

THE OBSERVER

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1970

Tom Thrasher declares candidacy

by T. C. Treanor

Stay Senator Tom Thrasher last night became the first to officially announce his candidacy for the presidency of Notre Dame's student body.

In a statement, Thrasher and his running mate, Assistant Student Union Academic Commissioner Greg Murray, contended that this year's student government had "spiralled into disarray." Thrasher, a 21-year old

Junior from Rochester, N.Y., calls his candidacy "an effort to bring government on the campus back to the only role which can justify its continued existence—the role of advocate of student-generated solutions to university problems.

Thrasher was elected to the Senate from Stanford Hall in September of 1968 and was one of four Senators to be elevated to a "Stay" position at the end of the 1968-69 season. Murray,

a varsity tennis player from Short Hills, New Jersey, has served as Assistant Student Union Academic Commissioner since September. Thrasher now lives in Grace Hall, Murray in Alumni.

Thrasher's Statement reads: "With painful slowness the students of Notre Dame have learned that they not only possess power but can ably use this commodity to influence or, if necessary, coerce a redirecting of priorities in our University so-

ciety. This student power has its source in the imagination and interest of each individual stu-

only role which can justify its continued existence— The role of advocate of student-generated



Tom Thrasher



by Greg Murray

Steinberg lectures about advantages of gun control

by Tom Bornholdt

The need for control of rising "gun pollution" was stressed by David Steinberg, Director of the National Council for a Responsible Firearms Policy, in an exclusive interview yesterday. After the interview he gave a speech in the Library Auditorium on "Firearms and the Law." He felt that gun control was the only rational approach to the problem of dangerous weapons.

Steinberg summarized the purpose of his organization, "To alert the country to the dangers of guns, both long guns and hand guns, falling into irresponsible hands."

Steinberg gave examples of people who should not be allowed to possess firearms. "They who lack maturity...or who have criminal records...or drug addicts... the mentally defective". When asked, he added that "political subversives" also be denied the legal access to guns.

Steinberg felt the registration of firearms and the licensing of gun owners, would greatly reduce the availability of dangerous weapons. He readily admitted that those who really wanted guns would get them, but he still

felt that registration and licensing would prevent many needless gun tragedies.

He said that the country was not neatly divided into two groups, the safe, law-abiding gun-owner and the criminals. He



David Steinberg

felt that there was a large number of Americans possessing firearms, who while not being criminal, simply are not qualified to use firearms.

He claimed that these people often accidentally kill themselves or others due to their ignorance about the proper use of guns.

On the level of registration and licensing, Steinberg said, "We would want this licens-

ing at the state level; there ought to be minimum federal standards." He thought there should be some variance in laws from state to state because of differences in situations. He gave as an example the different needs for firearms in Wisconsin and Connecticut.

Steinberg felt methods other than licensing should also be put into effect.

"Each state should have a code of responsible gun ownership...Through such a code, society would be telling all gun owners that a certain conduct is expected of them...This way you would get a more deliberate conscious attention to the ownership of guns... America, today, has a much too casual attitude towards guns. This whole casual attitude must stop," he proposed.

This code would make the gun-owner responsible for the use of all guns registered for him. Thus is a gun owner was to sell, loan, or give his weapon to another person, without registering this transaction, and the weapon was misused, the registered owner would be held respon-

(continued on page 6)

dent. Through student government this power can be amplified six thousand times and directed on a convergent course towards progress.

"Of late, this power has faulted in delivery because the tool of its implementation, student government, has spiralled into disarray. Our candidacy represents an effort to bring government on the campus back to the

solutions to University problems.

"With this objective Greg and I announce our candidacy for the offices of Student Body President and vice-president. But this announcement would be shallow, and our campaign hypocritical, were we to attempt to gain those offices without the

(continued on page 3)

Comprehensive poll covers topical issues

by Bill Carter

In an attempt to determine exactly where the Notre Dame student of 1970 stands, what he believes strongly in, what he likes and doesn't like about his school, his country, and his world, a comprehensive poll on the opinions of the university student body has been drawn up through the joint efforts of the Student Government and the Notre Dame Observer.

The poll, which has been in the planning for some months, will address itself to the widest possible range of contemporary

topics in order to include every possible major interest of the students. Under the administration of Student Government officials, the poll will be offered in the manner of a student election with each hall handling the distribution and collection of the poll for the members of that hall.

The poll will be taken today with the results tabulated and ready for publication in *The Observer* sometime next week.

The idea for the poll grew out of the desire for some definite indication of how deeply students feel affected by the more outstanding issues currently receiving attention on campus. *Observer* News Editor Glen Corso brought the possibility of running such a poll to the attention of the Student Government and they agreed to cooperate in both the formulation and administration of the poll. More than seventy questions were created for the poll by a team consisting of Corso and Tim Treanor from *The Observer* and John Zimmerman and Ed Davey from Student Government.

Working from the objective of forming the broadest sampling of questions on issues presently touching the lives of American college students, the pollsters sought to stimulate response both in the form of criticism and suggestion. Campus life, both social and academic, political viewpoint, in general and specifically concerning the direction of American domestic and foreign policy, and personal philosophy were the broad range of topics covered by the poll.

"I think this is the most comprehensive poll that has ever been put out on this campus," Corso said. We tried to cover every conceivable area that we

(continued on page 6)

Nutting explains educational philosophy

by Mike Bergida

Knowledge. Breen-Phillips basement. Prof. Willis Nutting. About 40 eager students—including Nutting—gathered at 10 pm last night.

For little over an hour Nutting shared his views on learning, his campaign, grad schools, and Ph. D's.

Nutting emphasized the "stupidity" of the course and credit system. He noted that a person might get a D in a course and later become very interested in the subject. Lectures, outside readings, and "reading half as much and thinking twice as much" could make him more informed than someone getting an A in the same course.

But, he stressed, this achievement would go unrecorded. A stigma would stay on his record.

The student who got the A might "sour on the subject" because of the work necessary to earn the grade. He would probably forget the course matter. Yet, in the eyes of the world, he

was a success, and not the D student.

Speaking about a liberal education, Nutting remarked most have an inverted sense of proportion. The poor man is given a vocational education. The rich man gets the liberal education.

He underscored the need for the poor man to "contemplate and know justice." But the limited education he receives often allows him to only dream of "golden faucets." Result: frustration because of what is the real and the ideal.

The rich man's possessions are enough to satisfy the basic human desires. He doesn't need to turn to ideas for stimulation. A yacht, a pub, or night-on-the-town would serve as well.

Conclusion: give a man who more clearly needs a liberal education the chance to obtain it. Show him how to accept his lot in life and how to transcend it through ideas.

Nutting pointed out to the sustained student-run campaign

as a definite sign that the students "can have a strong idea and do something about it."

He remarked that a few years ago such a mature shouldering of responsibility was unheard and unthought of at Notre Dame.

When questioned about his plans for President, Nutting let,



Professor Nutting

out a gentle sigh over this "King for a day" business. He said he wouldn't topple the education system, but "with wis-

Choate subsidize s Mrs. Olivarez

This is the second of three installments on Mrs. Grace Olivarez, who will be the first woman to be awarded a Juris Doctor Degree by the Notre Dame Law School. She will receive the degree this spring--ed.

by Mark Walbran

In 1962 Mrs. Olivarez met Mr. Robert Choate who profoundly expanded her opportunities to do social work. Mr. Robert Choate of the Choate Foundation had long been interested in her work and asked her to join the Choate Foundation in its work in the southwestern United States. She was rather wary of Choate and suspected him to be just another White out to solve the Mexican-Americans' problems. Choate knew that at this time Mrs. Olivarez was supporting only her mother and was using a considerable amount of her income to help starving families in the county who could

not wait for the bureaucracy of the local Welfare board to provide them with food. Choate made her see that she had become dependent on helping these people on a day to day basis without solving the situations which caused them to be poor. She admitted that she



Mrs. Olivarez

sometimes almost felt hurt when families she had helped no longer asked her for assistance. Taking a leave of absence from the radio station, Mrs. Olivarez went to work for the Choate Foundation. At this time she began to realize how little formal education she had had. After speaking nothing but Spanish for fourteen years, she was now required to use English.

