

THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

Monday, April 29, 1968

News In Brief:

Young Tonight

The Gray's Inn of the ND Law School and the Student Union Academic Commissions will present a lecture by Whitney Young tonight at 8:00 pm in the Library Auditorium. Young, Executive Director of the Nation Urban League, will have as his topic "After Martin Luther King - Where Do We Go From Here?"

The Mayor

New York City Mayor John V. Lindsay will speak in the Stephan Center tomorrow evening at 8:30 pm. Mayor Lindsay will lecture on "The Tragedy of our Cities." His appearance is sponsored by the Student Union Academic Commission.

It's Here

Clark Stanton, chairman of the Student Course and Teacher Evaluation Committee announced yesterday that his committee's booklet is scheduled for delivery from the printer sometime this afternoon. Stanton announced that the book will go on sale tomorrow at both ND and SMC.

Step In

Tues. night at 7:30 in Washington Hall various speakers will be recruiting students for summer projects in center city and down South in a program called "Step into America." Some of the groups represented will be the Lincoln Park Concerned Citizens for better housing, community live-in projects in several parts of Chicago, and a group trying to organize the middle class on their problems of political impotence, alienation of employment, and other social problems.

The General

Retired Brigadier General Hugh B. Hester will speak in the Law Auditorium at 4:00 p.m. tomorrow on "How We Got in Vietnam and Why." General Hester is an outspoken opponent of the Vietnam war. He has received the distinguished Service Medal and had been decorated by the U.S. and France for gallantry on the battlefield in both world wars.

More Prefects In Each Hall Emphasis On "Enforcement"

Thirty-five to forty new prefects will be hired by the University for the fall semester.

According to University Vice-President for Student Affairs Chas. I. MacCarragher the prefects are being added because "most prefects are law students and with their work loads can't handle the situations."

MacCarragher explained that it was hoped that the employment of the additional prefects would relieve the work load of hall rectors. He said that "the rector can't do everything now. He can't spend his time running up and down the halls checking people."

On the average each hall will acquire two extra prefects. In Sorin the hallowed basement will find tradition violated with the inclusion of a prefect and according to Morrissey rector Rev. David Burrell, C.S.C., one prefect will be added per floor.

In Howard, according to Hall

president Gordon Hunt, six rooms have been put aside for additional prefects.

The new prefects will be hired by Dean of Students Rev. James Riehle, C.S.C., and will include both graduates and undergraduates. Father MacCarragher said that the new prefects, both graduates and undergraduates would receive free room and board as do prefects now.

Student Body President Richard Rossie said yesterday that he opposed the move on the part of the Administration to put what he termed "paid enforcers" in the halls. Rossie said that he had been told by Father MacCarragher that the new prefects would be part of an emphasis to "crack-down" on what Rossie termed the "big four" rules of the University: girls, drugs, drinking and cars.

Rossie said that he opposed the aspect of undergraduate prefects and added that he found

the addition of prefects a "contradiction" to any attempts to establish a student judiciary.

Rossie's opposition to undergraduate prefects was supported by Dillon Hall assistant rector and newly appointed theology department chairman Rev. James Burtchaell, C.S.C., who said yesterday that in Dillon two new prefects would be hired. Burtchaell said that fifth year undergraduates (architects or arts and letters combination students) had been discussed as possibilities for Dillon, but that he did not think that a system of undergraduate prefects was entirely desirable.

Morrissey rector Father Burrell, on the other hand, said that he had "faith in" a system of student prefects and pointed the operation of student prefect systems at other universities.

Burrell said that the increase in prefects was "not a regression but a recognition that within a

community there is a need for functions, one of which is discipline." Burrell said that he could see no division between the hall or campus judicial system and the prefect system. Father Burrell stated that he envisions a student prefect working in "concert" with the student judiciary.

Farley Hall president and Student Government executive co-ordinator Mike McCauley called that addition of prefects an "undermining of every student effort to govern themselves." McCauley said "you can't create a community by paying someone to enforce the laws." According to the Farley junior, "this points out an inherent weakness in the system. If students get to make the rules or help make them they're going to feel obligated to enforce them. Paid disciplinarians will strangle any student responsibility in this area."

McCarthy Campaigns On Campus Draws Small Crowd To Conference

BY GUY DE SAPIO

Fri. night Senator Eugene McCarthy addressed a workshop at the Center for Continuing Education and attacked "the gradual movement of the point of decision and the burden of responsibility from the Senate to the Presidency" and "the slow erosion of the integrity of some governmental institutions and the centering of power in others."

"There is a dangerous erosion of the lines of distinction between the organs of government," McCarthy said. "If the Republic was about to fall, then maybe the erosion could be justified. But if we feel, that the Republic is going to be around for awhile, if we would like to see it around for awhile, we can not let it take place."

McCarthy was in South Bend to speak before the WNDU workshop of "Reporting the Urban Crisis". There was little advance publicity for his address and there were a few empty seats in the auditorium where McCarthy spoke.

McCarthy received a warm reception. There were no wild crowds, however, like those which greeted Senator Robert Kennedy when he visited campus. McCarthy stopped and spoke with his supporters outside the auditorium before and after his speech.

McCarthy's speech was about the institutional aspects of American politics. McCarthy said that he might sound "like a conservative," but we must "protect the divisions of power the constitution intends." McCarthy continually emphasized the "sharing

of power and the sharing of responsibility" intended between the branches of government. "The presidency today," McCarthy said, "has become the center of political power and economic power." The Congress should reassume its true role.

"Foreign policy should be determined by the Senate and the President," McCarthy said, "by shared responsibility and shared power."

"Confirmation of Secretary of State and other officials has become almost a formality," he said. "Advice and consent has become almost a dead issue." The President has "read carefully about consent but not much about advice."

"The only clear Congressional authority which still stands," McCarthy stated, "is in enacting and taking off taxes."

McCarthy talked about the centering of leadership in the office of the presidency. "There is really generally speaking, no other spokesmen for the United States." This had lead, he said, to a conception of the president containing "a bit of gracefulness and maybe a hint of infallibility . . ."

McCarthy said that such an attitude could lead to the "president possibly becoming a prisoner of the White House" much as the Pope was a prisoner of the Vatican.

Today the presidency is personalized too much, McCarthy said. The President speaks of "my congress, my cabinet, and my Vice President." He said that "sometime it should be

'the' or at least 'our'."

McCarthy spoke of how the C.I.A. and the defense depart-



Senator McCarthy

ment had taken over foreign policy, power that was intended for Congress. He said that our defense department through "military and economic pressure" has created a relationship between our military and the military with which we are dealing in which we are dominating.

