convocation Center. (The reader may draw his own conclusions.) Gibbons is also famous for his speeches at the "send-off parties" held for incoming freshman by eastern alumni clubs. His speeches emphasize the moral aspect of the life at Notre Dame: Gibbons refuses to permit beer to be served while he is talking, and lectures at length on the value of shoe-shining as a means of building the true quality of the universal Notre Dame man, "pride."

THE UNIVERSITY must establish its reputation not only with the general public, but with a very select public, the nationwide academic community and those appendages to the academic community which finance it. A large part of the income of this or any other major university comes from research financed by grants by federal government or by philanthropic institutes. There are basically two organizations in the University charged with getting this type of money and using it once it gets here. These are the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs, headed by Dr. Frederick Rossini, a vice-president; and the Center for the Study of Man in Contemporary Society, headed by Dr. George Shuster, a special assistant to the president.

The importance of governmental grants to the financial structure of the modern university can be shown by a casual perusal of the Business Directory of Washington, D.C. One can find listed there lobbying offices for various universities who attempt to secure grants for their clients. Notre Dame has no such office, although there was talk of establishing one earlier in the year.

In order to get money from governmental and other sources, the University must project itself as a seriously scholarly and academic institution. The only problem is that Notre Dame has only recently become such a place and is therefore very much "the Catholic University on the make in this area," still trying to establish itself. Because of this, projects are sometimes initiated because they are a likely source of income and prestige, and not because there is any real need for or value to them. This does not mean that Shuster and Rossini are simply "bag-men" who sacrifice all other considerations to the consideration of the buck, but sometimes mistakes are made in this area.

The relationship of Dr. Shuster's Center to Dr. Rossini's office is not very clear. The Center was created by and for Dr. Shuster for his one-man movement to revive sociological and humanistic research. Although such research technically falls in Rossini's bailiwick, his office spends much of its time on projects of a more "scientific" nature, which is where the money is. However, as the plight of the inner cities of the nation worsens, more money is becoming available for the sort of research done by the Center. In time, a university's reputation in the type of research done by the Center will become as important as scientific research, and should this happen, Notre Dame's early start in this field will be a prestigious asset. □



*Previous page, James Frick.
Above, left, Richard Conklin;
center, James Murphy;
right, James Gibbons.
Next page, John Thurin.*

Alumnus and Insight Magazines



IN PREPARATION for this story John P. Thurin, the 1959 Notre Dame graduate who edits the *Alumnus* and *Insight*, was asked to explain the philosophy behind the two publications. Thurin gazed out the window for a moment and then reflected "I don't think anyone can be asked to support us unless they know us."

Thurin's statement explains in a nutshell the layout, style, and content of Notre Dame's two major publications. *Alumnus* and *Insight* are well-written, contain much high level dialogue and debate, and report with accuracy and honesty what is taking place on the campus. Both employ students as editorial assistants and the campus section of the *Alumnus* is largely turned out by some of the most talented personnel of the student media.

The *Alumnus* comes out eight times a year, and reaches 43,000 Notre Dame alumni plus the entire senior class of the University. Seniors began to receive the publication last year, since in the view of Thurin,

"The senior year is in many ways a transition year between being students and being alumni of the University." The magazine reports news of the Alumni Association and clubs throughout the country, but concentrates on reporting and analyzing trends at Notre Dame. A lengthy section reports news of the campus. In addition, campus and church issues are analyzed in articles and editorials. Occasionally the *Alumnus* will zero in on a particular area, often with analysis of great quality. The publication won a *Newsweek* award recently on a basis of treatment of the subjects of student power and change within the Catholic Church. The "Student Power" issue of the winter of 1967 featured articles on student affairs by campus leaders Tom McKenna, Jay Schwartz, Ken Bierne, and Mike McCauley.

Needless to say, the *Alumnus* sometimes serves as a sounding board for reactionary alumni opinion. In the January, 1967 issue, Ambrose F. "Bud" Dudley, then president of the Alumni Association, thundered "I want my children to attend an American college with a robust American spirit which will impregnate them with genuine patriotism. That is not a mere academic study; it is a lifegiving devotion to respect the blessings of liberty and undying devotion and thanksgiving to God. I want them to be taught and to fully understand the meaning of those greatest words — duty, honor, country."

Dudleyism, however, appears only in the *Alumnus's* hate mail and in the pronouncements of the former Association President. The magazine cannot be faulted for giving expression to such sentiments. Its main thrust in fact appears to be fully informing alumni so that the volume of polemics against students and rule changes will lessen.

Insight, Notre Dame's second major publication, reaches more than 85,000 people nationwide. It is sent out not only to alumni, but to friends of the University, parents of students, foundations, and in fact anyone who is interested in Notre Dame. *Alumnus* and *Insight* are coordinated so that the reader receives at least one publication every six weeks. *Insight* comes out quarterly.

While the *Alumnus*, for all its analysis and frankness, is more of a news magazine, *Insight* attempts to report and feature overall developments at Notre Dame and in higher education. Where the campus is concerned, developments in teaching, research, and public service are spotlighted. In the words of Thurin, "We want to make the magazine relevant to the University as well as point out the University's relationship with the non-academic world." An example of *Insight's* in depth reporting was the issue "Four Years, Four Lives, and a Changing Notre Dame" which last May focused on four graduating seniors including Campus Coalition for Peace leader and Danforth Fellow Bill Reishman.

