

THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1969

Hesburgh returns to face problems hears campus leaders air grievances reveals his standing with trustees



Jim Hunt

by Guy De Sapia

Father Hesburgh opened his second day back on campus yesterday by holding a three hour meeting with student leaders in which he attempted to get some idea of the issues that they are concerned with this year. Out of the meeting came the fact that he felt that he was on a "year to year" basis with the Board of Trustees and that he would step down as University President if they felt they had somebody else that they wanted to do the job.

The meeting was organized early yesterday morning by Mr. Philip Faccenda, Special assistant to Father Hesburgh. Faccenda arranged the meeting through Student Union Director Dennis Clark who contacted other student leaders.

Attending the meeting in the Presidential Conference room on the second floor of the Administration Building, besides Hesburgh, Faccenda, and Clark were Student Body President Phil McKenna, 15 student leaders and six other vice-presidents and administrative assistants to the President.

Hesburgh returns

Hesburgh had only returned from Vienna Tuesday. After spending eight hours in his office Tuesday night reading correspondence he had received during his leave, he came to the conclusion that the most important tasks facing him were dealing with a number of problems with which students were immediately concerned. He then asked Faccenda to call the meeting.

Student Body President Phil McKenna opened the session by stating that students felt frustrated over a number of issues that the University was apparently making no progress in resolving. He claimed that University priorities were unclear and that University policy didn't seem to head in any particular direction.

For specifics, he turned to Art McFarland, President of the Afro-American Society, who was also in

attendance at the meeting.

McFarland remarked that University efforts to recruit black students and to establish a Black Studies program were inadequate. He said that there was an increase of only eight black students in this year's freshman class.

Black director

McFarland also lamented the fact that the University's efforts to get a director to form their Black Study program were progressing slowly. McFarland also stated that the University officials had used the excuse that there was a lack of funds to progress more rapidly with the program. McFarland also asked why black students were not being consulted in selecting a director.

Dr. Thomas Stewart, a Special Assistant to Father Hesburgh, commented on McFarland's remarks. Stewart had been designated by Hesburgh to work in obtaining a black director and setting up the Black Studies program.

Stewart admitted that there hadn't been an awful lot done, but that a complete report on the progress made to date and suggestions for a head for the program were being correlated that afternoon.

Both Stewart and Hesburgh commented on the difficulty in obtaining a qualified director for the program when every major university in the country was looking for a person with the same qualifications.

Father Hesburgh noted the difficulty in getting money to aid not only in establishing the program but also to use for the recruiting of Blacks. He stated that he had approached both the Rockefeller Foundation and the Ford Foundation for assistance but had been turned down by both.

Current courses

Father John Walsh, Vice-President for Academic Affairs, outlined a few of the efforts that had already been made in establishing black study-oriented courses. He also said that Dean William Burke,

dean of the Freshman Year of studies was compiling a proposal on black studies which the Federal Government was taking a keen interest in and thinking of funding.

Both McFarland and Dave Krashna, another black student in attendance, emphasized that black students were more than willing to help in recruiting black students from the country's high schools if they only had the money. Stewart replied that finances were tight, but that a proposal was being presented to the Board of Trustees at their meeting this weekend, asking for additional funds.

Mr. James Frick, Vice-President of Public Relations and Development, commented that extensive efforts were being made by interested Alumni Clubs around the country in helping with recruiting and black scholarships. The entire problem he stated is the agenda for the meeting of the Alumni Senate.

Moran comments

Rich Moran, Scholastic Editor, then asked where the interest from the University's present endowment goes. He wanted to know what were the University's priorities and if funds that

(continued on p. 8)

SBP seeks voice on board

by Cliff Wintroe

Phil McKenna, Student Body President, revealed last night the scope of eight proposals that will be presented by him to the Board of Trustees at their meeting Friday.

The first proposal calls for the student body to be represented on the Board with full speaking and voting privileges by the Student Body President and Vice-President, President of the Afro-American Society, and President of the Graduate Student Association.

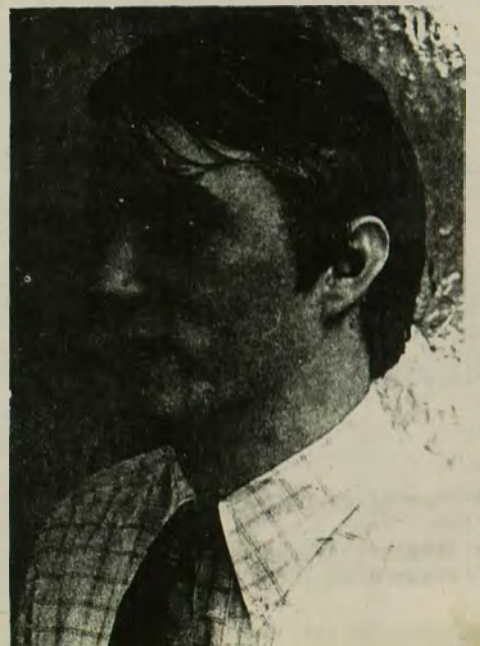
A student senate request passed last year after the Board meeting of May 2, 1969 asked that students should be represented on the Board not in a token manner.