"The C.I.A.," he said, "has become an instrument of foreign policy, almost entirely free from Senatorial review or examination." The development of such devices as the Tonkin Gulf Resolution has helped to take the power to make foreign policy out of the hands of the Congress and into the Executive Department, McCarthy stated.

McCarthy attacked the "tendency to confuse the military

and the political" in regard to the war in Vietnam. He cited General William Westmoreland who came before congress "to defend not the military position, but the political position."

He also spoke of General Wheeler who charged "that anyone who dissented was prolonging the war." "It may be that this is true," McCarthy said, "but it should be left to others to say."

"It is the time now," McCarthy said, "to stand apart and make a studious judgement of our political institutions."

McCarthy said that he thought that with his campaign he had introduced a New Politics to America. A politics which paid "less attention to structure, to procedural organization, but only to response."

"The Church has moved a little ahead of politics in this area," he said, "with the development of personal responsibility with the structure developing from the response. I have found among students there is a greater willingness to accept this new kind of politics."

McCarthy said that his campaign was an example of his new politics. He found an issue Vietnam which people had to form "an intellectual judgement about and also a commitment." After the people had made a commitment to a solution the structure of his organization followed, he said.

"With this continuing moral commitment," McCarthy said, "we will find a solution to that most difficult problem."

New Stand On Draft Admin. Adopts Yale Policy

The University of Notre Dame "concur" with the policy enunciated by Yale University concerning readmittance of students who have been imprisoned due to moral objections to the Vietnam war, Vice President for Student Affairs, Rev. Charles I. McCarragher, CSC, announced yesterday. The announcement was made at the request of National Student Association president, Edward Schwartz, and Notre Dame Student Body President Rich Rossie.

NSA President Schwartz requested that both University President Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, CSC, and Rossie consider supporting Yale President Kingman Brewster, Jr.'s statement made in March. Rossie also wrote a letter to Fr. Hesburgh for the same purpose.

Copies of the Yale policy have been sent to the deans of all Notre Dame's schools and colleges, according to Fr. McCarragher.

Brewster's statement dealt with both armed forces draftees and conscientious objectors. Part of the statement reads, "We expect, however, that a student in good standing who withdraws from a program of study because of the draft or for voluntary service will be readmitted to the program on the completion of his service, provided he applies promptly and there are no intervening circumstances which suggest that he cannot successfully complete his program of study. Moreover, we believe that a student who receives a criminal conviction for non-compliance with an induction order, if that non-compliance is demonstratively rooted in conscience, should be considered for readmission on the same basis as those who withdrew for service."

The statement also explained that the "responsibility for readmission" into the university's colleges lies with the faculties and deans, and that every application must be considered on its individual merits.

The text of the announcement also includes provisions for students who must withdraw before matriculation to the university. The students in the above-men-

tioned categories "who are readmitted under the above principles will be eligible for financial aid on the same terms as all others according to the policies then prevailing." Brewster said he hoped that with the veterans' benefits, the NDEA loan program and other sources of support, including the university's own, will provide sufficient finances for all students who are readmitted.

In his request to Fr. Hesburgh, Rossie pointed out the difficult decision facing seniors and first year graduate students who feel they cannot morally participate in the war. Rossie wrote, "Besides the legal penalties attached to draft resistance, such actions may result in additional social and occupational penalties." Al-

though Rossie does not condone illegal resistance to the draft, he asked the University to consider those "whose consciences impel them to make the personal sacrifice associated with resistance."

At the very least, "the students contemplating resistance should be aware of the consequences resistance may have for their educational aspirations."

According to Rossie, the request was mailed on April 19 and he was made aware of the decision of policy on the 25th.

The concluding sentence in Rossie's request read, "Notre Dame as a Christian University has, I feel, a special responsibility to adopt a policy which will uphold the conscience of the individual."

Riehle Alters Directive Time Limit Changed

For nearly two hours Friday morning a committee of student senators met with Dean of Students Father James Riehle, CSC to discuss the possibility of compromise or refinement of his recent directive on student demonstrations. Those present were Juniors John Moore and Don Storino, Soph. Mike Mead, and Freshman Steve Ahern. According to Ahern, there will be "very little, if any, change." Fr. Riehle apparently is not prepared to make substantial amendments or corrections in the directive, at least for the immediate future.

Some efforts were made to remove the ambiguity concerning the administration's policy on demonstrations. The requirement for 24 hours advance registration will probably be modified to "prior notification." Fr. Riehle claimed that the purpose of registration was not one of censorship, but that it was necessary to inform the administration so that order could be maintained. It also is to insure that there will not be interference with the Demonstration by Law Enforcement personnel.

The wording of the role of outside campus agitators will also probably be changed. Theoret-

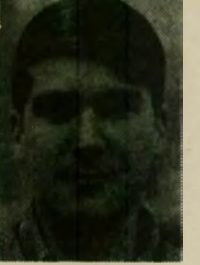
ically, for example, St. Mary's students are prohibited from participating in ND demonstrations, according to a strict interpretation of the directive. The participation of non-Notre Dame speakers will be governed by the Notre Dame speakers policy.

The restriction of demonstrations from "off limit" areas will not be changed, and remains under administrative discretion. All protests must also be held outside any building on campus.

"Father Riehle's attitude at the meeting was one of frustration," said Senator Mike Mead about the meeting. "He is generally concerned about the students and is aware that the students are concerned about the University. The missing link between the administration and students is communication. Communication works both ways, and I think both students and administration should take this opportunity to put trust in each other and go forward from there."

Senator Ahern had a different reaction: "The whole thing is vague, like most administration policies; it can be used whenever they want to use it."

Joel Connelly.....



Flexibility

Last December, at the Conference of Concerned Democrats in Chicago, the McCarthy candidacy was launched. However, it was plain to see that the candidate preferred by the delegates was Robert Kennedy. Even as the Minnesota Senator was cheered lustily, people whispered to each other "If we could only have Kennedy!"

Much has transpired since those bleak days. The candidacy of Senator McCarthy has come alive through the magic of volunteer effort. The idol of the conference, Kennedy, has entered the race and December's villain, President Johnson, has withdrawn. A most disturbing transformation of attitudes has taken place, too, for Senator Kennedy has replaced LBJ as the devil figure in the eyes of many liberal Democrats.

The Robert Kennedy campaign, like all Kennedy campaigns, has been well-financed, efficient, and ruthless. There has been a high degree of professionalism in contrast to the McCarthy movement. Of course there has been much pressure exerted on McCarthy leaders to defect to the Kennedy camp. However, Senator Kennedy himself, shorter haircut withstanding, has continued to take the stands for which he was idolized by December's children. To boot, there is the enormous dynamism which could be of enormous value in the task of unification which exists in our society.