One cannot be too ecstatic in judging *Alumnus* and *Insight*. They are honest, forthright, and present penetrating analysis of the University. Much of the credit belongs to Thurin who, in the words of Editorial Assistant Mike McCauley, "is a damned good journalist." The goal behind the format used, namely informing alumni and friends of most everything that is happening here, cannot be faulted. However, as in other areas such as the information efforts of the Alumni Association, the underlying financial purpose cannot be ignored. The chief purpose of the high quality effort must be said to be a mercenary one in many respects. This does not detract, though, from the stunning quality of the publications nor the fact that to a great degree they tell it like it is. □

Summa



SINCE 1960, operating costs at the University of Notre Dame have gone from \$18.7 million to \$36 million. In the last eight years, total sponsored research programs have grown from \$1.25 million to \$9 million. Fund raising is big business at Notre Dame, and so is the publicity for the University's attempts to expand operations. Planning, calculation, and public relations are needed to raise \$52 million, and that figure is the target of the current SUMMA drive.

At present, SUMMA is better than \$40 million of the way home. Much of its success can be attributed to publicity. At the present time, two speaking teams headed by Academic Affairs Vice President Rev. John E. Walsh, C.S.C., and Theological Studies Dean Rev. Charles E. Sheedy, C.S.C. are completing a tour of dinners in 13 cities publicizing SUMMA. This has been SUMMA Flight IV, directed at so-called "secondary cities," places such as Green Bay, Wisconsin and Evansville, Indiana. Three speechmaking tours have preceded this one, with University President Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C. and Executive Vice President Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C. heading teams on the other occasions. On each of these trips, which took place from October 1967 through May of last year, then Student Body President Christopher J. Murphy accompanied Fr. Hesburgh. Students have gone along on all trips.

The flights have been the spectacular part of SUMMA. Press conferences have been held with leading Notre Dame figures in different cities to publicize the gigantic fund raising effort. Cocktail parties have brought Hesburgh, Joyce, and others into intimate contact with wealthy alumni and friends of the University. Hesburgh has been especially effective in speeches on the dinner circuit.

Personalities have not been the only major aspect of the SUMMA effort. A monthly bulletin, *SUMMAry*, recounts progress of the drive and also chronicles how the money is being put to use. The newsletter is put out by *Alumnus* and *Insight* editor John P. Thurin, but is much more a purely public relations operation than Thurin's other publications. In addition to *SUMMAry*, an expensive thirty page brochure has been published giving rather flowery accounts of how SUMMA funds are to be spent.

The mailing list for SUMMA propaganda is quite large, although mailings are categorized by primary and secondary cities. The former, scenes of the inauguration of the fund-raising drive in late 1967, are thirteen major metropolitan areas in the United States. There are 38 secondary cities including those now being visited by the Walsh and Sheedy parties. While *SUMMAry* is sent out to all 43,000 University alumni, specific mailings have been programmed to those cities being visited by the flights. The maximum list of those receiving SUMMA literature is 85,000 and comprises the *Insight* audience of alumni, friends, parents, and foundations.

SUMMA promotional material has come under fire more than other University publications, undoubtedly since its specific here-and-now goal is money. Aspects of the entire drive come in for scathing review by one government department faculty member. The professor comments, "The money spent on new dorms is not to make the University more comfortable or improve the environment but rather to further the overcrowding of students onto the campus and to put more people into facilities which are already jammed. Then take too the 'academic' establishment of a school of education. Not only is a school of education here an unnecessary abomination, but think of how the money being spent on this fly-by-night operation could be used to improve the faculty in deficient departments." Concerning some of the SUMMA literature itself, another professor remarked when shown the lengthy promotional brochure, "This is ghastly. They're attempting to be impressive with this thing, but in my opinion the art figures are straight out of *The Grand Inquisitor*."

Criticized though it may be, the SUMMA drive is rolling. While the aesthetic sense of some may be offended at what is a blatant promotional campaign, 80% of the money for SUMMA has been raised. High pressure is paying off. □



What Are You Complaining About?

by Kathy Carbine

"As far as individual contacts have gone, I've had very happy experiences. But when I have trouble, I rely on myself." — One of St. Mary's foreign students.

GETTING STUCK in airports is tiresome, discouraging. Even terrifying if the airport is in Korea, and you, an American studying in Taiwan, aren't being let out of the country because you don't have all the correct forms to prove you are a student in Taiwan. How about trying to find a summer job in China. Worse yet, get sick, require an operation—in Hong Kong.

And after you've had no help from your school with problems like these—then dress up in your "native American costume" and have your picture taken for the bulletin—so the school can go through the "diverse student body" bit.

Of course, the point is that foreign students in the States confront problems which would crack many Americans. For too many years, foreign students at St. Mary's haven't had vitally needed help. The outlook is brighter now, for the administration has recognized the foreign students' plight and trained help is being sought. Cooperation from more than the administration will be needed, though, to implement an adequate program, and hopefully a glimpse into the present depressing situation will prod some action.

THREE YEARS AGO, the foreign student adviser resigned in protest against the shoddy cooperation given the program by St. Mary's College. Since then, six people have, at one time or another, been given the title, none of them with any training in the complex problems of immigration requirements or summer employment for aliens. Understandably, little more than good will was proffered by these "advisers," with the result that their charges began to ignore them. "I haven't had much to complain about," admitted one girl, "but then I've done it all myself. We didn't get help at the beginning, so we've learned to help ourselves."

Besides their lack of training, "a foreign student adviser doesn't have any power," complained another girl. "When anything comes up she has to go to the academic office." The number and extent of problems handled through that office preclude the personal attention required for the special problems of foreign students. In their dealings with the office, the attitude seemed to be, as one girl phrased it, "Here we gave you a scholarship, so why are you complaining?"

Against this backdrop, the foreign students have run up against major problems and had "nowhere to turn." Two years back, a girl's passport was about to be revoked by her homeland. The school did nothing,

not out of ill will but rather from ineptitude. Finally a student's father used his political pull, and the girl's passport was renewed. This year, a freshman arrived from Taiwan to register — with a 3-month visitor's visa — and had to be sent back. Another girl almost lost her summer job because no one knew about the special forms she needed from the college that would permit her to work.