The second proposal calls for the minutes of all meetings and committee meetings of the Board to be made available to students. The proposal continues to state that any matter that is discussed in these meetings that is determined confidential by a majority vote of the Board could be withheld from publication.

This statement differs from the student senate request of last spring. The senate asked that minutes of all meetings of the

full Board and also minutes of committee meetings be published. There was no mention of the question of confidential matters.

(continued on p. 8)



SBP Phil McKenna

Grace Tower construction hampers WSND

by Patrick Carney

Students assigned to the two new high rise dorms are not the only ones inconvenienced by the speed of the construction. WSND-FM, which took to the air last night, had hoped to sign on this year with a transmitter in the top of Grace Tower but finally began its season with its old facilities. Hope for a new location before Christmas dimmed.

Rick McDonough, Station Manager of WSND, indicated that the studios will remain in the tower of O'Shaughnessy Hall but the transmitter will be moved during the holiday period. He would also like to increase the power from the present 10 watts to 1000 in order to reach a wider audience.

While the FM broadcasting is basically educational and directed to the South Bend community, WSND-AM is more student-oriented. In fact, its programs are "aired" only via cables to certain buildings on campus. Because of the different audiences, programming differs on the two stations. They join forces only for the 6 o'clock news and for

Friday's midnight-to-two a.m. simulcasts.

Mr. McDonough stated that he would like to have the AM station tied into every building on campus, but money presents a problem. Presently all undergraduate dorms and the student center are tied in, but other residences such as Brownson are not in the system. Amplification equipment costs approximately \$150 per building.

Funding for the station comes from two separate budgets. The University supplies \$5000 for the FM division while support for the AM programs is derived from advertising. This usually comes to about \$10,000 each year.

Programming is also affected by finances. McDonough would like to broadcast away basketball games, for example, if a way could be found to sell enough advertising to break even on the endeavor. Some special programs such as the current "camp" collection of old radio programs are aired without any overhead because they are borrowed from commercial stations free of

charge.

Besides these "specials", AM shows generally concentrate on progressive rock and "underground" music. Weekends see a change to folk tunes and a Sunday jazz show. FM programming is published in a guide which is supplied free to anyone for the asking. This printing, incidentally, accounts for fully half of the FM budget.

When asked to comment on how things looked for next year, Mr. McDonough said he was satisfied with the AM, but that "FM is understaffed and overworked, but they will continue to do their usual good job."

Special programming for this year will include traditional items such as replay of tapes of pep rallies on the morning of games, Fighting Irish Radio (an all night show on eves of football games), and the annual playing of *Hoosier Hysteria* — a satire on Indiana High School basketball. The station is thinking of making a recording of the latter show for commercial distribution. Another popular recording is their tape of Pat O'Brien's address at last year's first pep rally. Over a hundred requests have come in for copies of this imitation of Rockne's pep talk.

New items for the current year include, besides the "camp" series already in progress, a documentary series similar to TV shows *60 Minutes* and *First Tuesday*. The station already has feature writers on its staff working on the content of these shows.

McDonough pointed out that adoption and continuation of any innovations depends heavily on listener acceptance and response. Now that both divisions of the station are on the air, it will be up to the students to determine to a certain extent the direction in which programming will move.

New calendar possible next year

Since 1963 the idea of a semester that would end before Christmas has been brought before the Faculty Senate from time to time. Until March of 1968 the proposal was not seriously considered due to satisfaction with the present system among the faculty, according to the Rev. John Walsh, Vice President of Academic Affairs. In March a committee, the Curriculum Revisory Committee, was established to study the advantages and disadvantages of the proposal.

At present the new semester plan is before the Curriculum Committee. Father Walsh feels that the members of the committee are generally in favor of the plan and he expects it to be approved at the October 6 meeting of the committee. If the plan is passed it will then be submitted to the Academic Council for approval.

The following proposed calendar was released to the *Observer* by Mr. Leo Corbaci, University registrar and member of the Curriculum Committee. It should be noted that this is only a basic outline and not a definite calendar approved for the 1970-71 academic year.

Fall Semester — 1970 (all dates are approximations)

Sept. 2 (Wed.) — Classes begin. There is a possibility that they begin in the last week of August.

Nov. 26 (Thurs.) — Thanksgiving Day Holiday begins.

Nov. 30 (Mon.) — Classes resume.

Dec. 14 (Mon.) — Last Class Day.

Dec. 15 (Tues.) thru Dec. 21 (Mon.) — Final Examinations.

Spring Semester — 1971 (all dates are approximations)

Jan. 11 (Mon.) — Classes resume.

Feb. 19 (Fri.) — Semester Break begins after last class.

March 2 (Mon.) — Classes resume

or Feb. 26 (Fri.) — Semester Break begins after last class

March 8 (Mon.) — Classes resume.

March 25 (Thurs.) — Easter Vacation begins after last class.

March 29 (Mon.) — classes resume.

May 2 (Sun.) — Commencement Exercises.

May 7 (Sun.) — Spring Semester Ends.

Classes will be held twice a week. The length of each class will be seventy-five minutes with a fifteen minute break so students can change classes.

GI political restrictions eased

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Defense Department ruled yesterday that members of the armed forces can display political stickers and join political clubs but can't serve as club officers or march in political parades.