Why, really, should Kennedy be the villain? I have few doubts that by June those in charge of the McCarthy effort will have turned into near prototypes of the super-efficient RFK staff. It seems to me that often the reason a professional effort is criticized is that the critic does not have a similar degree of prowess. As to the cry of ruthlessness which goes along with the machine accusations, Senator McCarthy's forces have shown Kennedy-like talent in delegate selection in at least four states. The new generation of Stevensons knows how to operate.

Now there is another man, the most vociferous defender of the present Administration, who entered the Presidential race two days ago. With support of party professionals, the candidacy of Vice President Humphrey looks formidable. A number of columnists, not hedging their bets, have flatly predicted his nomination. His delegate strength is estimated to be in the vicinity of eight hundred even now.

By all reasonable standards, it is Humphrey who should be the object of criticism of those who met to oppose Johnson in December. The Vice President is an architect of our Vietnam overcommitment. He has been slavish in his praise of and subservience to Johnson. In a larger sense, Humphrey is an old-time New Deal-Fair Deal politician in what he says and stands for. He is an "old liberal", still rooted in the populism of his native Minnesota. However, the new crisis of the cities cannot be met with old handout doctrines, as has been decisively demonstrated under Johnson. What wows the old AFL-CIO leaders has no effect on the ghettos.

I myself stand with Senator McCarthy and hope he is nominated. We desperately need a man of intellect and courage in the White House. However, in order to stand a chance, Clean 'Gene is going to have to best Robert Kennedy in at least two primaries. Let's face it, it is a matter of some doubt that he can do this. If McCarthy is eliminated from the race, it would be disastrous if his legions of supporters were to flock to the banner of Humphrey and the Administration they have opposed. Robert Kennedy may be ruthless, but he is a leader - and committed to changing this nation. He should not be a devil figure now and may be the man to support in Chicago.

Survey Finds ND "Dove-Oriented"

Preliminary results of a survey conducted by the Sociology Department show that the Notre Dame attitude toward Viet Nam is much more dove-oriented than expected.

The survey, part of a nationwide Student Attitude Study, was designed to reveal attitudes towards Selective Service, the war in Viet Nam, and the Armed Forces. The study was limited to male undergraduate U. S. citizens.

Grad student and Social Psychology instructor Michael McKee headed the survey at Notre Dame. McKee stated that ap-

proximately 400 questionnaires were submitted to students and three-fourths were returned. Precise figures have not been derived yet but the general trend, according to McKee, was towards the dove position.

He noted that the response was very high at Notre Dame with some students writing entire essays. On the whole, the survey was taken quite seriously.

McKee hopes that the results, which showed Notre Dame dove-oriented yet more hawkish than Ivy League Columbia, will be published by the end of the summer.

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To the Bell System, they also are customers and, prospectively, many are fellow employees. Those we hire will bring with them attitudes and skills produced by city life and city schools. Their qualities will help shape the quality of our service. And service is our product.

Bell System companies and people are increasingly engaged to help meet the problems of the cities, especially those concerning education and employability. In these areas our skills and other business resources may have extra value. We shall try to keep our deeds outrunning our words.



THE OBSERVER

An Independent Student Newspaper

WILLIAM LUKING, *Editor-in-Chief*

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NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

In Those Rooms

The move on the part of the Administration to put more prefects in every hall is suspect at best. If the personnel to be installed were trained psychologists or highly interested graduate students, the student body and its leaders would be senseless in doing anything but rejoicing at this type of addition to the University community.

What we are faced with, however, is not a new or a different approach to the problem of hall life or discipline, but an attempt by the Administration to bolster up a failing system of prefects.

There are good things to be said for the present prefect system. There are law students and graduate students and clerics in almost every dorm on campus who help to foster the growth of healthy communities within the residence halls. But taken as a whole, the system does not work.

The Administration's philosophy on the matter seems to be that if the system is not effective, saturate it with personnel. The problem with the Administration's thinking is that they fail to recognize they are only building an encumbrance of paid disciplinarians.

One of the more frightening aspects of the move to place a prefect in every nook and cranny of every hall is that it bears proof that the Administration has no faith in the student body. One administrator helps set up a student judicial system while another hires more "paid enforcers" and empties student rooms to house them. A student judiciary is discussed, but since the Administration has decided it will fail, it is instituting a stopgap of enforcement.

If the Administration must resort to increasing its disciplinarians to enforce the rules, pretty soon there will be more prefects than students.

Raise The Fee

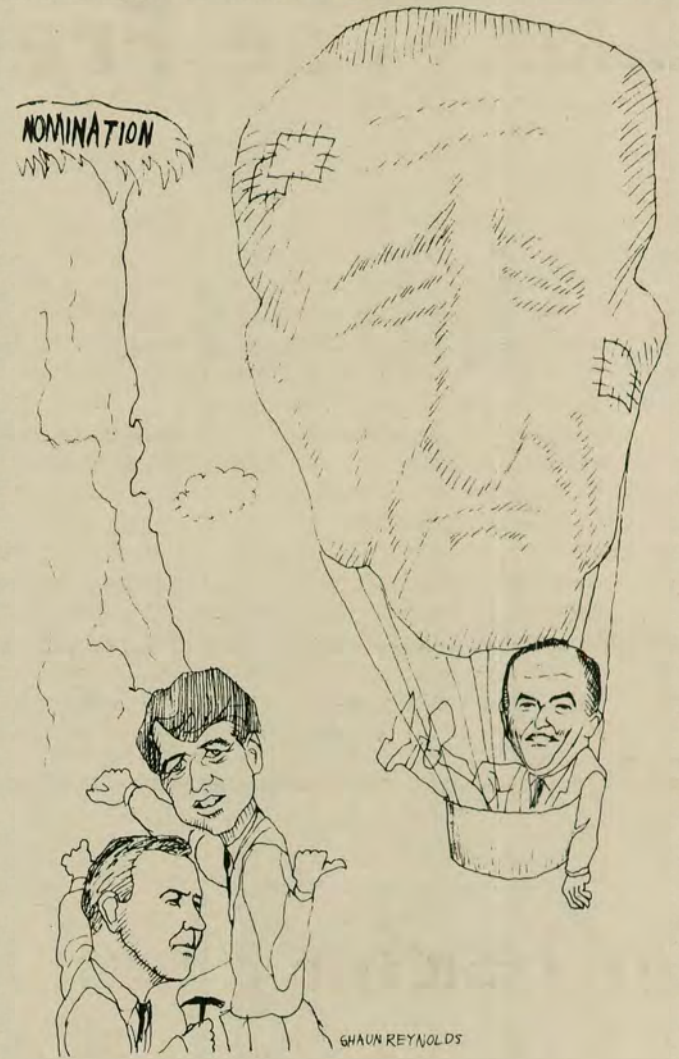
If the Notre Dame student body is to be provided with the many services it demands, it must be willing to pay for them.