Getting sick is pretty risky unless the student's father is rich and can get money out of his country. In the past, faculty have gotten free medical help for the students from friends who were doctors.

Because there has been no general recognition of the unhappy difficulties many foreign students run into, things like a special orientation program have had to depend primarily on the initiative of older foreign students.

Happily, the current foreign student adviser, who was given the position just before Christmas, is working on the philosophy that "a maternal interest is simply not sufficient." Sr. Miriam Ann has invited, with administrative backing, a field service representative of the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs to visit the campus. These consultants advise a school on how to strengthen their program.

AN OBVIOUS ANSWER might be to increase the number of foreign students (there are about a dozen at SMC now). But as the college's scholarship funds are not unlimited, and a good number of foreign applicants require help, it isn't feasible to ask for much of an increase.

Undoubtedly, the consultant will advise that a trained adviser be hired. One possibility would be to share such an adviser with Notre Dame, but there doesn't seem to be any interest in such a move by N.D. Father McGrath, St. Mary's president, added that he wouldn't want them to be regarded as only secondarily important. He suggested that one of the staff to be added to the student personnel services next year could be trained to handle foreign student problems. This is significant in two ways. Most important, trained and permanent help would finally be available. Secondly, it takes the task of advising foreign students out of the faculty and academic realm, where it has been kind of an afterthought, and puts it in an area where students' personal needs are the primary concern.

Other suggestions the NAFSA rep will probably make, such as a better orientation program, a look at admission and employment policies, etc., will require cooperation from students and faculty. More than just taking a picture of the foreign students for the year-book. □

Take a Look at Our Problems . . .

by Richard Moran

Foreign students, both graduate and undergraduate, find different problems at Notre Dame. If anything, the situation is getting more acute. And the international students are no longer content.

THE BLACK, NAUSEOUS DESPAIR that envelops a newborn freshman at Notre Dame sometimes lasts four years. The frantic futility and the morbid odyssey of the same freshman sometimes smothers a 23-year-old graduate student. And the cause of this personal truncation is not always the introversion of the individual personality. An entire segment of the "Notre Dame Community"—the international students—finds itself cast into the desolation of a foundling. And the international students of Notre Dame are in revolt.

Their revolt is a quiet one. They offer no ultimatum and talk of no non-negotiable demands. In a "Grievances and Recommendation Report," the Board of International Students emphasized the moderacy of their pleas. "We have faith in Notre Dame, in you. We are not setting a deadline for our requests. We do not plan any demonstrations or walkouts. We expect to see how members of a "great University" confront and solve problems in a rational manner. We expect immediate action and we have confidence that our requests will be acted upon." But the report was presented on December 15. Since then, there have been two meetings: one of which resolved that the Administration should gather facts until another meeting two weeks later. The second meeting merely demonstrated that no facts had been gathered and no thought had been given. Somehow, the Latin American student who last year suffered a nervous breakdown has not been heard. The University has turned its ear to his cry, but the ear is deaf.

Now, two months after the presentation of grievances, the international students face the same indifference which caused them to charge the Administration with "General failure . . . to fulfill its obligations to the international community at Notre Dame.

The first point of the international students' philippic calls for the immediate appointment of a "competent, interested and trained full-time adviser." All four adjectives are pointed—pointed directly at the present foreign student adviser, Father Laurence Broestl. As Assistant Vice President in charge of Student Affairs, Father Broestl adopts the duties formerly assigned to Father Dan O'Neil. But he has not adopted the efforts of Father O'Neil.

CHRIS CAENEPEEL, a member of the International Students Board and a graduate student in engineering who has been around Notre Dame for eight years, puts the problem succinctly: "The present situation with the foreign student adviser is that he is not

good enough as far as the needs of foreign students go. His other jobs with the University, as Assistant Vice-President, as adviser to the studies aboard program, and as teacher of a six hour a week German course, take up an awful lot of his time." Caenepeel adds that if the University had intended to give the international students half of an adviser, they had failed. Father Broestl is only a quarter or maybe an eighth: "The job requires time and active participation. And time is one thing that the University is not able to give up right now. It requires a man to sit down and contact recruitment agencies—whose service is free; it requires a man who can go to meetings, a man who is aware of foreign student affairs."

The apathy of the Administration is reflected in each of the next five recommendations. The second point protests the plight of the graduate students who arrive in the United States two weeks before classes. He comes to Notre Dame only half-notified that he must live off campus. Oftentimes, he speaks only broken English and confronts racial and ethnic discrimination in his efforts to find a home. The foreign graduate student seldom has a car to aid him in his search for a home or money to buy a car. He has no friends to help him find a home and no home in which he can find friends. Moreover, the foreign student must accommodate his cultural customs to American mores without an orientation into these mores. Alone and lost, the foreign student can only be scared; he can only crawl inside himself and pile personal introversion atop the barrier between himself and an education, an education into the English language and into the American life-style, an education that must precede his trip through academia.

NOTRE DAME's aspirations to greatness may depend on a broad diversity in the student body. The international students believe that diversity is essential, that the foreign student serves as a teacher as well as a student at Notre Dame. The contribution of a foreign student to an area studies program, to a sociology, government, or history course is evident enough. But perhaps more important are the foreign students' personal contacts. It follows that Notre Dame could profit from an international community. But most international students have never heard of Notre Dame. There are only twenty-one international students in this year's freshman class. Only through a more active recruiting program, a program which directs itself at foreign embassies, as well as governmental agencies can Notre Dame increase its foreign student population.