The regulations were in a lengthy directive signed by Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard spelling out in detail the extent members of the Army, Navy and Air Force can take part in politics.

The Army banned political stickers on the private automobiles of members of the service early this year, and then withdrew the ban when it was

assailed as "picayune" by service publications.

Packard said the new rules would not allow display of "a large political sign, banner or poster."

He ruled that members of the armed forces can "express a personal opinion on political candidates and issues, but not as a representative of the armed forces."

Servicemen can attend meetings of political clubs not in uniform and can write letters to the editor expressing views on public issues "provided those views do not attempt to promote a partisan political cause."

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WASHINGTON (UPI) — A general, his chief of staff and the Army's former top ranking sergeant were indirectly accused yesterday of sharing in a \$5,000 to \$7,000 rakeoff from rigged service club slot machines.



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A Senate subcommittee investigating alleged Army service club rakeoff, kickback and other shenanigans on three continents also heard Wednesday a threat to torture or kill informants, of bribes offered and taken, and of a lavish \$700 night on the town in Munich paid for with a wad of \$20 bills from a service club safe.

For the second straight day, Sgt. Maj. William O. Wooldridge was named repeatedly by witnesses telling about a group of sergeants who allegedly stole hundreds of thousands of dollars from 11 service clubs in Augsburg and Munich, Germany, during the mid 1960's.

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Tickets \$4.50, \$3.50, \$1.50 on sale in the Dining Halls

Tonight

Opening act will be the "Morninglory Brigade" and the "Thymes" followed by a 90 minute performance by the "Chambers Brothers"

State uses 1848 law to jail Groppi

MADISON, Wis. (UPI) — The Wisconsin Assembly, using an obscure 1848 law, cited the Rev. James Groppi for contempt last night and ordered him jailed for up to six months for his role in a disruptive takeover of the state Capitol.

The unprecedented action came under a special statute giving legislators contempt powers, whereby they may order an individual to jail without a trial. The Wisconsin legislature had never before cited a person for contempt.

The action, on a 71 - 24 vote, came hours after police entered a Catholic Church on the University of Wisconsin campus, where the militant priest from Milwaukee had sought sanctuary, and arrested him. He and four of his followers, were charged with disorderly conduct and taken to Dane County jail.

In another development, a Milwaukee County judge ordered Groppi to appear to determine the status of the priest's probation on an old offense.

The legal actions followed Monday's 10 hour takeover of the assembly chambers at the state Capitol by demonstrators, led by Groppi, who were protesting welfare cuts in the new state budget.

The contempt resolution was introduced by assemblyman F. James Sensenbrenner, R Shorewood.

A spokesman for Atty. Gen. Robert Warren said he believed the contempt citation would take precedence over any other charges pending against the priest. He said, however, the expects attorneys for Groppi would attempt to delay the jail term pending an appeal to federal court on constitutional grounds.

The citation ordered the Dane County sheriff to jail Groppi "for a period of six months, or for the duration of the 1969 regular session, whichever is briefer."

Grad's deferment extended

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Nixon announced yesterday that effective immediately graduate students would not be drafted during the course of an academic year.

The White House said the decision would affect about 10,000 of all types of graduate students who until now, under certain conditions, could delay their induction only until the end of a semester.

"In courses of graduate study, an interruption at the end of a term, other than the final term of the academic year, is costly to the students in terms of expenses and academic progress and therefore contrary to the national interest," the National Security Council said in a "memorandum of advice" to Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey.

Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey, who had declared repeatedly in the past that a draft lottery system would not work, told Congress Wednesday he had come around to supporting President Nixon's proposals for random selection of inductees.

With two million youths reaching 19 years of age each year, Hershey said, "I am led to believe that now is the time for a random choice because we're going to have more numbers than we can use."

Hershey backed Nixon's proposal to create a 12 month period of "prime draft vulnerability," to fall generally some time in a registrant's 19th or 20th year. Vulnerability now stretches from age 19 to 26. Hershey promised that 18 year olds, "We should win that war in the next 15 minutes if we can win."

Dems reject dissent moratorium in Senate

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A two month moratorium on dissent proposed by Republicans was rejected by key Democrats in the Senate yesterday. Instead, they demanded a moratorium on the killing of American troops in Vietnam.

For the first time since President Nixon took office, Senate opponents of the Vietnam War unleashed their criticism with the fury they vented on President Lyndon B. Johnson.

They turned down the suggestion of a 60 day moratorium proposed by Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott. Chairman J. William Fulbright, (D-Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said, "I object to a policy that we should all keep quiet and hope for the best."

Instigating the debate, Fulbright said that another 1,000 Americans would die in the next 60 days. He told the Senate, "rather than a moratorium on criticism which kills no one, we who criticize continuation of the war seek, instead, a moratorium on killing."

In a brief debate of their own, Sens. John J. Tower, (R-Tex.), and Barry M. Goldwater, (R-Ariz.), agreed that a military victory was obtainable, raising for the first time this year demands for escalation.

Tower said President Nixon should consider increased military pressure, including bombing of North Vietnam and Haiphong harbor, unless there are signs of peace moves from the enemy.

"Unless we get reasonable indications from Hanoi over the next few days we must seriously consider the military options open to us," Tower said.