Only student organizations are going to provide this campus with a Contemporary Arts Festival, a Literary Festival, a balanced lecture series, a Course and Teacher Evaluation Booklet, a Free University, financing for hall improvements or a daily newspaper. If Student Government and Student Union are to continue to provide the services they do now, and if new endeavors of student activity and involvement are to be made more than words, Wednesday's referendum for increasing the activities fee must be approved.

The University talks about hall improvement, but keeping girls out seems to be the only Administration suggestion or area of interest in the halls. The new highrise dorms will go up while overcrowding and grossly inadequate lounge facilities exist in every hall on campus. Any improvement of the physical facilities of the hall will most probably be only those financed by the residents of the hall of a Student Government subsidy.

It is only with an increase in the activities fee that the free University can expand, that the work of the Academic Commission will continue, that hall improvement can begin, and that The Observer can publish on a daily basis.

If the student body is to be provided with the many services it demands, it must pass Wednesday's referendum to increase the activities fee.



WHO'D HAVE THOUGHT THAT THING
COULD GET ANYONE ANYWHERE?



Don Hynes

Dear Father Hesburgh

Dear Fr. Hesburgh,

For a long while now there has been a great deal of argument and debate between the student body and the administration over the question of parietal hours.

Student opinion ranges from those who want to merely pass authority from rectors to student councils, to those who want no restrictions whatever. Administration opinion has its liberal fringe among some of the younger priests and also its hard core of moralistic pedagogues.

Reactions on both sides have risen from petty squabbling and minor irritation to actual indignation on both sides, with both factions resorting to a lot of bitter words and hollow threats.

You have remained firm in your position. As President of this University you have said that there will be no blanket permission for girls in the dormitories. You have said that this is a Christian University, and that as long as you are president of Notre Dame, it will remain that way.

I don't think Christ condemned fornication, rather adultery, but that might be only semantics and it is neither here nor there. At any rate you have taken upon yourself the burden of upholding the Christian commitment here at Notre Dame, and I respect and admire this commitment.

What I feel necessary to point out is the overwhelming and outrageous incongruity between your adamant stand on parietal hours, on the basis of a Christian commitment, and yet your permissiveness which lets an ROTC unit exist on this campus with fifteen hundred students enrolled in it!

The Christian message, as we find it in the ninety-odd pages of the New Testament, is one of peace, and of peace gained through charity and brotherhood. The enduring of evil to overcome it, rather than destruction. Christ said to turn the other cheek if you are struck and there are no qualifications. His life is one of pacifism in action because of a belief in love. The Christian message IS love.

And here at Notre Dame 25 per cent of the student body in being trained to kill other human beings en masse! They call it leadership training, but the training is geared to leading other men onto a battlefield. They say that most officers aren't involved in much direct killing, but what is that but a military abstraction in which instead of cutting a man's throat you kill a hundred, thousand or million at a time, by dropping a bomb, pulling a cannon lanyard, or pushing a button.

You have said that you want Notre Dame to be a Christian University. Can you imagine Jesus Christ at the head of a university in which over one fourth of the students are being trained in the sophisticated art of destroying their fellow man. If this university is to be truly Christian, then let it be Christ-like. Thank You.

Sincerely,
Don Hynes

Flicks. . . The French New Wave

BY BILL SISKKA

Perhaps the most accurate description of the French New Wave would be to call it a movement of self-conscious art. Unlike Existentialism, the term is more than a label. The element unifying such diverse film-makers as Godard, Resnais, and Chabrol is an awareness of film, its history, its aesthetics, and its possibilities. Whereas an American auteur like John Ford, when queried about his changing attitude toward the West during the course of his forty years of making westerns, staunchly maintains that he has no attitude: he never sees cowboy movies or reads cowboy books, he shoots the scripts that are given to him, and makes movies because actors are such nice people to work with, a member of the New Wave

replies quite differently. Francois Truffaut sees a hundred fifty films a year, has opinions about the aesthetic impact of Lumiere and Melies on film theory, and writes or collaborates on all his scripts.

Even New Wave films which do not contain a wealth of themes and ideas are, because of their makers' awareness and concern for film as an expanding art form, more than entertainment. The New Wave festival currently in progress as the major attribute of the contemporary arts festival bears out this proposition. Jean-Gabriel Albicocco's *Girl With the Golden Eyes* is a work without contentual pretension. It might be described as 'aesthetic'; its depth and value lie not in its story of perverted sex, but in the controlled way it is told, with its psychological use of lighting and camera set-ups.

Claude Lelouch's first film, *To Be A Crook*, displayed in embryo style that which was to be applied in a commercial manner to his financial success, *A Man and A Woman*. *To Be a Crook* is like a well-made student film, Lelouch is both enamoured with and a student of the medium. Overly self-conscious, as a satire on gangster movies and westerns, it parodies parodies of these genres, like Belmondo's cigarette flipping in *Breathless* and the pistol spinning in *Shoot the Piano Player*. The zoom lens is for Lelouch too much a toy, but an amusing one; and *To Be a Crook*, possessing all of the charm and innocence which only a first film can have, is still Lelouch's best work.

Robert Bresson's *A Man Escaped*, probably the least understood film shown last week, offers an example of the work of an

'old' New Wave director, his first feature having been made in the forties. Bresson's style of meticulous reproduction of documented facts and technique of accompanying an action on the screen with its narration by the main character gives his films a literalness which invites empathy. Yet, at the same time, this practice serves to empty the film of all surface dramatic content; consequently empathy must come through concern and finally identification with what is taking place in the hero's soul. The drama in *A Man Escaped* is an interior drama, depicted visually through the detailed steps of his escape, verbally through his confidential narration of the course of his actions. The suspense is broken only at the film's end, with his escape; but the title itself told us the outcome before the film began.

On Teaching On The Main Quad On Friday

Although there were never more than two hundred participants at any one time, an estimated four to five hundred students attended some part of the Campus Colatition for Peace's teach-in Fri. afternoon on the main quad in front of the Law Building.

The afternoon's principal speaker was John McDermott, a professor of political Science at New York City's New School for Social Research and editor of Viet Report. McDermott began his address by saying, "The War is over!" McDermott expressed optimism in the potential outcome of the war, but he concerned himself to U.S. "imperialism and militarism." According

to editor McDermott the basic problems facing the nation are "imperialism, militarism, and a class system."