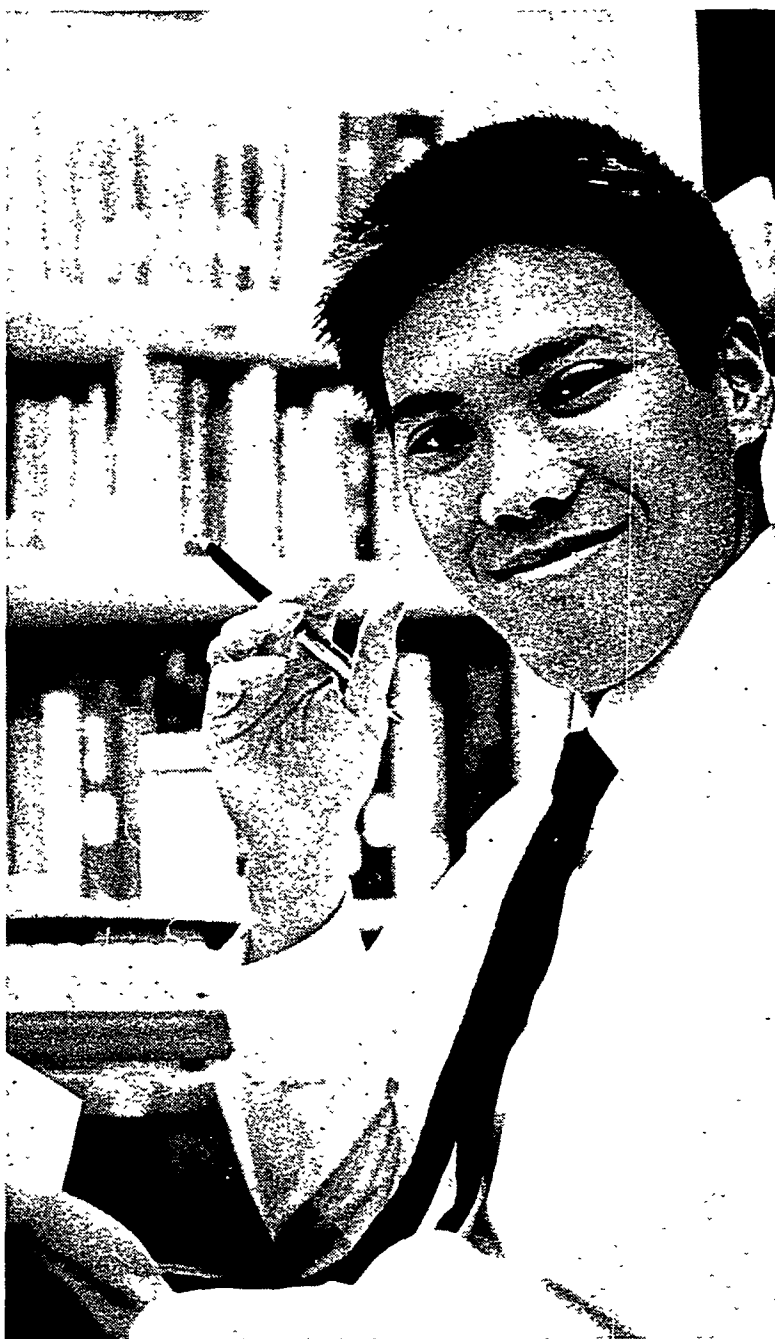
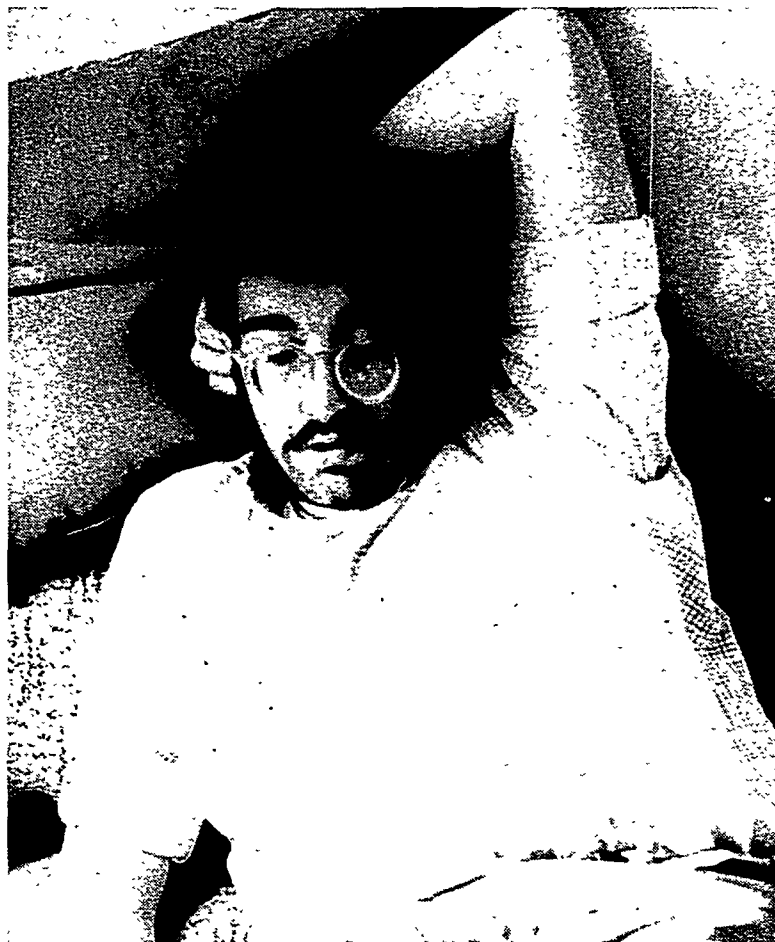
The next point is closely related to the problem of recruitment; the grievance report calls for immediate establishment of scholarships for needy undergraduate international students. Under the present blanket rule against foreign scholarships (although there are about

three given out yearly), foreign undergraduates must necessarily be wealthy. Even the middle class families of Latin America and Asia cannot afford to educate their sons at Notre Dame. Perhaps, the money spent to install ceramic tile in the campus rest rooms could be more wisely apportioned. Brother Kieran Ryan, however, points to the demands by black students and to decreased federal student aid and explains that there is simply no money for international student scholarships. Financial aid may not be possible, therefore; but a more vigorous recruitment campaign seems to be minimal.