Goldwater, declaring there is no such thing as a limited war, said, "We should win that war in the next 15 minutes if we can win."

Scott told reporters that Nixon, at a meeting with more than a dozen Republican senators, Tuesday night said he would not preside over an American defeat in Vietnam.

USC rally marks fieldhouse finale

by Paul Gosselin

In only a few months, a great Notre Dame tradition will come to an end with the demolition of the old gymnasium-fieldhouse. The work is expected to begin early this winter, and should be completed within a very short time.

According to Father Jerome Wilson, Vice-President in charge of Business Affairs, the fieldhouse is being torn down because it is not at present of much use to the student body. It is now being used only by art classes, the ham radio club, summer storage and the traditional football rallies.

The radio and art groups will be located elsewhere on campus, but no decision has yet been made concerning the rallies. Father McCarragher, Vice-President in charge of Student Affairs, has said that they will continue to be held in the field-

house at least until the Southern Cal game, but then a new location will have to be found.

The administration feels that the cost of repairing or rebuilding would not be proportional to the amount of service which the building would yield. In fact, the art department once presented the University with a re-building plan which would have cost over \$1.5 million dollars.

The fieldhouse was built in 1898, and the basketball area added on in 1924. A few years ago, the President's Council decided that it should be demolished after the completion of the Athletic and Convocation Center in 1968. This plan will now be carried out, with the open area being used as a mall.

The demolition will be of no cost to the University, however, for a local wrecker has been entitled to keep all the lumber and debris.

SENATE ELECTIONS

All candidates for the Student Senate must meet in the Auditorium, Student Center, at 8:00 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 2, to pick up petitions and election rules. Attendance is mandatory! For information call John Zimmerman at 7663.

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THE OBSERVER

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GAETANO DE SAPIO, Editor

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NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

The meeting

The surprise meeting yesterday between Father Hesburgh and the student community was a first step, we hope, toward seeing that Notre Dame avoids the violent confrontations between students and administrators which have plagued other campuses.

The meeting was heartening in the sense that for the first time the administration called a meeting with students not in reaction to some problem but in the hope of resolving some problems before they came to a head.

Such an attitude on the administrations' part is a good sign. For once they are beginning to realize that students are a truly viable force in both American society and the University and that they must be listened to. From the conversations that took place many administrators realized the need to consult students in areas that effect their lives and the direction of the University.

We hope that the lesson learned is soon applied. We hope that this is not the last such meeting. We hope that vigorous efforts are made to see that students are given their rightful role on bodies that help to determine University policy.

We hope that the openness in this forum is carried on throughout the year. We never want to see another Father Thornton-Phil Mc Kenna run-around nor another Juggler crisis. We believe that administrators and students can get along very well with one another if they are honest and open and respect each others' positions.

The meeting was good in the sense that for the first time many student leaders got to see the human side of the administration. There was the Father Walsh who worried just as much about finding funds for a black studies program as students did. There was the Father Hesburgh who talked honestly about the scope of his job and his commitment to Notre Dame.

Many administrators too finally came to see the student side of the coin. Father Wilson commented that he was never really aware of how necessary it was to students that they be consulted about moves such as the establishing of a shuttle bus fare.

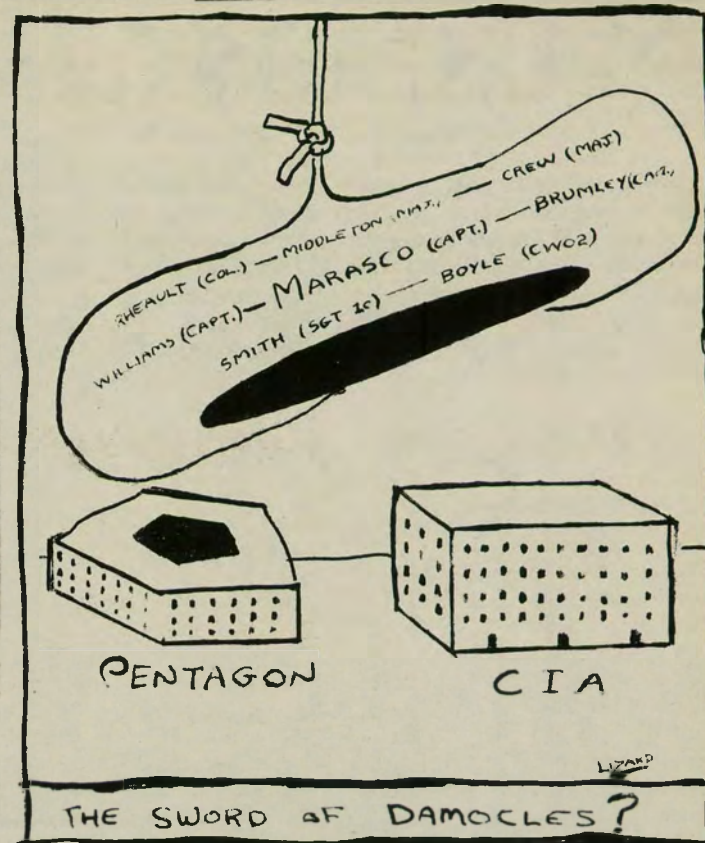
For once, too, both sides laid their cards on the table about the objectives they sought. The administration clearly outlined its goals for the future of the University and students emphasized the need for representation on all governing bodies.