McDermott said that militarism was more than just the profession of arms. He described militarism as "channeling of human resources" towards a war directed national policy.

Other speakers during the four-hour long teach-in included undergraduates Jon Sherry and Ned Buchbinder, Professors J. Cushing, Peter Michelson, and Samuel Shapiro, graduate history students Jay Lowery and Howard Dooley and Indiana University assistant professor of psychology Ken Lux.

Lux began the afternoon's proceedings with a study of violence. The Indiana extension prof. said "it is only through violence that we will achieve liberation." He discussed Ghandian non-violence and he predicted future American Vietnams in South America.

English Prof. Peter Michelson served as official master of ceremonies for most of the afternoon and read original poetry. Physics professor James Cushing, an official of the Michianna Mobilization Committee spoke on Faculty sentiment on the War and the efforts to organize Faculty anti-war support.

Professor Shapiro of the his-

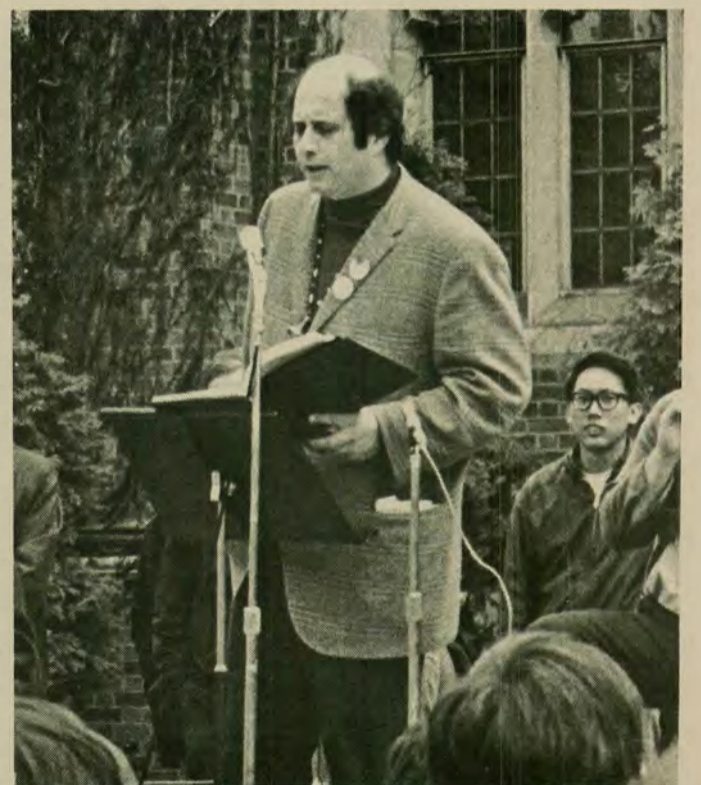
tory department, a specialist in Latin American colonial history, spoke on America's role in the twentieth century and the possibilities of future Latin American revolutions.

A historical context of the Vietnamese situation and biography of Ho Chi Minh was presented by Senior government major Jon Sherry. Sherry traced the colonization of Indo-China from the French efforts of the mid nineteenth century to American intervention there today. General program Senior Buchbinder spoke on conscience objection and other aspects of the draft. Buchbinder called for the government to "allow the use

of the legal alternatives to military service," and considered these alternatives as well as escape to Canada and means of delaying induction.

History Graduate student Jay Lowery considered the international legal aspects of our involvement in Vietnam and contended that North Vietnam's involvement in the conflict "increased proportionately to our escalation."

The afternoon's final speaker was graduate history student H. Dooley who discussed several "Vietnam fairy tales." Dooley concerned himself with atrocity and violence and attacked American cooperation with the corrupt South Vietnamese government.



Prof. Peter Michelson

Senate Passes Sherry Student Legal Aid Bill

BY CHRIS WOLFE

The Student Senate last night passed by consensus bills setting up a Legal Aid Committee and a committee to investigate ways of obtaining student representation on University policy making bodies. It also defeated a bill which would have recommended a hall tax, and a constitutional amendment doing away with College Senators.

The first bill to be considered was the Jon Sherry bill calling for establishment of a committee to aid any student under investigation by any organ of the administration. This committee would provide students with any needed information on University rules, regulations, and procedures. A friendly amendment changed the head of the committee to the Judicial Coordinator, who next will be Bob Rigney. The motion was passed by consensus.

Mike Mead spoke for Stay Senator Larry Broderick's bill calling for a hall tax of \$2.50. He asked for and accepted a friendly amendment making the bill a recommendation. Mead said the bill was intended to be a "morale booster", which let halls know that if they wished to levy a tax they had the support of the legislative body of the student government.

Guy DeSapio and Mike Kelly, both of Breen-Phillips, spoke against, and said that such a bill might endanger the referendum on increasing the students activities fee. DeSapio also said that hall improvements expenses should be borne by the University rather than the individual students. The motion failed 12-15.

Jon Sherry spoke for a bill introduced by Tom McKenna and Paul Higgins calling for the setting up of a committee to "establish student representation on every policy-making body within our University structure". He accepted amendments clarifying the committee's duty as "investigation" about representation on all bodies "which affect the lives of the students."

The committee would be headed by Arts and Letters Senator John Moore. The representative might be either elected by the student body or appointed by the

Senate, and would have full speaking and voting privileges. The bodies on which they probably would seek positions would include Faculty bodies concerning the Freshman Year, the University Library, Admissions, Scholarships, Athletics, and College Councils and ad hoc committees. The motion was passed by consensus.

Jon Sherry said that the draft bill had been erroneously left off the agenda. He was informed by SBP Richard Rossie to make a motion asking for rectification of

the agenda. He did so, and the motion was defeated 6-17. Rossie instructed the Secretary to include it in the Old Business scheduled for the next meeting.

Steve Ahern then introduced his constitutional amendment, calling for elimination of the college senators. He said that there was no real need for them, because of plans in the Academic Affairs Commission, and yielded to that Committee Chairman, John Hickey for an explanation. Hickey gave details about the setting up of

a student academic affairs structure parallel to that of the University. A prominent part of this would be a committee on experimentation and evaluation composed of about 200 students, about five from each major field. This set-up very well could become self-perpetuating and autonomous. SBP Rossie compared it to certain aspects of the Honor Council.

Jon Sherry and John Moore both spoke against the measure. Sherry said that there might be duplication of effort and that

abolition of the college senator might in effect abolish college government. Moore said that he was not against the idea of abolishing college senators, but that certain valuable functions of college governments might also be ended, such as the "Meet Your Major" program.