At this time too she began to read the reports of sociologists like Oscar Lewis and Michael Harrington. These people broadened the scope of her understanding of the poor. The problems were much larger and more widespread than she had expected and she realized how sheltered her life had been. Her work with the foundation took her around the Southwest and she met other concerned Mexican-Americans. Realizing the opportunity to make real progress, Mrs. Olivarez left her radio career behind and went to work full time for the Choate Foundation, taking a considerable loss in income from \$7,800 to \$5,000 annually.

"Mr. Ford Foundation"

One of the projects the Choate Foundation was working on at the time was a motivation program for minority group children to improve their progress in school. The work Mrs. Olivarez did in this area attracted the attention of the Ford Foundation who gave her a 30 day grant to travel the Southwest to investigate the problems of Mexican-Americans. After travelling and preparing her report, she went to New York to present her findings to Mr. Paul Ylvisaker, "Mr. Ford Foundation." Choate had advised her before coming to New York that the Ford Foundation people were on top and that she should remember that the future of her social work depended on how well she presented herself. But it soon became obvious to Mrs. Olivarez that Ylvisaker had not read her report, and she told him so. He said very few people told

him that he had not done what he said he had, and that it was very refreshing. Most people, he told her, were so concerned about getting money that they would never think of disagreeing with him. He extended her travel grant so her investigation could continue and recommended her to the Advisory Council of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Serves on committees

"All of a sudden I was a big shot," she explained, "serving on committees with Kenneth Galbraith and Mrs. Robert McNamara, Whitney Young and Dr. Spock." Soon she was travelling extensively and giving lectures and organizing workshops on minority groups and their problems.

In 1962 Mrs. Olivarez met Fr. Theodore Hesburgh when the Civil Rights Commission was having hearings in Phoenix. In Phoenix no one really talks about discrimination but she spoke out and presented re-

vealing information on the condition of the poor in Maricopa County and throughout the state. Hesburgh was impressed and the two became friends. She was impressed by this man who knew Spanish and who displayed a genuine concern for the poor.

By 1966 Mrs. Olivarez had finished two years of television work in Phoenix and had left the Choate Foundation, presenting on TV the same kind of educational program she used to do for KIFN. She was serving as Director of the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity, a job she lost after Governor Jack Williams came into office, later that year. She was becoming more disillusioned about the progress all her efforts were really having. Although she enjoyed travelling and serving on committees, the results of her work never seemed visible among the poor she knew so well in the mining towns and villages of Maricopa County.

Continued tomorrow

Marilyn Reed is named Wilson Designate

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation has announced that Miss Marilyn J. Reed, a senior at Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana, has been named a Woodrow Wilson Designate for 1970. The "Designate" status singles out those young men and women as outstanding students with a

strong interest in teaching. Miss Reed was listed as one of 1,153 designates selected from approximately 12,000 outstanding graduating seniors nominated for the honor by more than 800 colleges. This list of designates will be sent to 200 graduate school deans in the United States and Canada, with the recommendation that the winners be awarded graduate fellowships.

The designates join the ranks of 15,000 former Woodrow Wilson Fellows which include consumer crusader Ralph Nader, poet Erica Mann, and eleven college presidents.

Miss Reed is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John J. Reed of Hobart, Indiana. She graduated from Andean High School in Gary, Indiana, and is an art major with a special interest in art history at Saint Mary's College.

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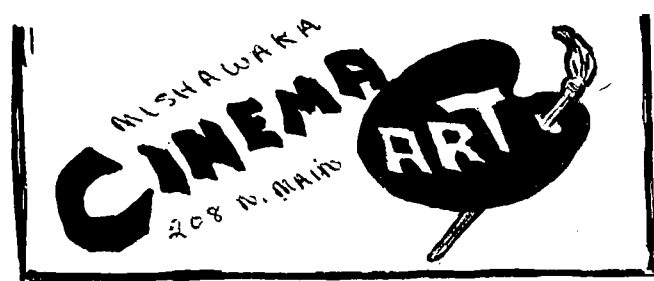
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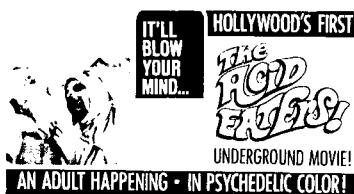
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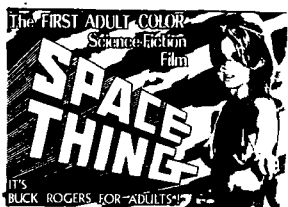


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Chicago Seven denied bail

CHICAGO (UPI) — The government, charging that the "Chicago Seven" and their two trial lawyers are "a danger and a threat to the community," yesterday asked a federal appeals court to reject their requests for bail.

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and four other attorneys of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), arguing there is no indication the nine convicted men are dangerous, asked the court to grant bail pending final outcome of the case.

The opposing briefs were filed with the 7th US Circuit Court of Appeals, which must decide whether to overrule US District Court Judge Julius Hoffman's denial of bail. Attorneys for the "Chicago Seven" and their trial lawyers, William Kunstler and Leonard Weinglass, asked the

appeals court Saturday to grant the nine men their freedom pending their appeals.

Five of the "Chicago Seven" were found guilty by a jury of crossing state lines with intent to incite a riot during the 1968 Democratic National Convention. Hoffman found all seven defendants, together with Kunstler and Weinglass, guilty of contempt of court for actions during the tempestuous, 4½ month trial.

In a 39 page brief signed by US Attorney Thomas A. Foran, the government said "evidence overwhelmingly demonstrates the defendants are a danger and a threat to the community and the record does not in any way establish that the appeal of the conviction is meritorious."

"The government submits that there is no policy to grant bail to all self styled political

militants..." the brief said. "In this case denial is based on the danger in view of the evidence."

Federal rules leave the question of bail after conviction up to the "sound discretion of the court," the government said.

The ACLU petition and 17 page supporting brief said, on the other hand, that "at the very least, the defendants are entitled to bail pending the outcome of the case." It said denial of bail violated the first, fifth, sixth and eighth amendments to the US Constitution.

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Thrasher's hat in ring

(continued from page 1)

aid of our fellow students. For the next student government must derive power, not just from the passive consent of this society of students, but from their committed participation.

"The next thirteen days will be too important to allow this campaign to degenerate into a series of petty political games. This announcement of candidacy is a renouncement of the exclusivism that has marked past student governments. For the measure of this campaign's success will be more than the number of votes we collect. It will be the number of people for whom

we make student government truly the student's government. That will be the true measure. That will be the permanent measure."

Thrasher says that he intends to issue day-by-day position papers on the issues he considers to be most important. He also intends to do quite a bit of door-to-door campaigning.

"It's important to make this campaign as personal as possible," Thrasher said in an interview after his announcement, "I'd like to meet at least on a section basis."

The election is scheduled to be held on Wednesday, March 11.

Grape Boycott begins new talks

After meeting with some difficulty with vandals destroying signs publicizing their earlier attempts at discussions, the leaders of the Grape Boycott Committee will open their second semester series of talks tonight in Lewis Hall.

Members will conduct a forum on the nature of the movement including not only the items of wages for the migrant farm laborers in Delano, California, but also the related issues of dangers to those people from pesticides and other related items.

Discussion leaders for the night will include members of El Centro, a local group working on the plight of the Mexican-Americans as well as Notre Dame students and local residents who have been active

in boycott activities.