More acute is the financial aid crisis among graduate students. About 90% of the engineering graduate students (and most foreign grad students are in engineering) are funding their education through fellowships or teaching assistantships. Only assistantships are available to international students. But the graduate engineering department, however, is reportedly discontinuing assistantships for foreign students because of the language difficulties of some foreign students—yet the University offers no course in English as a foreign language. And with this stroke of the bureaucratic hand, the foreign enrollment will drop stupendously.

ANYONE WHO HAS EVER SEEN the present International Room of the Student Center can understand the fifth plea of the grievance report: the creation of a new and realistic International Students Room where the international students can gather and share their experiences. But, at the same time, the international students emphasize that they want a place where all Notre Dame students will be welcome. The present room is merely a thoroughfare, a lunch house—not a place designed to integrate cultures. The new room should offer a more distinct location, more comfortable furniture, international music and literature and a coffee-maker. It should be a place where foreign students can identify and American students can relate.

Finally, the grievance report asks the Administration to invite the investigating agency on International Student Life at American universities to come to Notre Dame. This agency would conduct interviews of students and administrators. The purpose of the interviews: to evaluate the international student situation at Notre Dame. If the Administration actually believes that its international students are treated equitably, it can only expect enchanting music from the agency. Students have been asking the Administration to invite the agency for over a year, but there has been no response. Perhaps, Notre Dame is afraid to look in the mirror. Perhaps, the agency's portrait of Notre Dame's international student situation would reflect more than the picture of a pure young saint. Perhaps, it would reflect the desperate nausea of a boy lost amidst the apathy of a "great University." □



David Halberstam

David Halberstam, a featured speaker of the Kennedy seminar last week, won a 1968 Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of the Vietnam War. A Harper's contributing editor, he is now author of the book The Unfinished Odyssey of Robert Kennedy. SCHOLASTIC Associate Editor Joel Connelly interviewed Halberstam on his way here from Chicago. Connelly was joined by Focus Michiana Editor John Twohey and fellow SCHOLASTIC Associate Editor Thomas Payne in completing the interview on the way back to Chicago later the same evening.

Scholastic: Do you feel that Mr. Nixon, as a Republican president, can make concessions to end the war that no Democratic president, most especially Lyndon Johnson, could make?

Halberstam: Two things on Vietnam. Nixon can handle the Republicans in the Congress, and make them willing to accept a settlement that I believe a Democratic president such as Humphrey would have a very considerable problem with; in other words, the Congressional problem on Vietnam is not going to be from the Democrats who in Congress have become the leaders of the dissent; it's the Republicans, curiously enough, a Republican group following a Democratic president's foreign policy. The other part is that Nixon is quite clearly freer than Johnson on Vietnam; he's more flexible; he's not tied to the mistakes of the past. His vanity and his ego are not a part of this terrible disaster and miscalculation which is Vietnam. But, both Robert Kennedy and Gene McCarthy would have had that freedom of motion, too, that flexibility; they were not tied to the past.

Scholastic: Sir, do you feel that if Mr. Nixon does not work out some sort of Vietnam peace settlement within the year that his popularity will drop drastically?

Halberstam: Well, I don't think it's a question of popularity. I think popularity is a very dangerous thing. You start reading the polls, and you are reading an illusion sometimes. If he doesn't settle the war in Vietnam, it isn't a question of popularity. We saw what happened to one great restless powerhouse of a President, Lyndon Johnson, who's not a man to underestimate, by the way, because of Vietnam. It ravaged his presidency. The Great Society was destroyed before it began. So, here is Richard Nixon, who must know that he is certainly no better a politician than Lyndon Johnson, and he knows that he doesn't have anywhere near the majority in Congress that Johnson had. Remember 1965? That was a landslide victory. Indeed, now you have a Democratic Congress. I don't think that any of the great questions of American life can even be looked at as long as the war goes on. We're spending 30 billion dollars a year out there, and two billion on poverty. Our cities are in uproar, our society is breaking apart. I think a lot of it is Vietnam; a lot of it isn't. A lot of this would be happening anyway. But as long as the war is going on, every division in American life — between old and young, between black and white, between rich and poor — is accentuated, is exaggerated, is escalated. Unless, you settle it, it's going to get worse. If Mr. Nixon doesn't bring it to an end, I think the feeling of frustration is going

to grow, particularly on the part of those people who tried to bring it to a political referendum in 1968, and who in a sense did—for every time the issue of Vietnam came up the referendum of the people was against the war. They're going to be very, very angry and a lot of people who were not out on the streets before, who tried to find an outlet for their dissatisfaction through the political processes, are finally, reluctantly going to go out into the streets. Everything you've seen in the past is just going to intensify. It isn't a question of popularity, it's a question of whether the nation's going to survive.

Scholastic: Sir, analyzing the political future of Senator Edward Kennedy, do you think he will follow the same sort of antiestablishment path of his brother or do you see him working within the traditional groups of the Democratic Party?