The motion received a plurality, but failed to get the necessary two-thirds vote, 14-13. The meeting was then adjourned until Thursday at 7:00.

Salinger: Bobby more experienced

BY TIM O'MIELIA

"Bobby has deeper experience at higher levels of government than his brother did in 1960." So said Pierre Salinger of Senator Robert Kennedy's candidacy for the Democratic nomination. Salinger told a sparse crowd of 400 last night "Besides his experience and background, Kennedy is a candidate because of his idealism and his strength."

Salinger refuted charges that Kennedy is ruthless, criticized Vice President Hubert Humphrey's late entrance into the race, indicated the Republicans' lack of discussion of the issues and called for a Governor Branigan defeat on May 7.

Kennedy is called ruthless by "those who wish to twist the words strong and tough." The positions Kennedy has held in the past have required a person with strength, according to Salinger. He has had to deal with the labor racket, face Southern governors such as Wallace and Barnett, and handle the "Herculean" task of acting as campaign manager for his brother eight years ago.

Kennedy's participation in the Cuban missile crisis as a member of the National Security Council was cited by Salinger. "Except for President Kennedy no one played a more important role in solving the crisis." Salinger said it was a great job of Robert Kennedy's part in helping to formulate the procedure by which Khrushchev was able to withdraw gracefully.

The former Presidential press

secretary quoted Humphrey as saying in 1960 that, "No man deserves to win the nomination of his party who doesn't present his credentials in the primaries." He also added that he believed that the time has come when the parties can no longer ignore the wishes of the people. He foresaw the institution of a national primary as a means of party selection of its candidate to replace the current conventional procedure.

He commended the Democrats for putting forth candidates covering all the issues and deplored the Republicans because not one single Republican has challenged the frontrunner. Their discussion has been sterile; they've had no debate on the issues." He believes that although New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller would be the toughest opposition for Kennedy, he is the least likely to receive the nomination.

Salinger feels that Branigan

would win the primary due to his popularity and his organization. He said that Branigan would use the 63 Indiana convention votes "to barter away in the back rooms at the convention." He feels the voters should select one of the two true Presidential candidates.

It will be a serious setback for either of the candidates if he finishes last in the primary. If Kennedy should happen to be victorious in the primary Salinger terms it a "stupendous" endorsement.

Although he considers the peace issue "blunted," and the urban crisis to be the top issue, he re-enumerated Kennedy's steps to negotiations in Vietnam. He wishes to totally end the bombing, recognize the National Liberation Front, involve all factions in the Saigon government, man the northern border with Vietnamese, totally mobilize the Vietnamese, and draft 18 and 19 year old Vietnamese.

Salinger cited three reasons for Kennedy's failure to enter the New Hampshire primary. He did not want to force the senators to choose between him and Johnson, he felt the results would merely continue the Johnson-Kennedy feud or that a McCarthy victory with Kennedy's endorsement would be termed a Kennedy victory by the press.

When asked if he expects most of Johnson's former political leaders to support Humphrey, Salinger said some of them would but that many would await the outcome of the primaries. According to Salinger, Kennedy can gain their support by winning the remaining four primaries.

Salinger added that he considered his political future to be "zero." He says he has no further political aspirations.

Arts Festival In Second Week Movies And IPP On Schedule

The second week of the Blue Circle Honor Society sponsored Festival of Contemporary Arts begins today. The ImPersonal Pronoun Players will present Jules Feifer's *Crawling Arnold* and Captain Blinko Buchbinder and Friends' *Audience* tonight at 7:30 p.m. at Saint Mary's Outdoor Court Theatre. The theatre is located next to Webster's Last Word. The performance, including the kazoo concert at intermission, is free of charge.

In *Life Upside Down*, Direct-

or Alain Jessua graphically portrays his character's complete mental deterioration into a lump of silly putty. *Codine* received the Grand Prix at Cannes. Henri Colpi, who largely created *Hiroshima*, *Mon Amour* and *Last Year at Marienbad*, directed this study of suffering and love in turn-of-the-century Europe. *Codine* has not yet been shown theatrically in this country. *Web of Passion*, Claude Chabrol's murder mystery, vacillates between drama and satire ala Hitchcock.

In *Jules and Jim*, Francois Truffaut set out to tell a beautiful story of friendship and history, customs and amorality. The result may be the finest film ever made.

The mixed media show, scheduled for Tuesday, through Thursday nights, combines slides, film, moving figures, liquids, and Captain Electric and the Flying Lappels in a light and sound experience. Admission is fifty cents for students, one dollar for adults.

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Mon.	7:30 p.m.	IPP Play: "Crawling Arnold"	SMC Courtyard
	7:30 p.m.	IPP Play: "Audience"	SMC Courtyard
Tues.	7 and 9:00 p.m.	Film: "Life Upside Down"	Engineering Auditorium
	8:00 p.m.	Mixed Media Show	SMC Little Theatre
Wed.	7 and 9:00 p.m.	Film: "Codine"	Engineering Auditorium
	8:00 p.m.	Mixed Media Show	SMC Little Theatre
Thurs.	7 and 9:00 p.m.	Film: "Leda - Web of Passion"	Engineering Auditorium
	8:00 p.m.	Mixed Media Show	SMC Little Theatre
Fri.	7 and 9:00 p.m.	Film: "Jules and Jim"	Washington Hall
Sat.	8:00 p.m.	Folk Festival	Washington Hall

"Professionalism" Basis of Teacher Frustration

BY CHET SYGIEL

Last Fri. evening Mr. Albert Shanker, president of the United Federation of Teachers in New York, presented his feelings on the current rash of teacher strikes spreading across America. Mr. Shanker, who is the leader of 50,000 New York teachers, appeared as part of a panel discussion in the series of "Dialogues on Social Change," a series organized by Drs. John Koval and John Maiolo of the sociology department.

Mr. Shanker feels that a feeling of frustration has developed on the part of the teacher within teacher-administration relations. According to Shanker, the idea of professionalism lies at the base of many of these feelings.

"In most schools throughout the United States," he said, "the word 'professional' is used in such a way that when teachers hear it they want to throw up, if they've got any conscience. In schools today 'professional' means 'Keep your mouth shut, don't rock the boat, don't criticize anybody. If you don't get your forms in on time, you're not professional.' The concept of professionalism is obedience. The professional is the closest thing to a dead man."

Shanker drew the parallel between high school principals and administrators

in other fields. "A person can be an administrator in a hospital but that does not give him the right to stand over the surgeon and tell him, 'Cut a little to the left or cut a little to the right.' One of the aspects of teacher militancy is the fact that teachers are no longer accepting authority merely because it is authority. They are not willing to admit that a principal who has no competence in their particular field has any right to come in and tell them that they are teaching well or that they're not teaching well."