We hope that all this talk now begins to lead to action. If students and administrators finally come to realize that they basically have the same goals in mind quite possibly this University will begin to move swiftly in the direction that it should.

We hope, however, that student allusions to violence and other overtly destructive actions are merely hollow statements. What this University does not need is the insanity that is pervading all of American society today – the insanity that produced the Vietnam War, the Chicago Convention, student riots and race riots in the streets.

The question is – is this University composed of rational, intelligent progressive men? If so then we must strive for change with all our efforts and avoid violence at all cost.

Those members of the community who maintain that violence is necessary – be they administrators who think its proper use is to quell students or students who think its use lay in producing change – should be told that violence is not what Notre Dame is all about.



HPC statement

The Hall President's Council did not pass the motion to strictly enforce parietal hours for all women for this coming weekend. It was realized by the body that this type of procedure, to attempt to eliminate sign-ins, was the incorrect one. There were two basic reasons for sign-ins by the Trustees: one – to keep rif-raf from entering the halls unescorted; two, and most important – to test the so called hall autonomy that many of the students demanded, to see if students can be responsible to govern themselves.

It was thought that indeed the sign-in policy was not needed and very untrusting by the trustees to students, but that we realize that it is a test for the halls and that if we do not press it all of the parietal hours will be taken away.

To resolve this the HPC set up a board of six members to write up a new procedure and rational for Parietal hours. This we plan to submit to the Hall Life Board, and then to the Student Life Council.

In the near future we plan to abide by the present procedure except during football Saturdays. At this time the sign-in will begin at 7 p.m. There will be no sign-in between 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Ron Mastriana

Hall President's Council

The following we hope clarifies some confused writing in yesterday's Observer story on the Hall President's Council meeting. Our apology to all involved.

ed.

Letter

Nonviolent disagreement

Editor:

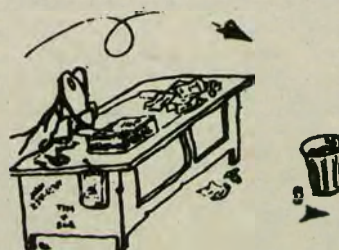
Tim MacCarry had some excellent thoughts on nonviolence in his latest column, but he made several statements which I feel must be challenged.

In the first place, his exposition on nonviolence was one of the finest I have read and possibly closest to the truth. However, I think that MacCarry took one of Gandhi's thoughts on nonviolence and violence, and either he twisted the meaning or misunderstood the message. Gandhi said, "It is better to be

Another thing – How does a white student reject his privileges as a white in a racist society? If he receives a draft deferment, as you and I do, and is an "aspiring functionary" (I'm not a robot!), then he has chosen these privileges, as you have chosen them. If working youth are sent off to war, this is unfortunate and unjust, but they are there because you are here taking their place.

John G. Powers
425 Keenan

Misplacement



violent, if there is violence in our hearts, than to put on the look of nonviolence to cover impotence." Gandhi didn't specify that violence is necessarily of the physical type, but he did say: "There is hope for a violent man to become nonviolent." I think this is what Gandhi meant to emphasize. It should be the goal of every person, for none of us is really born "nonviolent". It took years for Gandhi to achieve it and it took years more to teach the nonviolent life style to his followers.

It was incorrectly reported in Wednesday's Observer that the Notre Dame food services would lose profit in the proposed food project for South Bend children. The story reported each dessert given up would mark a profit loss for the service, but Food Services Manager Edmund T. Price pointed out: "We're not making a profit on any of the food."

The organizers of the project are seeking reimbursement only to the extent of the actual cost of the desserts to Food Services.

The fate of the project hinges initially on the approval of the administration, a point which may have been confused in Wednesday's story by a misplaced paragraph.

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CAF to extend throughout entire year

This year's Contemporary Arts Festival promises to be one of the best ever at Notre Dame. There are two reasons for this high optimism. First, the high quality of the scheduled artists and second, the festival will be extended over the entire year.

Joan Baez, the National Shakespeare Company, the Murray Louis Dance Company, and the Gary Burton Jazz Quartet are just a few possibilities of the more well-known entertainers who will be asked to come.

Dick Roddewig, Chairman of the CAF, stated that last year

the Contemporary Arts Festival was held during a two week period. It was almost impossible for a student to attend all the performances if he wished to because of conflicts with other school activities.

The festival is divided into six main series: poetry, film, dance, drama, music, and art.

In the poetry series we are centering around a number of young, unknown American and British poets, said Roddewig. Some of the possible poets who will appear include Ken Smith, Ted Hughes, Allen Tate, Carolyn Kizer, and Lawrence Ferlinghetti.

The film series will include a number of underground film showings, lectures, and feature length movies throughout the year. The film series begins its program with an underground film festival on October 11, 12, and 17 in the engineering auditorium. A feature length film, probably the *Yellow Submarine* will also be shown October 24-25.

The dance series presents the Murray Louis Dance Company on February 26-28, and the Lukas Hoving Dance Company on April 24-26. The Murray Louis Dance Company will conduct lectures, seminars, and workshops in addition to their

performances.