Halberstam: Well, that's a very good question. I really don't know which way he's going to go. There's no doubt that the two Kennedy brothers are rather different. Robert was the unassimilating one, much more the odd man out, the man outside the establishment. He was the high risk politician, identifying himself with the cause of the dispossessed, the blacks in our cities, the grape strike people in California, the Mexican-Americans there. In the process of being the high risk man he did indeed antagonize many pets of the political establishment, the labor unions, some of the southern governors, some of the big city Democratic machines. They were much less at ease with him than they were with John Kennedy, or even Edward Kennedy. At this moment, Edward is a much more traditionalist candidate, a more structured one, more at ease with the apparatus. He is less abrasive. While taking generally some of the same stands as Robert Kennedy, he has not been as abrasive, has not made as many enemies as Robert Kennedy did. And now, of course, we have this void. Who is to pick up Robert Kennedy's place? Whom have we to speak for these people, the disenfranchised, the powerless, and the voiceless? There's the extraordinary thing that Charles Everett said when Robert Kennedy was assassinated. He wrote an article in *Look*; the last line of it summed up, I think what a lot of us felt. He discussed Robert Kennedy's qualities, and he said, "Where, dear God, is the man to take his place?"

Scholastic: In what direction do you think Edward Kennedy will move?

Halberstam: I think eventually he'll have to break a few eggs. He'll have to make a few enemies. I don't want to pass judgment on Edward Kennedy yet, because I really don't know very much about him. The Kennedys are all very late bloomers. They come on very quickly; they learn from the experience of life and what they touch. Edward Kennedy may move very radically. I don't know.

Scholastic: What about George McGovern?

Halberstam: McGovern is a terribly, terribly admirable man. He's a marvelous man, of great, great decency. It's very hard for me to imagine George McGovern making a race for the presidency, if there

is a Kennedy already announced for a race, no matter whether he has some doubts about how radical Teddy is or not. I think he would feel that the Kennedys had a prior claim to the same constituency. But that doesn't mean that somebody else wouldn't make a run. You know, one thing I think that we've learned is that the old mythology no longer exists. You know, that you cannot unseat a sitting President of the United States. Also, you can create a candidate, and very quickly. Look at Muskie. Muskie is a national figure who was created in two weeks. Julian Bond became a national political figure overnight.

Scholastic: Sir, do you think that Senator Kennedy, adopting the pose of a dynamic and positive leader, is putting himself in contrast with Nixon's rather careful, cool administrative approach to the presidency?

Halberstam: It's very hard to say because we don't really know who Nixon is yet, and we don't really know that much about Edward Kennedy. Each of them is starting a brand new career, and trying to find his own role in society. Edward Kennedy can't really react to Richard Nixon until Richard Nixon finds out who Richard Nixon is. Of course, he has a very good chance to become a very successful President of the United States, if he settles the war in Vietnam, if he moves toward the ghettos, if he takes that ability to handle the Republicans which he has, and does some of the things that some of the Kennedys might have wanted to do, he may become an extremely effective President. Whether or not he'll do this, we don't know.

Scholastic: What do you think Johnson will do?

Halberstam: Oh, he'll write a bad book about his years in the White House. I don't know. I think President Johnson's a tragic figure. It all went wrong; the war destroyed him and his presidency, isolated him from the people he should not have been isolated from and drove him into the arms of the people he should not have been linked with. I think it's a very sad story, and I don't think what he says matters very much. The velocity of American life is very intense these days, is very quick. The country changes all the time. Really, what Lyndon Johnson says or does is not likely to be very important in the 1972 campaign. The pace of American life is very quick. You can become an old man very quickly, and while you're still very young.

Scholastic: Do you feel that, had Senator Kennedy not been assassinated, he would have been nominated by the Democratic Party and elected?

Halberstam: I think he would have. I think he was on his way to it the night he was assassinated. Those returns from South Dakota were really symbolic. We all knew that he ran better with the blacks and with the poor than either of the other two candidates. We knew that he ran better with the blue collar whites than the other candidates. This would be a powerful piece of evidence for someone like Mayor Daley, who was going to be very important at the convention. After all, Mayor Daley put Muskie on the ticket because he was very worried about the blue collar whites.

Scholastic: Do you really see a reorientation inward of America's resources?

Halberstam: I think so. I don't think there is any doubt that there's going to be, and indeed that there has to be. There hasn't been a domestic program in this country since the Lend Lease, about 1940. Since then the entire thrust of American life, all our energy and all our brain power and a good deal of our re-



sources and money have gone into foreign affairs or wars in some form or another. We postponed these programs year after year and the cities have continued to be neglected and our domestic programs have been neglected and they have rotted and decayed until it's almost too late.

There is no doubt that we desperately need domestic programs. All you have to do is look at the Pentagon budget compared with what goes into schools and other domestic programs. The arrows all point to the Defense spending, so I think there's going to be an inevitable concentration of interest and effort and focus on this question. Whether Mr. Nixon is the first to sense it and to cover himself with glory on it or whether it falls to the Democratic Party to make a challenge on it in '72, I don't know. I suspect probably the latter.

Scholastic: You speak of inevitability. Do you think it's going to come from more disruptions in the cities?

Halberstam: I just think again and again in every sense of our life our society is breaking down, be it in the strike of a union, in the breakdown of a commuter line, be it in a teachers' strike, or any number of signs of decay. And why are there signs of decay? Because there hasn't been enough money, because there hasn't been enough effort. And why hasn't there been enough money? Is it because the society is poor? The answer is no. Is it because the society's balance is out of whack? The answer is yes and it's almost like being a pathfinder. The simplest questions I think will take you to what the problems are. And I don't think it has to be disruption in the cities. I think the country's pretty well saturated on that, but I think there will be racial disturbances, signs of what I would call deep and dark racial alienation. If that doesn't frighten Mr. Nixon and Mr. Mitchell, it sure as hell frightens me and it should frighten any American to know that his society is meaningless to a generation of its citizens.