Shanker can also see this same tension in the student-administration struggles on the university level. When asked what he thought the connection was between the two situations, he said "it's the same type of frustration the teachers share with the students at places like Howard University and Columbia today. It seems to be a general mistrust of administration." This problem must be overcome he said before any kind of meaningful communication can take place.

Shanker and his teachers find it very hard to work with boards of education which do not respect teachers as professional people. As he says, "Teachers are very rarely fired for incompetence. They are fired for insubordination, which is

more a military concept than a professional one." Teachers strike to protect themselves from such treatment.

Shanker said many other things can also cause a teacher strike. Social conflicts are prime breeding grounds for a strike. He sees the teachers as "very directly involved with all the social conflicts which exist within the city of New York. Local community groups, and militant groups, are now turning to the schools and saying 'Look, we're not interested in whether you want higher wages or whether you want to be professional or not. We're very much concerned with the fact, and more than concerned, we're about to burn this place down, because 85% of the kids in this school are leaving as functional illiterates.'"

People walk into schools in New York, Detroit, Philadelphia, and other urban areas and "actually perform physical violence" on teachers because of this. Yet when teachers strike for smaller class size and more effective schools, people come up and say "they don't want any teachers telling them how to run their school system." The teachers then are blamed for what is happening in the schools and attacked for trying to improve it. This is one frustration that Shanker said that the teachers feel.

Shanker presented one possible remedy for all this. He believes the teachers realize that "if they're to be accepted by the community in which there is a high degree of educational failure, that acceptance will only come if they involve themselves in the struggle to solve some of these other social problems."

Speaking on the strikes themselves, Shanker felt that they are effective mainly "because they are illegal. And one of the worst things that could happen to us is if they were made legal." He himself has served a 15-day jail term for leading a New York City teachers' strike last September in violation of a law against work stoppage by public employees. The moderator for the discussion, Dr. Seymour Lipset of Harvard University agreed with Shanker on this point. He said that "without militancy and strikes, our problems remain hidden. Strikes contribute to the awareness of these problems."

In concluding, Shanker prophesied a busy future for teacher strikes. "They will continue," he said, "for the next five or ten years and they will continue to be effective for the most part. They will be necessary because public authorities and boards of education will not enter into discussions or negotiations without them."

The Mail

Editor:

Mr. Connelly's conclusion that the students should control the Student Center is probably correct, but his article implies changes that don't appear to be feasible.

First, remember that even with much of the Student Center kept under lock and key, there was only recently a substantial robbery. A student manager cannot simply keep everything open at all times. I hesitate also to believe that a student would not lock doors unnecessarily. After all, because one is a student does not mean that he would not make mistakes.

I don't think students would enlarge the Huddle. Although the facilities are probably not adequate, they are not atrocious and nothing to start a revolution about. The prices, Mr. Connelly, are not going to improve under

student management. As for the mural in the Huddle, I'm indifferent. If we all used Midol, possibly things like that wouldn't bother us.

However, happy days are here when I can stay in the Student Center until 2:00 am. I've often felt that it was the place to spend my evenings. Not only that, if it opened before 9:00 — say 7:00 am — I could get up and race over there and wait for my 8:30. As for my vacations, I've often been disappointed because I haven't been able to spend them in the Student Center, although home and Fr. Lauderdale are second and third on my list respectively.

If Mr. Connelly wishes to crusade with his pen, please request that he crusade for something more believable.

Sincerely,
R. Stephen La Plante
Day Dog

Editor:

Upon reading Father Riehle's latest directive, I could not help being stunned by its vagueness. However, since I do wish to be as perfect a Notre Dame student as possible, I decided it best to interpret his words as strictly and literally as possible.

But this confused me. For now I find that we cannot hold indoor pep rallies, since these are certainly student demonstrations of support for our team.

Further, we can no longer "follow the band" before them, since this, as I have sometimes seen, interferes with pedestrian travel on campus.

This is not really what confuses me, however; it is the fact that I can no longer attend classes that is the most perplexing. For I find that an orderly and attentive class is a student demonstration of respect for the instructor, while, on the other

for me, please do not hesitate to do so.

Respectfully,
Jack Sepkoski
319 Holy Cross Hall

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Weekend Wrap-Up

Trio Of Wins For ND Nine

A trio of weekend victories has lifted ND's baseball log to 8-5.

The Irish beat Bowling Green 5-4 and 8-6 in a Saturday doubleheader in Ohio, then defeated St. Joseph 3-1 yesterday at Rensselaer, Ind.

Dave Celmer upped his pitching mark to 2-1 by flipping a six-hitter and fanning 11 in the opener at Bowling Green. Celmer yielded a three-run homer to BG's Greg Miller in the first inning, but his mates got Dave a lead with two in the fourth and three in the fifth.

Shortstop John Rogers, who went three

for five, drove in two runs in the fourth. Then Gerry Goetz and Dick Licini overhauled the Falcons with run-producing hits in the fifth.

In the seven-inning nightcap, the Irish also came from behind. Nick Furlong started on the hill, but exited in the fifth inning with his club behind 5-1.

Dick Lucke rapped in two runs in the fifth to reduce the deficit to 5-3. In the sixth, starter Ken Becker walked one Irish batter with the bases loaded to make the count 5-4. His reliever, Joe Schweister, promptly passed two more to give ND



It was this kind of day for Irish netters Saturday. Carlos Carriedo watches a scoring shot from the racket of Wisconsin's Chris Burr. The Badgers nipped the Irish 5-4. Burr topped Carriedo 6-4, 6-4.

THE IRISH EYE

Man's Game



BY TOM CONDON

"Once upon a time and a very good time it was," began Joyce in his discussion of a young man's growing up in Ireland, and so, too, it went with the Notre Dame Rugby Club in the Emerald Isle. The two week tour was a maturing influence in rugby play and conduct, and to some small degree, in life style.

The ruggers were able to make an international tour because of the nature of their game. Most American sports are just that — games that are played almost totally in America. But rugby is played all over the world, and countries annually send touring 'sides' to other countries, providing both athletic and cultural exchange.

But there was something special about having a team from America and Notre Dame. The Irish people have, for obvious reasons, many connections with the United States. Also, the Notre Dame football games were telecast in Ireland this past winter. Although most Irishmen thought the American game unnecessarily complicated, they became great admirers of the 'Fightin' Irish.'

The first contest was with a small team, the Limerick Rovers. Notre Dame simply overpowered the much smaller men from the west of Ireland, 8-0, with Irish-Americans Bill Keneally and Bill Gormley doing the scoring.