As a part of the drama series, the National Shakespeare Company will perform *Macbeth* on April 11. *Tom Paine* is scheduled for October 27.

"*Tom Paine* is a controversial off-off Broadway play that is just beginning to tour the country. It has a built-in discussion period during the play in which the actors discuss the play with the audience," said Roddewig.

The music series will present a variety of jazz, blues, rock, and chamber music concerts.

There has been no final decision on who will appear at the jazz concerts, the blues concerts, or the rock concert. The Gary Burton Jazz Quartet, or the Modern Jazz Quartet are possibilities for the jazz concerts, while the Magic Sam Blues Band, Junior Wells, and Buddy Guy may perform at the blues concerts. The rock concert may include The Lighthouse, The Aorta, or the Jeff Beck performing group.

There may not be a folk concert, but if there is artists such as Rom Rush and Tim Hardin may come.

"Joan Baez may also appear in conjunction with the Notre Dame Institute to Study Non-Violence," said Roddewig.

The American Brass Quintet,

Chicago Chamber Players, Princeton Chamber Orchestra, and Lukas Foss and the Creative Associates are being considered to perform in the chamber music concerts.

An art exhibit will be held from April 15 to May 3 in O'Shaughnessy Hall. Artists from all over the Midwest will be notified of the art show and asked to submit works. The topic will be pollution and artists will be asked to make their artistic representations of it. Roddewig hopes to receive some money from a foundation willing to sponsor the exhibit.

"We're therefore very interested in what will happen at the meeting this Thursday night to discuss whether there is a need for a University Arts Council. The meeting is open to anyone on campus, faculty or student, who would like to talk about what can be done to stimulate creativity at Notre Dame, and to convince the administration that the arts should be given a higher priority. The meeting is going to be held Thursday, October 2, at 7:00 p.m. in the basement of Breen-Phillips Hall."

The CAF begins this year with a poetry reading by Ken Smith, a young British poet, next Sunday. Also the Patron drive will begin this Friday with student tickets going on sale at \$7.50

Priestly paradise

by Mark Walbran

Moreau Seminary of the Holy Cross Fathers lies on a small rise overlooking St. Mary's Lake. The bay windows of its reception room look out onto green lawns, willows, and water. With the Golden Dome and the gothic spire of Sacred Heart Church just visible above the trees, the campus looks like a medieval town.

The seminary, named after the order's founder, was designed by Belli and Belli architects of Chicago. The building's basic curvature compliments the lake shore. It was completed in 1958 at a cost of 3.5 million dollars, three years before the second Vatican Council.

Designed to be autonomous of the university, Moreau features its own air-conditioned chapel and library, auditorium, cafeteria, seminar rooms, gymnasium, handball courts and barber shop. Tennis courts are behind the building.

After seeing the carpeted recreation room with its color television and adjacent snack bar complete with Budweiser, a visitor might conclude that seminarians enjoy country club living.

However the structure's pre-Council designs presents inconveniences to its post-Vatican occupants. The austere 9' by 12' rooms are separated by noise resonating cinder block walls. In 1958 this was no problem as silence was always kept above the main floor. Today psychedelic rock may be heard reverberating down the corridors. Opaque windows from each room facing the hallways made policing the "lights out" regulation easy. The rule has long since been omitted.

Critics eyeing an ecclat in Moreau-life are perhaps unaware that the building is not another residence hall. It is the home of

seminarians who may be in South Bend for as long as eight years. Residents are allowed only two weeks during the summer to visit their families.

As the Holy Cross Fathers are an active, apostolic order rather than a monastic community, there is no Holy Cross "mother house." Once they leave Moreau, members of the Holy Cross order are transient until they move into Holy Cross Home next door, a residence for elderly priests and brothers.

Moreau residents, incidentally, had parietal hours before any hall on campus. And Thursday night is the weekly wine night.

With such new liberal attitudes it is surprising to note that vocations are markedly less than they were ten years ago. Moreau has the capacity to house 225 seminarians. Today its occupancy is only 126, comprising undergraduate seminarians, those studying theology, those in the pastoral year, and priests and brothers teaching at the university. In addition, 12 Carmelite nuns who cook for the residents live in the hall. In 1958 Moreau had 126 undergraduate seminarians alone.

When asked why vocations are down one seminarian remarked that because the priesthood is in such a state of flux that "you don't know what you're getting into" entering the seminary.

On home football weekends Moreau's occupancy increases with the football players as guests the night before the game. After the pep rally the players spend the night away from the noisy campus in the seminary's quiet, vacant rooms.

"Before going to sleep," one seminarian reported, "the players see a movie in our auditorium." He added that it was usually a bloody and gutsy one.



Last year's CAF gives an indication of coming events.

Tim O'Meilie

Once upon a time in a country not far from this and in a time not far removed from now there lived a king. Now this king was unmarried and at the time our story begins was not much taken with courting as he had been raised in a family of young men only and was only bewildered and confused by the mind of the female. Not far have we advanced from that day to this.

Our king's country was not a large one and at the time the king was crowned the townsmen and farmers were well-content with their lot. They labored in their little shops or their fields day upon day, year upon year and finally died with little mourning and few material goods, but then again not without some satisfaction and contentment.