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BOOKS

Come here, Watson! I need you.

by Joel Garreau

Indiana Bell Telephone Directory for South Bend, Mishawaka, Osceola, Wyatt, Niles. *Indiana Bell Telephone Co., Indianapolis, Ind.*, 1969. 640 pages.

FACILE comments about inadequate plot and character development will not do justice to this gargantuan (640 pages — small print) effort. For one thing, this annual does not lend itself to narrow labels. Not quite a book, it is yet more than a magazine. It is resplendent with both humor and pathos, while retaining identifiable elements of sociology, psychology, economics, anthropology, art — yea, and even theology. In short, it is the stuff that life is made of, and the problems inherent in approaching the work smack of the trauma of a small-town librarian trying to catalogue *American Heritage*, or perhaps that of a small-town activist attempting to determine whether disenchantment precedes alienation, or vice versa.

Probably one of the handiest features of what is popularly referred to as "The Phone Book" is the cross index, which takes up 632 pages. While not exhaustive (*sic gloria transit mundi*), it nevertheless can be considered an authoritative statement on those who are participating in basic 20th-century American technology in our area.

And furthermore, rather than being a limitation as many scoff, the brevity and understatement of the volume on the contrary lends itself to gossamer flights on the part of an inquisitive and open mind. For example:

The first individual to be listed in the directory is one Earl Aarness, of 504 Lowell Avenue, Mishawaka, 259-2122. Contacted Sunday night, it was determined that his name is of Norwegian origin, and that while it has never been much of an impediment to Mr. Aarness' career as a salesman for Lumber Specialties, Inc. (in Osceola, 674-9707), it has been a subject for some amusement for his friends, who fondly refer to him as "Gunsmoke." (Quaint?) Mr. Aarness, with no hint of false modesty, also volunteered the information that he has been the first individual to be listed in the phone book in every town he's lived in: besides Mishawaka, that includes South Bend, Elkhart, and some little place in Minnesota where he was born.

At the other end of the emotional spectrum, as well as the alphabet, there lies the story of Mrs. Valentine Zytowski of 1025 West Jefferson Boulevard, South Bend, 287-0479.

"Mrs. Zytowski? I'm calling for . . . (etc., etc.) Could you tell me how it feels to be the last person in the phone book?"

(Pause) "Ya, I hava delephone buk, dank you."

"No, Mrs. Zytowski, you see — your name is the last

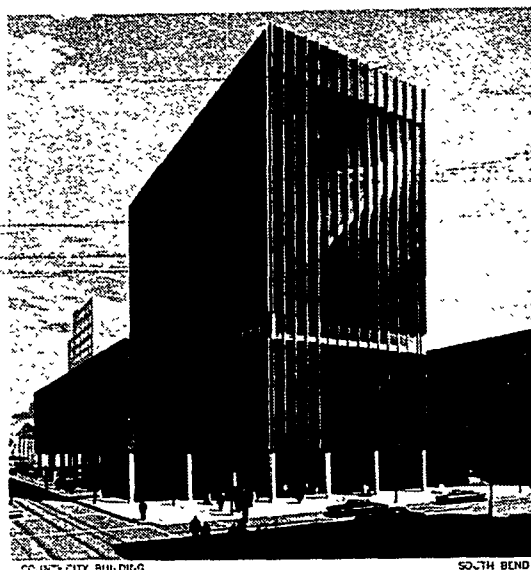


Indiana Bell Telephone Directory for

SOUTH BEND

MISHAWAKA, OSCEOLA, WYATT, NILES

Area Code 219



February 1969



one to be listed in the telephone book, and I would like to know what you think of that?"

(Longer pause) "You vant my delephone numba? It's 287 . . ."

"Mrs. Zytowski, I have your telephone number. I'm just trying to get your reactions to having a name that is spelled such that it is the last one . . ."

"My delephone numba is 28 . . ."

"Mrs. Zytowski, you misunderstand. Like I told you before, I work for a magazine, and I'm doing a story on . . ."

"Na, I'm sorry, I don't want any."

"Thank you, Mrs. Zytowski."

Besides the obvious, although perhaps moot, question of what nationality this woman is an example of, there is the more metaphysical point, "Who *does* this woman communicate with?" I mean, after all, she does have a phone. One would assume. . .

MISCELLANEOUS notes and questions:

There are eight "Gay" individuals listed in the book, and I'll give you three guesses under what page number they can be found.

What does the "Paul Bunyan Tree Service" do?

Where do you put the comma in "Candid Swift Homes Inc."?

Why have we never had a mixer with the "Indiana Vocational Technical College" (which, in case you didn't know, is at 1534 West Sample Street, South Bend, 289-4096)?

Where but in Michigan would you find 14 people with the name "Przybysz"?

Under the heading Names It Must Be Tough To Grow Up With: Abdul Q. Khan. (Send him a card, he lives at 318 Lincolnway East, Mishawaka 259-7128).

What would one do/sell in an establishment called "Poor Squatso's" (Lincoln Way West, Osceola, 674-9708)?

Where the hell is Wyatt?





Literary Festival

George Plimpton

There is a sign on a door in Dillon Hall which reads, "To have great poets, there must be great audiences." Five of America's outstanding authors are coming to Notre Dame in April. This article begins a SCHOLASTIC series designed to introduce these men.

TO A LARGE EXTENT, George Plimpton's fame rests on his self-appointment as a kind of 20th-century sports Renaissance Man, with the twist that, in his case, diversified failure provides the basis for his success. The thing Plimpton does do well is transform his ill-fated experiences into entertaining literature which describes the insides of a game as seen by a fan.