The confrontation came in the southern city of Cork. University College of Cork had one of the best teams in the country, and proceeded to show why. In the first 15 minutes of the match, the

Cork fly half had sent three drop-kicks through the uprights (Notre Dame has made a total of 2 drop-kicks in the past four years). The Cork backs followed with a passing exhibition that would have done Bob Cousy credit, and the 'lads from Notre Dame of Indiana, America,' were soon in the hole to the tune of 16-0. They had, however, come to play. Bill Keneally broke away for a sixty yard run which one Corkman described as "the best bloody try I've ever see," and Ken Collins scored a second try.

But the consummate kicking and passing ability of the Cork students was too much for the Americans, and the final score was 23-8. The natives were impressed with the hard running and brutal shoulder tackling exhibited by the ND team, as well as the excellent broken field running of Keneally, Tom Gibbs, Dave Yonto, Mike Joyce, and Lloyd Adams. Many observers (thousand came to each match) felt that an improvement in strategic kicking would make Notre Dame a top flight international side.

In the small town of Thurles, nearly the whole town turned out to see Notre Dame apply some of the lessons learned in Cork. Getting strong performances from Brien Murphy, Tom Weyer, and Sal Bammarito, ND defeated the Thurles team 13-8.

In the two matches in the Dublin area were both excellent, in not successful. ND lost to Delvin 17-14 and put in a great performance in losing to Provincial Champion Navan 16-11. The Fighting Irish even showed the Celts something in the Delvin clash. Taking a page from their book of football experiences, Pat Keenan handed off to Dick Carrigan on a naked reverse, and Carrigan crashed in for a score. Conversely, prop Neil Harnisch picked up the Irish style of drop-kicking, and performed well in the final two matches.

The ruggers also discovered the real social aspect of the game. Each team provided dinners and socials for the visitors, and all the cliches about how generous the Irish people are were found to have a complete basis in fact. The hosts bought almost all of the drinks and conversations turned from rugby to politics and Vietnam (one little girl, listening in, said: "You mean they can make you go into the army even if you don't want to?") and the trouble in the American cities. And inevitably, singing would begin and continue for hours.

It is relatively easy to forget peat bogs and the Blarney Stone. But there was a fellow named 'Steamboat Bill' and another named 'Bulldozer' O'Callaghan and a girl named Josie and . . .

a 6-5 margin.

Bowling Green garnered a run off Irish reliever Jim Phelps in the bottom of the sixth. But in the final frame, Notre Dame's Joe Kernan smacked in the two winning runs. Phelps shut off the Falcons in the final inning and got the victory.

Crew

The ND Crew Club finished third in a triangular meet Saturday on St. Joseph River, near Mishawaka. Lincoln Park (Chicago) defeated Grand Valley (Grand Rapids, Mich.) for first place.

Soccer

The Soccer Club opened its spring season with a 7-3 victory over St. Norbert (West DePere, Wisc.) Saturday on the Stepan Center field.

Gerry Griffin and Vic DeCoster each scored two goals for the Irish while John Pedrotty, Greg Abrams and Don Adams tallied one apiece.

The booters journey across the border next Saturday for a match with the Toronto Emeralds. Currently, they are negotiating with St. Bonaventure for a May 11 match here.

Lacrosse

The lacrosse club defeated University of Chicago 7-4 Saturday in the Windy City. Captain Bob Morin paced the Irish with two goals. The stickmen, 3-4, entertained Bowling Green Wednesday.

Tennis

The tennis team lost 5-4 to Wisconsin Saturday and 6-3 to Iowa Saturday, dropping ND's record to 2-7.

Irish winners Saturday Jasjit Singh, Tom Murphy, Bob O'Malley and the doubles duo of Singh and Murphy. On Sunday, Singh and Carlos Carriedo copped singles matches. Then Singh teamed with Murphy for another doubles triumph.

Track

ND thinclads turned in a number of fine performances, but no first places, in the Drake Relays this weekend at Des Moines, Iowa. Friday, the Irish four-mile relay team (Bob Watson, Kevin O'Brien, Ken Howard and Chuck Vehorn) placed third with a 16:55.4 clocking.

Saturday, Bill Hurd was second to Trinity's Clyde Glosson in the 100-yard dash. Each was timed in :09.5. Bob Walsh was third in the two mile with an 8:57.8. ND's sprint medley relay team (Ole Skarstein, Hurd, Bob Timm and Pete Farrell) placed third with a 3:20.6 just :01.1 off the winning time.

Sailing

The Sailing Club had a big weekend. At Purdue, in the Midwest College Sailing Assn. eliminations, Richie Doyle (Division A) and Bill McElroy (Division B) qualified for the association finals at Iowa May 11-12.

On St. Joseph Lake, Notre Dame won its Spring Regatta. Using the low-point system, ND (11) whipped Maryville of St. Louis (19), Western Michigan of Kalamazoo (25) and St. Mary's of Route 31 (29). All the visiting clubs used girl skippers.

Tom Barry and Chuck Taylor skippered for the Irish in Division A and compiled a 2-1-1 record. Bob O'Neill, Mike Morrissey and Eric Larsen copped four victories in Division B.

Sports Shorts

ABC's 1968 college football schedule lists two appearances for the Irish. The Oct. 26 game at Michigan State will be broadcast nationwide while the Sept. 28 Purdue contest will be beamed to parts of the East, Midwest and Southeast. In addition, ND may appear on a "wild card" telecast if another Irish contest assumes great importance.

Belated note: Bill Clark, former ND track captain, finished second in the Boston Marathon April 19.

Basketball Captain Bob Arnzen was named to two All-America teams last week. He was selected by the Helms Foundation and the Academic All-America team of the nation's college sports information directors. Arnzen was named to both these teams in his sophomore year also.

1968-69 Basketball Schedule:

December

- 3—at Kings College
- 7—UCLA
- 11—Wisconsin
- 14—at St. Louis
- 16—Minnesota
- 21—Indiana
- 28—Kentucky at Louisville
- 30—American U. at Baltimore

January

- 4—St. Peter's
- 6—Fordham
- 9—Butler
- 11—DePaul
- 13—Air Force
- 15—Detroit
- 25—Illinois at Chicago
- 30—Georgia Tech

February

- 1—at Houston (Astrodome)
- 5—at DePaul
- 8—at Detroit
- 11—Michigan State
- 15—Utah State
- 17—at Butler
- 20—at NYU (Madison Square Garden)
- 25—Valparaiso

March

- 1—at St. John's (N.Y.)
- 3—Creighton