It happened however that the king was an ambitious man and wanted the fame of his nation spread throughout the then known world because his name would then be on the tongues of his subjects and well-known even in foreign parts.

Besides this the king found little to do in his tiny nation as the subjects seemed content. At the beginning of his reign he found pleasure in the sporting events of his country but soon tired of the events as their outcome was nearly always the

same.

His subjects however, continued to revel in the events, and indeed, it happened that the people awaited the sporting season with much agitation and anticipation. For these simple-minded folk the events were heightened to great importance in their everyday existence.

To quench his boredom the king endeavored to surround himself with countrymen of his own ilk and standing, thinking that such people would offer him stimulation from the day-to-day duties of a king, which were only few.

Accordingly the king appointed the best of the lot of his subjects to positions of nobility which required some mastery of skills not possessed by his common subjects. Having surrounded himself with such, he found them to be a greedy, boisterous, boorish lot with particularly slovenly table manners.

Seeing that he could find little entertainment, challenge or fame in his own land among his own subjects the king devised his plan to make his name famous and entertain himself in exotic foreign lands. He began to involve himself in the royal affairs of other, more powerful, lands and helped to solve many troubles of other peoples. His esteem grew great

The prodigal king

among the peoples of the world and word spread back to his own tiny royal domain.

In his frequent sojourns into foreign lands the king found administering duties in his own land to be a difficult and tiresome task. Thus he delegated authorities to his various nobles, who were anxious for his favors, with the agreement that he would be informed by courier at scheduled intervals during his travels abroad.

The king spent more and more time in other countries pondering imponderables with great royalty and it came to pass that his content subjects began to murmur and become discontent.

This happened because the greedy nobles had no true concern for the king's subjects and because word of the king's fame and skill at problem-solving reached the people's ears. They began to wonder at the benefits of other lands and were angered that the king told others of his land of milk and honey when they had not tasted of such sumptuous repast.

There arose among the people leaders of revolution. Hearing of this, the king, smarter than they, warned them and dressed their leaders in women's clothing.

But the nobles, desiring power and

favor, altered the truth in their courier-reports and took it upon themselves to handle disputes with subjects. Their lack of skill angered the king who was annoyed at making fearsome journeys to solve petty problems. Accordingly, the king created debates and talks between subjects and nobles in taverns across the land to occupy the people with themselves.

During one especially long journey the king awakened one morning with fear and dismay in his heart. He rushed to his homeland but travelled unrecognized among his people, whom the king himself could not recognize.

It had happened that the king, being of hearty constitution, had outlived two generations of his subjects and the subjects of the land had never seen the king. They had only heard his legend and myth. They scoffed at the king when he proclaimed himself for how could a gray-haired, cane-supported old man be their famous king?

Rejected, the old king took refuge in an old livery stable where he seated himself next to a pile of warm cow dung, and broken-hearted, with tears of remorse in his eyes, died in the wee hours of the morn.

Pre Law Society Important Introductory Meeting

Thursday, October 2

7:30 p.m. 127 Nieuwland

Registrations for 1969 - 70 and pertinent speakers. All students interested in Law School are invited.

THE FIRST FRIDAY

Dance Concert

2nd Floor LaFortune
9:00- 11:30 this Friday
after the pep rally

\$1.00 per person

ND role in urban problems discussed

by Mark Nelson

Thomas Broden, Professor of Law and Coordinator of Urban Studies at Notre Dame, yesterday led a discussion in response to a letter from Father Hesburgh to the faculty concerning urban problems.

The purpose of the discussion was to talk over and initiate action on the Urban Studies Program, which until now has been merely in the discussion stage. Broden said, "I see my responsibility now to move that discussion forward so that faculty and students who are interested in addressing urban problems may be assisted in doing so."

In Professor Broden's estimation, the program is thus far "doing very well, and drawing the interest of both the students

and the administration."

The purpose of the Urban Studies Program is to give those students and members of the faculty interested, a chance to relate their own ideas to urban affairs, and to be helpful and supportive to students who wish to work in this area.

At this time, the institute is primarily concerned with research in the field.

Although university wide, Professor Broden remarked that it is "essentially a graduate program, but due to the interest expressed by undergraduates, they cannot be overlooked."

Some of the urban problems that the program will deal with are housing, education, unemployment and underemployment, and racialism, and while

no degrees will be given, the program will serve "to facilitate students abilities in their various fields," according to Mr. Broden.

As to the future of the Urban Studies Program, Mr. Broden said, "We're not likely to move very far this year. This is going

to be a planning year."

However, Mr. Broden has been contacted by the Robert Kennedy Institute and The Student Urban Affairs Institute, both of which are national organizations dealing with urban affairs.

USSR missiles improve

WASHINGTON (UPI) — U.S. intelligence experts believe that within about five years new Soviet multiple warhead missiles will be accurate to within a quarter mile, according to congressional testimony releases yesterday.

This evaluation of Russia's SS9 missile, each armed with three 5 megaton warheads, was

given to a House Appropriations subcommittee last July by Lt. Gen. A. D. Starbird, systems manager for the Safeguard antiballistic missile ABM system.

Testimony dealing with the accuracy of the MIRV, the American equivalent of the SS9, was censored from the public record. It has never been divulged by the Defense Department.