While the group which recruited at registration had begun the year by picketing at local grocery stores which sold California grapes, they have recently reorganized into teams in order to speak to various groups of citizens in an educational effort to acquaint them with the cause. Most of the members of the teams have attended long training sessions to prepare them with information and background material.

The program is slated to get under way at 8:00 pm in the basement lounge at Lewis Hall. Bro. Mark Ratkus, F.S.C. has stressed in his publicity that all are welcome to attend whether they favor or oppose the movement or are just interested in learning or questioning.

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Nutting on education

Nutting mirrors Caws's concepts

This is the second of five installments in *The Observer* in which members of the Nutting for President committee answer the fundamental question of why should any change be made in the existing power structure or why change the people now in power.—ed.

by Mike Kovacevich

It's very hard for me to consider just what a university is anymore without realizing what it has come to be in America. It's very hard to forget that napalm was developed at Harvard and tested behind that institution's football stadium. Or that James Rector was killed by a shotgun blast because Berkeley and Oakland police responded violently to Charles Palmer's concept that people attending the University of California, "street people," and other residents of the area should have a "People's Park". It's impossible. So in describing what a university should be, I shall also say what it, in fact, is.

What A University Should Be

Probably more worthless nonsense is written about education than about any other subject except religion. Because of this proliferation of verbiage, it is one of the hardest subjects to write about effectively.

—Peter J. Caws, "Design for a University", *Daedalus*, Winter 1970

Caws is right. But hopefully out of all the nonsense, something written will inspire contemporary educators, students, and administrators to re-examine the corporate structure and corporate services their institution sus-

tains, to the extent that education is a secondary issue and is treated as such.

An ideal university? Caws believes it should adhere to two basic principles:

... the curriculum of the university ought to be interesting, and, second, the government of the university ought to be fair ... the curriculum must be interesting, as judged by the students who are compelled to follow it; and the government must be fair, as judged by the faculty and students who are ruled by it.

Such are the basic principles that must be realized to create a community of scholars. They are maxims the community should follow in learning and living together. Caws recognizes, unlike many of our universities, that a university, by its nature, is responsible to society at large:

The government of the university must be fair not only to those within it, but also to those outside it ... the university is implicated in society and cannot escape the charge of unfairness if it helps to perpetuate an inequality in that society.

Restrictive admissions policies that exclude a class of people from membership in the academic community, when they would benefit by it is white-collar crime. The fact that Southern, indeed Northern, institutions of higher education have such poor enrollment of Blacks, Chicanos, and American Indians discredits any claims of pursuing high ideals, like being an "open community" for example.

A few words about the administration of the "ideal university": in a

community where faculty and students are the university, where they are the focus of concern, an administrator's function is to attend to their needs and wants.

Trustees, presidents, deans, registrars, secretaries, janitors, and the like are not, strictly speaking, part of the university at all—not, at least, as these positions are now interpreted and filled in most American institutions of higher education. They are ancillary to the real business of the university, and only the supplanting of the community model by the corporation model has put them in their present dominant position ... in the ideal university administrative personnel would be appointed only as needed for the day-to-day running of the institution and would be under the control of the community of faculty and students.

—Caws, "Design for a University"

What the University, In Fact, Is

Witness students strikes at Columbia, Harvard, Berkeley. Witness Columbia's large land holdings in Harlem; witness napalm at Harvard; witness a young man from San Jose fatally wounded on the roof of a Telegraph Ave. bookstore in Berkeley. Witness the American university: it falls more than considerably short of the ideal community mentioned above.

I am firmly convinced that the educational pattern within which teachers in liberal arts colleges work is thoroughly and intrinsically wrong, so wrong that the men who most sincerely strive for the full intellectual development of their students must

suffer almost continual frustration, and can accomplish their work only to the extent they refuse to conform to the pattern.

from *The Free City* by Willis Nutting

The university is a corporation, not a community. And it runs itself with the hard-line tactics and the dehumanizing policies of a corporation. Like a corporation, reform rather than radical change, is structurally sanctioned. And the channel for such well-intentioned but basically inadequate change is the committee. As Caws puts it:

One of the most bewildering features of the present agitation in the academy is the proliferation of committees, all manfully struggling over essentially the same problems, all producing virtuous documents which shift the emphases somewhat, usually (under the pressure of circumstances) roughly in the right direction, but which fail to signal the radical changes that are genuinely needed.

Committees are, then, problems in the radical restructuring of the university to what it should be. They are grossly time-consuming jobs assumed by students and faculty without pay, giving both the illusion that their energies will restructure instead of reform. Or if they know what they are about, they have chosen to debate how their institution can present a human face to them while helping corporate America rape the earth and exploit and kill its men and women, its children.

Sorry if it sounds harsh. But that is what a university, in fact, is.

Letters to the Editor

Money for Africa

Editor:

We would like to take this opportunity to compliment the dining halls for the gesture of good will expressed through their Western Night. However, we feel that this meal could not have taken place at a less opportune time. For while we at Notre Dame were observing lent

through this obvious waste of food, thousands of Biafran's are starving.

We do not know how these affairs are run financially, but we are certain that the dining hall management must be aware of the tremendous waste which accompanies these affairs. We are sure that if the student body

had been made aware of this feast far in advance Notre Dame men would have sacrificed this meal for the needy in Africa.

Sincerely,
James DeSapio
Jorge Vilamil
Chris Senchach
Mike Frulley
John Vonder Haar

Dennis Wall Does anybody remember Tom Dooley

"Perhaps we cannot prevent this world from being a world in which children are tortured. But we can reduce the number of tortured children. And if you don't help us, who else in the world can help us do this?"

Albert Camus

While you are reading this, someone is dying of tuberculosis in Southeast Asia. For ten cents, you may be able to keep him alive for a day, even though you have no medical degree. If you have twenty cents to spend, you can help to vaccinate one child in Asia against smallpox, just as surely as if you yourself were there when the child was vaccinated. Most of you cannot be there in Southeast Asia when the child's life is saved and most of you reading this do not have medical degrees, but the doctors at work there for the Thomas A. Dooley Foundation can and do.

Formed in 1961 by people who respected Dr. Dooley's work and refused to let it go with him to the grave, the Dooley Foundation has continued his work with medicine and with compassion. Thanks to the Foundation, there are presently two 50 bed hospitals and a mobile X-ray unit in Laos. There are mobile health units serving Tibetan refugees in the Kulu Valley of Northern India. Airline stewardesses volunteer three months of their lives to teach in Nepal, where the Dooley Foundation also provides social welfare assistance to a Nepalese orphanage, a leprosarium and a Tibetan nursery.

In Viet Nam, the Foundation is temporarily providing assistance to the Orphanage of An Lac in Saigon. And the Dooley Foundation does more, much more. But all of these programs cost money. Because the Thomas A. Dooley Foundation is a non-profit, non-governmental, non-sectarian volunteer organization, it is dependent upon contributions. Notre Dame students have worked here since September to organize a "Fund Drive For The Thomas A. Dooley Foundation". The Drive is to be solely on this campus and at SMC, with radio spots reaching to South Bend across the local radio stations.

But in a larger sense, nurses, doctors, medical technicians and stewardesses all volunteer their services to the Foundation. They are making their contributions. Perhaps, each in his own way, we can make ours. That's what Dr. Dooley loved about Notre Dame: not just the gold on the Dome or the beauty of the Grotto, but people caring for people. That's what the Notre Dame Community is all about. We of the Fund Drive come with empty hands. We do not have anything to give to you. But we ask for those who have nothing, for those to whom sickness is a way of life and to whom such things as smallpox, malaria, diphtheria and leprosy are as familiar as measles are to you and to me. Collections will be taken in the halls March 2-8, and in the dining halls at lunch and dinner on March 8. Whether you give a dime or a dollar or even more, someone in the world will be glad that you cared. Will you help? If you do not, who will?