But Plimpton, in setting out to throw a curve ball to Willie Mays or loft a pass over a moving mountain of Roger Brown, brings a strong literary background with him. In 1952, he and some friends established the *Paris Review*. The magazine, with Plimpton as editor, has become a highly respected small literary quarterly.

Plimpton's first major venture into the professional athletic world, pitching to baseball's All-Stars at a special exhibition in Yankee Stadium, resulted in the book *Out of My League*. Seeing in this a successful formula — the juxtaposition of a rank but hopeful amateur with the world of professional athletes — he elaborated substantially on this theme in *Paper Lion*. The unequalled success of *Paper Lion* points to the drive of sports fans to know the ultimate makeup of their idols. Sportswriters, limited largely to the press box and the guarded postgame interview, can write only from surface observations, not experiences. Athletes, perhaps immersed too deeply in their pattern of life, have been either unable or unwilling to relate themselves to the people who have made them heroes. Thus Plimpton, himself representing both the gap and the bridge, fills the need neatly.

The reader of a Plimpton story finds himself irresistibly identifying with the man who has taken on the human challenges of deliberately overmatching himself. In an age which disdains melodramatics, propriety demands that the man trip over his own feet in fading back to pass. But the fun and lure lie in making the absurd challenge, since nothing can be lost, and then watching the natural order of the universe reaffirm itself. The story becomes ritualized as reader jumps with author from sport to sport, always at least vaguely cognizant that cleansing disaster awaits.

The mystique of George Plimpton's own personality also figures prominently in his popularity. Considering that he is in no way financially desperate, readers are fascinated by his drive to experience, and then publicize, everything from boxing with Archie Moore to touring with the New York Philharmonic as a percussionist. Readers look to his writings for clues as to why this individual deliberately subjects himself constantly to the fears and pains involved with ventures certain to fail.

But in fact Plimpton, regarded as one of the most sought-after bachelor socialites in the country, seems to contradict one of the themes of his books that shows that success certainly doesn't come effortlessly. Bobby Kennedy once claimed he'd rather be Plimpton than President. Perhaps then only a "Paper Plimpton" would be able to show exactly how much ordeal went into making this man a pro in his own style.

— Raymond Serafin

Movies



AVON: John Frankenheimer's *The Fixer* is still the best show in town. Admission is \$2.00. Call 288-7800.

COLFAX: Zefferelli's *Romeo and Juliet* suffers from its own innocent intensity. Making Shakespeare live on the screen is like trying to resurrect a dead cow: difficult, if not undesirable. Burton's *Hamlet* and Olivier's *Othello* may have been interesting because of their innovations and leading men, but neither gave the slightest impression of being real, or vital. Therein lies the crime against Shakespeare and the audience. When a film becomes excessively self-conscious, stage conscious, or pompous it loses its ability to communicate. The beauty of *Romeo and Juliet* is its exuberance, its lack of pretension in acting and staging, its embarrassing youth, its freshness. The colors, the textures of the scenery, the fabrics, the voices — all these factors combine to produce a mood that's as vibrant and flushed as the leading characters. The problem is that it gets out of hand. The youngsters' enthusiasm is spread on a bit too thick; the family feud is treated almost lightly, so that the enmity and the deaths are viewed as flukes, or jokes gone bad. *Romeo and Juliet* is a burst of energy — the acting, color, desperation, love, etc. are all experienced on intense levels by an audience that sees and enjoys, then leaves the theater with an exaggerated aftertaste.

CINEMA '69: The Godard festival opens this weekend with *La Chinoise*, followed by *Les Carabiniers*, *Le Petit Soldat*, *Masculin/Feminin*, *Six In Paris*, and *Far From Vietnam*. All of these are worth seeing, if only to glimpse the phenomenon that is Godard. Most of the films are Midwest premiers. Godard is best known for *Breathless* and *Alphaville*, but his work is exciting, unorthodox and original, no matter what his objective. The festival will be a unique opportunity that shouldn't be passed up.

— Fran Maier

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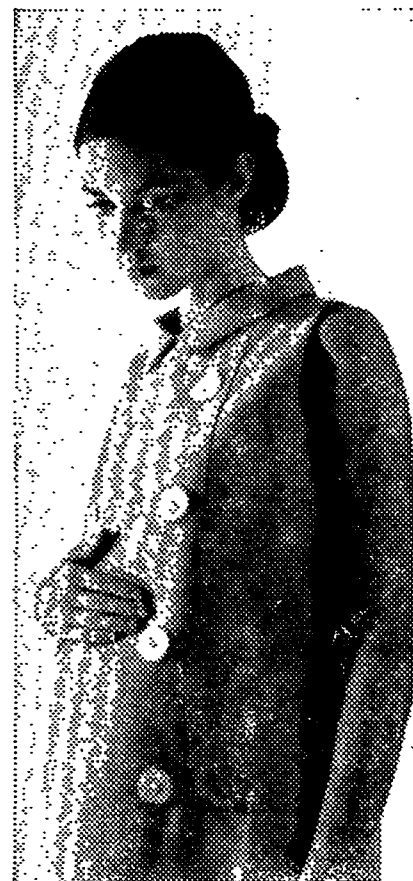
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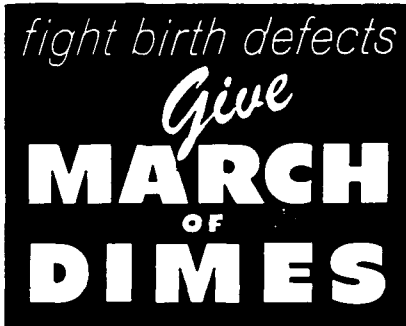
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