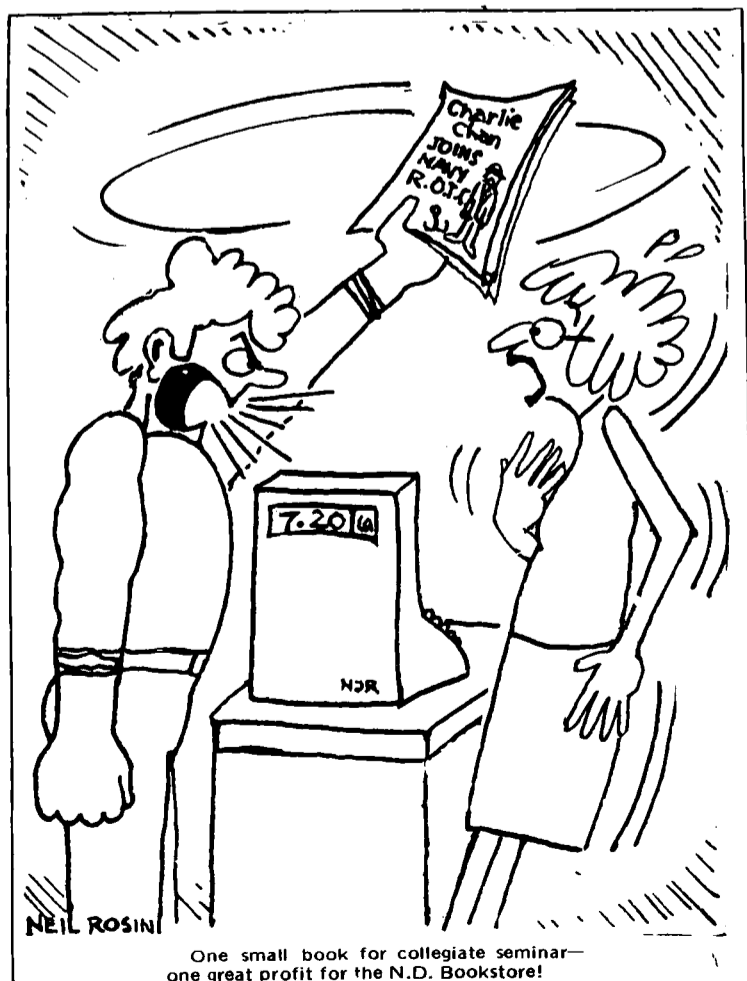
Power to ladies

Editor:

We commend and encourage the women who challenged Dr. Benjamin Spock on his attitude of male supremacy. They effectively used Spock's own device of shaking the "establishment" (male superiority) "by its lapels," and asked questions which the doctor did not effectively answer.

We're amazed that this glorious seat of rational discussion and community dialogue degenerates rapidly to the use of derision and antagonism when a view is expressed which is contrary to the cherished popular opinion. The treatment these women received (the catcalls from the audience, the sarcastic comment from another questioner using the microphone) was childish. It reflected beautifully on the "Notre Dame mentality." This forceful attack on a cherished male belief is the best demonstration I have seen of the need for coeducation at Notre Dame.

Power to the ladies!
Mike Merth
433 Keenan
Steve Sheaffer
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One small book for collegiate seminar—
one great profit for the N.D. Bookstore!

What's a Twyla Tharp?

Who are Merce Cunningham, Jose Limon, Alwin Nikolais, Martha Graham, Ann Halprin, Alwin Ailey, Robert Joffrey, Paul Taylor, and Phyllis Lahmut?

Don't know? Perhaps if I added the names Erick Hawkins, Twyla Tharp, Don Redlich or Gladys Bailin some might be able to answer the first question. Most still wouldn't know who the hell I was talking about. What if I was to say that they are the best known representatives of what Time Magazine has called "the most inventive and least inhibited" contemporary art form. Perhaps now you feel you might be able to make a wild guess and proclaim them as . . . ah . . . experimental film makers, perhaps . . . or . . . maybe . . . members of the New York cast of *Hair* . . . or how about part of some experimental theater troupes . . . or Nixon's

favorite "artists" after Red Skelton. You'd be wrong on every count.

What if I was to say that the art form in which they participate utilizes moving scenery, a kaleidoscopic array of lighting effects, a battery of props ranging from a forty square-foot inflatable plastic bubble to assorted pop art posters or a pile of trash, costumes of every imaginable shape, design and color, film clips in the background, and musical scores including hard rock, jazz-rock, raga-rock, jazz, electronic yawping, symphonic orchestration, and even dead silence. Their work requires them to be in the best physical condition attainable because their work is more demanding physically than football or hockey. Perhaps if I was to tell you that Erick Hawkins, Twyla Tharp, Don Redlich and Gladys Bailin have something

in common in that they have all been to Notre Dame in the last three years as part of past Contemporary Arts Festivals you might be able to get the answer. But once again I really doubt it since the art form they represent is the one least understood and least experienced by the majority of college students because it is the art form surrounded by the most misconceptions.

The people mentioned above are the biggest names in modern dance — a new theatrical form that breaks away from the traditions and clichés of traditional art forms in a manner that not even cinema (unless it be the dance dominated cinema of Nikolais and Ed Emschwiler) can ever hope to attain. Yet surprisingly few people in the U.S.A. outside New York, Chicago and San Francisco have yet become aware of the inherent power in

the revolutionary artistic expression which is modern dance. It's a profound comment on the state of the arts in America today when our modern dance companies are received with much more attention when they tour countries of Europe, Asia and Africa than they are when they tour the average communities of Middle America.

I'm sure that part of the problem stems from the two ingrained misconceptions which immediately arise in most peoples' minds when they hear the words "modern dance." Some would envision modern dance in terms of traditional ballet which somehow creates the image in the mind of the uninterested observer of gossamer — skirted ballerinas tippy toeing around the stage while effeminate male dancers aimlessly whirl and twirl around them, occasionally pausing to nonchalantly catch a gossamer goddess as she swoons mysteriously into his outstretched arms. The other alternative would apply to those inveterate boob-tube patrons of the arts who know that modern dance is that type of stuff done by those troupes of girls on The Jackie Gleason Show or The Dean Martin Show. Modern dance in reality is as different from the above misconceptions as night is from day, but it is the misconceptions which keep the average person from taking the opportunity to experience modern dance in its raw theatricality and coldly penetrating exploration into man's condition in the modern world.

This week Notre Dame and St. Mary's students have another chance — and it's the best chance to date — to explode their misconceptions about modern dance and find out why it has been proclaimed as the most powerful and imaginative art form on the American scene today. Starting today, the Contemporary Arts Festival brings The Murray Louis Dance Company to campus for a three day residency. Murray Louis is without a doubt the best male dancer in America today. For ten years he was the lead dancer with the Alwin Nikolais Company which has been consistently acclaimed for its imaginative use of props, costumes, lighting and film effects as well as electronic music.

The Louis company will give a free lecture demonstration this Thursday, February 26, at St. Mary's O'Laughlin Auditorium at 8:30 P.M. Then on Saturday night at 8:30 in O'Laughlin, the company will give a performance which will include Louis' most famous work *Junk Dances*, an outrageously satirical comment on the treasures of the banal in the affluent society, set to the tune of television commercials, recipes for cake-mixes and pop art.

The Contemporary Arts Festival promises that the performance Saturday night will be the best ever so far this year, even better than the poetry reading by Ken Smith. *Monterey Pop* . . . or *Tom Paine* . . . or *Genesis II* . . . or the Son House Concert . . . or even *Yellow Submarine*.

Reply : Nutting for all

I can see it now. Dave Stauffer, supporter of Willis Nutting for President of the University of Notre Dame du Lac; and Theodore Hesburgh for Chancellor of the University of Notre Dame du Lac.

Mr. Stauffer has raised several legitimate questions: Who holds the power at Notre Dame? Wouldn't a Chancellor-President structure "mess" up an already "confused power structure"? What will the Chancellor (be) do? Just because something works at other schools, what right do you have to believe it will work at Notre Dame? And finally, how do you distinguish between an "external" and "internal" duty?

Let's begin with the question which most perplexes Dave, who runs Notre Dame? If we can accept Joel Connelly, William Cullen and Tom Payne (as Mr. Stauffer seems to have done) as accurate sources:

The President is in fact the decision-maker at Notre Dame, aided in financial matters by the Executive Vice-President, the Rev. Edmund P. Joyce. Structurally final authority is in such instruments as the Board of Trustees while legislative authority rests in the SLC and Academic Council. However, in fact the actual governing of Notre Dame is a most singular matter. . . Presidential decision-making is an unchallenged philosophy at Notre Dame. No one disputes Hesburgh's final authority.

The article goes on,

. . . Now the simple, incontrovertible fact is that these top-level administrators are in no sense of the word strong educative innovators, or even usually sympathetic to suggested educational innovations and experiments.

It concludes,

. . . Since there are serious inadequacies with all three of the relevant levels of the current community—the conceptual, the practical, and the actual—it would seem that the handwriting is on the wall for the University of Notre Dame, unless Father Hesburgh himself revises both his thinking and his doing in regard to the community, or is persuaded to do so in one way or another by faculty and students, or both. . .

"("An Essay on Community at Notre

Dame," *Scholastic* March 21, 1969, p. 22ff.)

First point: the administrative structure, though perhaps "severely inadequate" (Connelly, Cullen and Payne, p. 22), is anything but unclear. Second, our president is clearly an executive and not an educator. And thirdly, the community, which our college bulletins proclaim, is "conceptually, practically, and actually" non-existent.

Will a Chancellor, added to the already existing structure, cause a "mess" by making the power structure ambiguous: would "there be unlimited confusion over who handles what in any certain situation?" We think not.

It is essential that both the executive and educational interests of the university be represented in order to create a real community. Each issue which would present itself to the University's top administrators would demand a sensitivity to both perspectives. Obviously, "external" and "internal" are rigorously arbitrary divisions (i.e. external: all those matters involving activities away from the campus, such as commissions, fund raising, spokesman for the University at national and international events, etc.; and internal: all those matters relating to on-campus activity, such as curriculum, campus regulations, faculty-student relations, etc.), divisions which break down in the face of such issues as the Dow-CIA demonstrations and the 15-minute rule.

However, confusion is not the result of splitting responsibilities, it is the result of failure to think and act in a clear manner. Two heads may be better than one; in cases like these, the situation would be handled jointly: mistakes in such situations always being accountable to the Board of Trustees (forty-one men, not two.)

This forces us to ask Dave's third question, What will the Chancellor ("be") do?

The Chancellor will be "the highest appointed administrative officer of the University." He will function only partially as "public relations man." More importantly, he will be a man who meets and tries to understand those forces beyond the campus which play a vital

role in shaping social, political, economic, and ecological factors on a national and international level. He will be a bridge to the wider community, a man welcome on the campus and encouraged to seek out and assist the University and the broader community. He will do the immensely valuable work that our current President has done so well.

Under Chancellor Hesburgh, we have suggested placing a devoted and truly learned educator to be the 'resident president'. The university community which we feel is lacking (as earlier suggested) will be the only responsibility of the new President.

The uniqueness of this reform is not what we would point to as a recommendation, rather the proposal's attempt to create community is what we see as its principal justification. The titles 'Chancellor' and 'President' have been granted by several academic institutions. To argue that this proves what we are seeking is feasible is fallacious reasoning, indeed.

As Dave Stauffer has said, "I think it is hardly legitimate to argue that because something works elsewhere it will work here also." Agreed, but the converse of this statement is equally true: what we suggest may have no actual examples at hand (i.e. other universities where a Chancellor-President structure exists), but this does not prove it can't be done. Our contention is that the creation of a Chancellor-President structure in these terms is theoretically possible. The titles come from other institutions, but the idea is probably quite different. —Titles matter little, what matters is the striving for community.

What gave birth to an active Chancellor-President campaign is not what you may suspect (a subtle attack on Father Hesburgh: promotion out of the picture); it arose out of the recognition that a balance must be struck at the highest level of power: an active executive and a resident teacher.

-Nutting for President Headquarters.

Trial of '8' in book form

A 320-page illustrated documentary of courtroom confrontations from the trial of the Chicago 8, edited from the complete official 220,000 page transcript, will be published next week by Bantam Books in a \$1.25 paperback.

Rushed to press as the 27th Bantam Extra immediately after completion of the incredible five-month trial, the book is titled *The Tales Of Hoffman* and is the work of three young men who edited the transcript to show what transpired in the courtroom in the participants' own words.

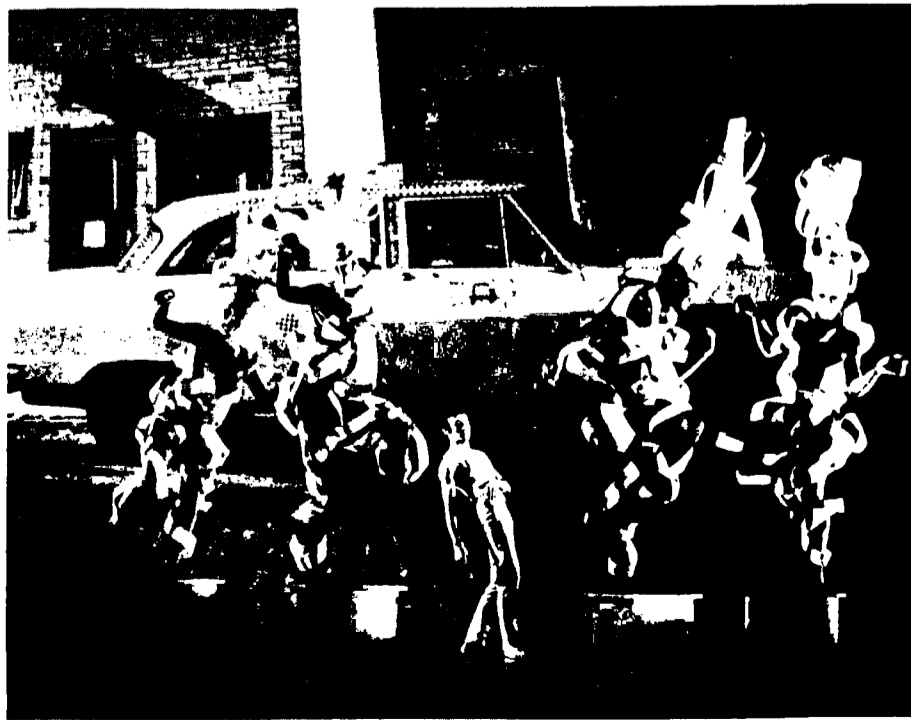
The excerpted portions not only reflect the highlights of the trial and the philosophies of the opposing interests, but also the bitter humor and outrageous order of the proceedings from both sides.

The editors are Mark L. Levine, a graduate of the New York University

School of Law presently working with a prominent New York law firm; George McNamee, a Yale graduate and member of the New York Stock Exchange; and Daniel Greenberg, a Columbia Law School graduate presently teaching fifth grade.

The book's illustrations are by Verna Sadock whose sketches have been the basis for NBC-TV news broadcasts throughout the trial since photographers were not admitted to the courtroom. The Bantam book will contain 25 of the artist's sketches.

The manuscript was completed early this week and Bantam immediately implemented its "instant publishing" schedule. Books will be off the press the first week of March and immediately distributed throughout the world.



Murray Louis

Poll to deal with academic, national affairs

(continued from page 1)

felt students had a strong interest in. Since four people worked on it, I think we did a pretty good job of hitting every major area."

In regard to views on campus issues, students will be asked to evaluate the success of the present student government administration and what they feel should have been done that was not done. They will also be asked to offer opinions of the job being done by the *Observer*, the *Scholastic*, and WSND.

The more controversial current issues of drugs, recruitment by Dow-CIA, military research, and racism on campus are all

touched upon in the poll. In addition, less volatile subjects such as evaluation of the campus social atmosphere, living conditions, and extracurricular activities are also included.

Concerning the academic aspects of the university, the students will be asked to give their opinions of such matters as the ROTC program, the Black Studies Program, Free University, Non-Violence Seminar, and the psychological services department. The students will be given the opportunity to evaluate Notre Dame as a whole, to indicate what they support and what they oppose in university policy and what changes they feel should be made to improve

it. The only campus issue not included in the poll is the coeducation question. Corso explained, "We deliberately left out coeducation since that subject was covered pretty thoroughly in the previous *Observer* poll."

On the national level, the poll takes up the questions of solutions for the Vietnam War and the race problem. The students will be asked to evaluate the performance of President Nixon and offer their choice for the office if an election were imminent. Such areas as legalization of marijuana, economic reform and educational opportunity for minority groups are also touched upon.

In explaining the necessity for such a poll, Corso pointed out the need to know what the students are really thinking before any changes can take place.

"The primary reason we put out this poll, is to find out what the Notre Dame student body wants done and how it feels efforts in various fields such as minority recruitment, and academic reform are going," Corso said, "We hope that this poll will

be beneficial to next year's student government in determining its course of action," he said.

Corso expressed the hope that the response to the poll will be significant enough to make some solid conclusions as to the direction of opinion among the stu-

dents "I'd also like to extend special thanks to Steve Flavin and the hall clerks who gave up their time so that the poll could be distributed and collected as quickly as possible," Corso added.

Gun control favored

(continued from page 1)

sible. A gun-owner would be prohibited from selling, giving, or loaning a gun to someone who did not possess a license. In either of these violations, the gun-owner would lose his license.

Steinberg gave two examples of bills before Congress that he found desirable but not perfect. The first is sponsored by Senator Tydings of Maryland, the second by Senator Dodd of Connecticut.

He lamented that Congressional debate is behind schedule on these two bills. Steinberg however, considers it unlikely that either of these bills, or any like it will be passed in the near future. He placed the blame for this on the Nixon administration.

"The present administration is opposed to such bills. This administration will not move. Until the administration strongly pushes for gun control legislation there won't be any."

Steinberg favored legislation that which allows a judge the power to grant heavier penalties to crimes involving the use of firearms. He felt that this would not replace the need for positive gun control.

As a last point, Steinberg ad-

mitted the relatively small size of his organization, which he estimated to be a few thousand. While he felt that large numbers of people gave moral support to his council, they do not offer financial contributions. He complained of the shaky budget of the organization. He said that he served as not only Executive Director, but also as Treasurer, but was not being paid a cent for his work, and therefore was only a part time worker. He added that his organization included Mayor Lindsay and Adlai Stevenson III.

Age of Vasari lecture topic

Tonight in the Notre Dame Art Gallery, Janos Scholz, a collector of Italian drawings and noted musician will give a lecture entitled "Federigo Zuccaro's Sketchbook of the Life of Taddeo Zuccaro." This is the second lecture in "The Age of Vasari" lecture series accompanying the Art Gallery's exhibit of 16th Century Florentine art.

The public is cordially invited.

CPA film

A film documentary of the nine month occupation of the black ghetto of Wilmington, Delaware by National Guard troops after Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination in April 1968, will be shown tonight at 7:15 and 8:15 in Nieuwland Science Hall.

The film is being brought to campus by Professor John Williams of the History Department in conjunction with the CPA and Complicity Week.

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STUDENT UNION SOCIAL COMMISSION

New CO Club to provide draft information

by John Papa

Approximately sixty persons attended a meeting in LaFortune Student Center last night exploring the possibility of the formation of a draft council and conscientious objection club at Notre Dame. The meeting was presided over by junior Tom Hampson, who led the discussion on the conception, purpose and goals of the club.

The group was formed to be informative to anyone interested in the draft or conscientious objection and also to be supportive to those persons attempting to receive CO status. The club, titled the Notre Dame Conscientious Objection Club, was the conception of Hampson when he became interested in a CO classification.

He felt Notre Dame was in need of an organization that could help council students on the draft law and inform them of any alternative avenues open to them.

He stated, "The club would be a service to the university in that it provides information to its members on the complexities of the draft and the alternatives to it with emphasis on conscientious objection. In turn, it would be an agent of information to the entire campus."

Hampson stated there are many people interested in the fine points of the draft law and that, "hopefully we can get these people together, study and discuss individual questions and problems, and find out what's going on." He claimed this would be the primary function of the group.

Once organized Hampson plans to set up a table in the library or the Huddle and pass out mostly free information on the draft and conscientious objection. The club members hope to form small groups and cover topics relevant to each individual.

Counselors from the South Bend Draft Union and a few Notre Dame law students are supporting the club and are offering their services. One of the counselors present at the meet-

Beytagh joins Law faculty

Francis X. Beytagh, Jr., assistant to Solicitor General of the United States Erwin Griswold, will join the Notre Dame Law School faculty August 1, 1970.

As assistant, since 1966, Beytagh has argued many government cases before the U.S. Supreme Court. He also served as Senior Law Clerk to the retired Chief Justice Earl Warren and taught a seminar in constitutional litigation at the University of Virginia Law School in 1969.

CORRECTION

The story that appeared in the Observer yesterday, headlined "Proposes Channeling of Student Union Funds", was partially inaccurate. Senator Russ Stone did not propose taking away any money from the Student Union to send back to the halls. Rather he proposed taking a certain amount off the top of every student's activity fee, and sending it back to the halls. The story also mentioned that Stone proposed giving money to the halls that were not that well off financially first, under his bill. What Stone said was that smaller halls should be allotted more funds than bigger halls.

ing said he hoped to recruit people in the club to help counsel others.

Hampson envisioned that the club could provide a 'trial run' of a CO's necessary appearance before his local selective service board. He said this would give the person some insight into what may be asked of him in this interview, plus some practice in keeping a desired composure throughout the discussion.

The club membership could be used as proof of the sincerity of CO and it would provide witnesses to this sincerity as demanded by the draft board. The members of the club would also support the CO before his board by writing letters in his behalf.

The club plans to aid in the

next moratorium by sponsoring seminars on different aspects of the draft and conscientious objection. A few topics mentioned were resistance and emigration to Canada. No plans were finalized and it was questioned whether the seminars would be held in conjunction with the

moratorium or just on weekends in the future. Forms to secure attendance will be distributed soon.

Hampson speculated that the club may become involved in a selective conscientious objection national campaign that would allow a person to qualify for a

CO classification if he was against a specific conflict. This would nullify the necessity to object to all wars.

Hampson reiterated that the purpose of the club was not to intimidate a person to be a CO, but to provide a free atmosphere to study alternate services.

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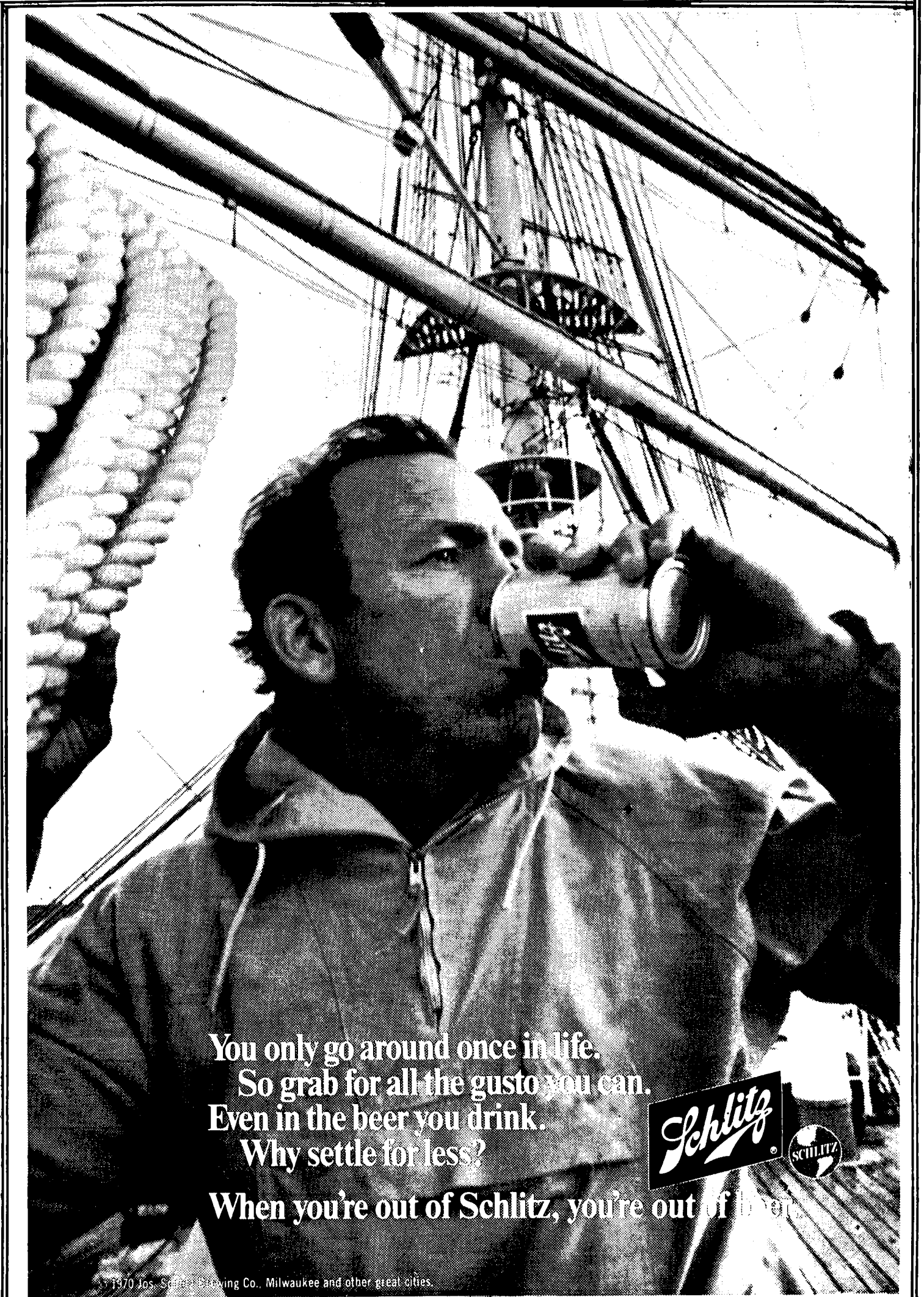
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Wrestlers drub IIT, swimmers dumped by CMU

Five Notre Dame wrestlers registered pins as the Fighting Irish trounced Illinois Institute of Technology 41-5 in a match held Tuesday night in the ACC. The win boosted Notre Dame's dual meet record to 4-6.

Captain Keith Giron, Bob Habig, Jim Hansen, Todd Carey, and Dean Olmstead all notched pins in leading the Irish romp.

Notre Dame never trailed, losing only one bout in the match. The Irish won the opening match on forfeit as Illinois Tech had no one to grapple with 118-pound Phil Sutton. Tom Ciaccio (126) was the first to take the mat for Notre Dame and responded with a 10-2 victory. Giron (134) put the Irish ahead 13-0 with a third period pin before Illinois closed the gap

to 13-5 by virtue of a pin in the 142 pound class.

Freshman Bob Habig (150) avenged his teammates' pin by nailing his opponent to the mat in the third period with a superb effort. Jim Hansen (158) turned in a highly efficient performance, pinning his man in the first period. Tom Powell (167) added a hard fought 3-2 decision victory to the Irish point totals.

The final two matches were also pins, Todd Carey (177) scoring in the third period and Dean Olmstead (190) after dominating his man completely, pinned him in the second stanza. Irish heavyweight Phil Gustafson was awarded his match by a forfeit.

This weekend Coach Terry Mather's charges will participate

in the Catholic Intercollegiate Tournament held at John Carroll College in Cleveland. The Irish return home for their final match of the season in the ACC this coming Tuesday at 7 p.m. versus the University of Illinois.

The Notre Dame swim team suffered a 74-39 defeat at the hands of Central Michigan Tuesday, adjusting the dual meet slate to 7-6 with one meet remaining.

Gene Krathaus tied an ND record in the 100 yard freestyle in the meet, equalling the 49.6 set by J. May in 1968. Krathaus also won the 50 free with a 22.4, and Jim Cooney was right behind for second place honors in that event.

John Sherk triumphed in the 1000 free with a 10:44.4, but

had two false starts in the 500 and was disqualified. Returning to swim in the 400 freestyle relay, Sherk followed Doug Free, Craig Ferrell, and Vince Spohn in a winning effort.

John Cox achieved a second in three meter diving, and Mike McDonough was the runner-up

in the 200 breaststroke. Doug Free was the only other Irish swimmer to outrace a C.M.U. opponent, placing third in the 100 freestyle.

Saturday the Irish close their dual meet schedule by hosting Cincinnati at Rockne Memorial at 2 p.m.

JIM MURRAY

Playing a Bigger Game

© 1970, Los Angeles Times



A linebacker is kind of the archangel of football. It is his duty, wherever the sinners have let the forces of evil slip through, to swoop down, plug up the hole and hurl Satan's halfbacks back.

I don't suppose anybody ever filled the role, in life and on the field, the way Donn Moomaw did - and does.

"He is a zealot in cleats," his coach, the late Henry (Red) Sanders used to say. St. Michael in a gold helmet.

No one ever played the game with the cold fury he did. He was the terrible swift sword of the 1951-52 UCLA team which went the longest of any Bruin team - 13 games - without defeat, despite the fact it had an offense as guileless as a farmer's daughter and as slow as a glacier. In 1952, its defense intercepted an incredible 34 passes and set the conference record for fewest fumbles. It lost the Rose Bowl bid to USC, 14-12, in a game decided by, of all things, a lateral. But it had already beaten the team USC was to meet in the Rose Bowl, Wisconsin, 20-7, in a game in which Donn Moomaw spent the day operating alone behind a 7-man line throwing Alan Ameche around for minus yardage.

The pro scouts drooled. The Rams drafted him No. 1. The very name "Moomaw!" had quarterbacks flinching.

Moomaw was everybody's idea of what a linebacker should be - 6 feet 5 inches of avenger, 225 pounds of wrath. A linebacker, it has been said, should be part-thug and part-Thor - a punisher.

Donn Moomaw could have been one of the great pro players of all time but he fell in with good company. He was All-American, All-Coast, All-Cosmos when he hit the road to Damascus one night when two new roommates moved in with him.

Terry DeBay and Bob Heydenfeldt were reading a book when Donn came home to the room one night. Since it didn't have any "X's" and "O's" in it or pictures of naked girls or generals on horseback in it, Moomaw was curious. "How's it come out?" legend has it that he asked. Legend has it, also, that DeBay handed him the book "We don't want to spoil it for you," he is supposed to have said.

The book has a sock beginning, an unhappy ending and has been on the best-seller lists since the days parts of it were written on rock. It had a real catchy title, "The Bible," and Donn Moomaw couldn't put it down. To this day. Christianity had recruited a linebacker.

The Rams telephoned their No. 1 draft choice at the All-Star game in Chicago the next August to discuss wages, hours and working conditions. When the negotiator hung up, the general manager looked up quizzically. "Well, what's the story?" he asked. The negotiator sighed. "Can we schedule our games on Saturday?" he asked.

Donn Moomaw knew he was going to be too busy on Sunday mornings to report for taping. He went to Canada (where he became All-Canadian) where they played on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Moomaw had found a coach he could play for forever. He quit the secondary for the pulpit. He enrolled at Princeton Theological Seminary. "I saw the trustworthiness of Jesus Christ," he explained. "I showed him the trust me, the fumbling me, the guilty me - not the guy riding around on peoples' shoulders with his picture in the card tricks. Also, you never ride the bench with Christ. You go both ways, 60 minutes."

In a sense, the Fellowship of Christian Athletes was formed in that 1953 All-Star camp. History says it was the brainchild of Branch Rickey and Dr. Louis Evans and its first national conference was in Colorado in 1956. But the Moomaw legacy at UCLA saw 8 of 11 starters on the 1954 championship team "committed" (as the FCA coinage has it) to Christianity. The team rolled up 40 points a game (72 against Stanford and 61 against Oregon State), and won the national championship.

The FCA today could field a better team than the Kansas City Chiefs. And I don't mean morally.

They are having a banquet at the Century Plaza to fund their summer camp programs. Bart Starr, Tom Landry, Raymond Berry, Maxie Baughan, Jack Kemp, Bobby Mitchell and Don Perkins are some who will be there.

It will be rated "G." But when the Reverend Moomaw kicks it off with a prayer, you can bet me all the QB's there will be giving silent thanks he's been red-dogging sin all these years instead of them.

Rich Allen happy but greedy

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (UPI) - Richie Allen is all heart.

He sees no reason to hold up the St. Louis Cardinals, and besides he wants to do what he can to help lick inflation. So instead of trying to get it all by demanding \$200,000, he's going to be big about it and take only \$150,000.

When last heard from, you may remember, he had one other small request.

"All I ask is to get out of Philadelphia," he said, "and I'll be the happiest man in the world."

Okay. So now he's out of Philadelphia - but he still isn't the happiest man in the world. He knows the ticklish position

Notre Dame will play the winner of the Mid-American Conference in the first round of the NCAA Tournament in Dayton on March 7. Ohio University has virtually clinched the title.

he has the Cards in. Some even say he has them over a barrel, inasmuch as they gave up Curt Flood, Tim McCarver, Joe Hoerner and Byron Browne in the deal.

Gussie Busch, the Cardinal owner, isn't chintzy about money. Neither are General Manager Bing Devine and Assistant General Manager Jim Toomey, who deal directly with the players.

The Cards tried making Allen feel like part of the family by offering him a raise. They boosted him to pretty close to the \$100,000 level.

Or maybe it's important with him being the highest paid player in the game. Willie Mays is No. 1 in the money department right now with \$130,000.

Carl Yastrzemski is top man in the American League with \$115,000, so Allen doesn't see where \$150,000 for him would be that much out of line.

Tommey and Devine both are back in St. Louis and they'll be talking shortly with Allen. Before that, they'll be talking with Busch to see how he feels.

"We feel the salary we pay a player coming to us for the first time has to be consistent with the salaries we are paying players who helped us win three pennants and two World Series," Tommey explains.

Orlando Cepeda, unhappy with the Giants, was happy when he came over with the Cardinals. Roger Maris, unhappy with the Yankees, was happy when he was dealt to the Cards, and the same for Vada Pinson when he moved over from the Reds.

Richie Allen is something else. He doesn't change or adapt that easily.

What this country really needs is a city that meets with Richie Allen's approval.

ND 25 - game basketball statistics

| PLAYER | G | FGA | FGM | PCT | FTA | FTM | PCT | REB | AVG | TP | AVG |
|-----------------------------------|----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|
| Austin Carr, G | 25 | 656 | 366 | .558 | 225 | 185 | .822 | 212 | 8.5 | 917 | 36.7 |
| Collis Jones, F | 25 | 422 | 192 | .455 | 102 | 61 | .598 | 313 | 12.5 | 445 | 17.8 |
| Sid Catlett, C | 24 | 231 | 99 | .429 | 69 | 32 | .464 | 181 | 7.5 | 230 | 9.6 |
| Mike O'Connell, G | 24 | 135 | 56 | .415 | 61 | 42 | .689 | 69 | 3.0 | 154 | 6.4 |
| Tom Sinnott, G | 23 | 109 | 50 | .459 | 20 | 10 | .500 | 72 | 3.3 | 110 | 4.8 |
| Jim Hinga, F | 23 | 78 | 27 | .346 | 32 | 22 | .688 | 57 | 2.5 | 76 | 3.3 |
| Doug Gemmill, F† | 16 | 52 | 27 | .519 | 16 | 9 | .563 | 43 | 2.7 | 63 | 3.9 |
| Jackie Meehan, G | 23 | 63 | 28 | .444 | 21 | 14 | .667 | 43 | 1.8 | 70 | 3.0 |
| John Gallagher, F | 15 | 39 | 19 | .487 | 12 | 9 | .750 | 13 | 0.9 | 47 | 3.1 |
| Jay Ziznewski, C | 19 | 42 | 24 | .571 | 29 | 9 | .310 | 57 | 3.0 | 57 | 3.0 |
| Team Rebounds | | | | | | | | 162 | 6.1 | | |
| †Out for season with broken ankle | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *John Pleick, C | 16 | 135 | 61 | .452 | 42 | 24 | .571 | 107 | 6.7 | 146 | 9.1 |
| *Ineligible second semester | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOTRE DAME | 25 | 1962 | 949 | .484 | 629 | 417 | .663 | 1329 | 53.2 | 2315 | 92.6 |
| OPPONENTS | 25 | 1880 | 831 | .442 | 623 | 427 | .669 | 1141 | 45.6 | 2089 | 83.6 |

| Results: | ATTENDANCE |
|----------|------------------------------|
| + ND 84 | Minnesota @ 6,500 |
| + ND 87 | Michigan H 7,324 |
| + ND 98 | Valparaiso @ 4,300c |
| + ND 111 | Northern Illinois 92 H 7,047 |
| + ND 65 | St. Louis 53 H 6,897 |
| - ND 63 | Kansas 75 H 7,806 |
| + ND 89 | Indiana 88 @ 5,411 |
| - ND 100 | Kentucky 102 lv 17,245c |
| + ND 84 | West Virginia 80 SB 5,745 |
| - ND 83 | South Carolina 84 SB 4,720 |
| - ND 77 | U.C.L.A. 108 @ 12,617 |
| + ND 91 | Fordham 76 H 6,757 |
| + ND 94 | Villanova (OT) 92 H 7,830 |
| + ND 96 | DePaul 73 H 7,180 |
| + ND 82 | Duquesne 66 CS 11,500 |
| - ND 82 | Michigan State 85 @ 10,726 |
| + ND 135 | St. Peter's 88 H 10,867 |
| + ND 96 | Marquette (2OT) 95 H 11,343c |
| + ND 90 | St. John's 76 H 10,463 |
| + ND 95 | Detroit (OT) 93 @ 3,410 |
| + ND 115 | Tulane 80 H 9,467 |
| + ND 77 | N.Y.U. 65 MSG 7,172 |
| + ND 114 | West Virginia 78 H 11,343c |
| + ND 121 | Butler i14 @ 17,000c |