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It's as easy as running your fingers through his hair. Just drop a film cartridge into a Kodak Instamatic camera and take Frank for keeps. In beautiful color slides or color snapshots. Indoors, you just pop on a flashcube. Get Frank while he still has something to look at.



Kodak Instamatic color cameras. From less than \$10.

Incurred debt reason for rise in bar fee

"Why do I have to pay seven dollars just to get into the Senior Bar when I can get into Frankie's for nothing?" "It only cost three dollars last year." "Where does all the money go?"

These are some of the questions and complaints being heard around campus concerning the Alumni Club, the on-campus bar owned and operated by the Senior class.

Senior class president Jack Crawford pointed out some of the reasons for the annual seven dollar membership fee and at the same time stressed some of the advantages a member has.

In order to obtain the bar, the class of 1970 paid the class of 1969 \$3,300 for all operational rights. In addition the seniors made improvements totaling \$1,400. To pay for this, the seniors were forced to borrow \$5,000. The seven dollar membership fee goes to pay off this debt.

Indiana state law requires that all private clubs which serve liquor must charge at least a six dollar membership fee.

Crawford also pointed out that last year the bar was not open until Jan. 16. Members paid three dollars for half a year whereas now they pay only a little more than twice as much for a full year.

One of the chief advantages a member enjoys is that the price per drink at the Alumni Club is from ten to twenty percent lower than the price downtown.

Since the Senior Bar is a non-profit organization, any profits will be plowed back into the club in the form of entertainment. The seniors plan to hire musical groups to provide a nightclub atmosphere, and without a cover charge. They also plan to sponsor a nickel beer and dime drink nights for members only.

Langan to initiate history lectures

Thomas Langan, of the University of Toronto and one of the world's foremost philosophers, will inaugurate a series of five lectures on the "Sense and Structure of History" at the St. Mary's College campus this evening. The initial session, which will be held in the Moreau Hall Little Theater, will begin at 8:15 p.m.

Langan, a native of St. Louis, Missouri, received his A.B. degree with philosophy honors, summa cum laude, from St. Louis University in 1951. He was a teaching fellow at that institution during the 1951-52 school year while completing work on his M.A. degree. He subsequently served as a Fulbright Fellow in France. While in France, Langan was awarded a Ph.D. degree from the Institut Catholique de Paris.

Upon returning to the United States, Langan was named instructor in philosophy and later became assistant professor at St. Louis University, a position which he held until 1960. He was also associate director of the honors program from 1956-1960.

In 1960 Langan joined the faculty of Indiana University as assistant professor of philosophy, was named associate professor in 1962 and professor in 1966. He was chairman of the University's philosophy department from 1965-67.



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NOVEMBER 3, 1969

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INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING—Positions in steel plants, fabricating works, shipyards, and mines. Engineering and maintenance departments. Supervision of steelmaking, rolling, manufacturing, and fabricating operations. Also: Sales.

CIVIL ENGINEERING—Fabricated Steel Construction assignments in engineering, field erection, or works management. Steel plant, mine, or shipyard assignments in engineering, construction, and maintenance. Supervision of production operations. Sales Department assignments as line salesman or sales engineer (technical service to architects and engineers).

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—Steel plant, fabricating works, mining operations, and shipyard electrical engineering, construction, and maintenance departments. Technical and supervisory positions in large production operations involving sophisticated electrical and electronic equipment. Also: Research or Sales.

MINING ENGINEERING—Our Mining Department operates coal and iron ore mining operations and limestone quarries, many of which are among the most modern and efficient in the industry. This 10,000-man activity offers unlimited opportunities to mining engineers. Also: Research.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND MARINE ENGINEERS—Graduates are urged to inquire about opportunities in our Shipbuilding Department, including the Central Technical Division, our design and engineering organization. Also: Traffic.

OTHER TECHNICAL DEGREES—Every year we recruit loopers with technical degrees other than those listed above. Seniors enrolled in such curricula are encouraged to sign up for an interview.

ACCOUNTANTS—Graduates in accounting or business administration (24 hours of accounting are preferred) are recruited for training for supervisory assignments in our 3,000-man Accounting Department.

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University investments are questioned by McKenna

(continued from p. 1)

The third proposal states that the SBP and the President of the Graduate Student Association be granted full voting and speaking privileges on the Executive Committee of the Board and that the SBVP and the President of the Afro American Society be granted full voting and speaking privileges on the Educational and Student Affairs Committee.

McKenna said that he included the President of the Afro-American Society in the proposal because, "I think I am capable of representing everyone in the university except the black students. By the nature of society and the university now, it is impossible for me to fully represent the black man. I consider the needs of black students to be among the priorities of the university at this time."

The fourth proposal asks that

the Investments Committee of the Board publish a statement of philosophy regarding their actions in investing University funds; and that a list of all companies in which the University invests be published, by November 1, 1969.

The Student Senate request stated that the investments of the University be published in a report to be made public and that the amount and location of each individual investment be made public.

However, no mention was made of a philosophy of investment or the amount of each investment. The amount was not included. Student Government officials stated because of fears of an influence in the stock market that the disclosure might have.

The philosophy of investment was included according to McKenna to find out if "there

are any moral connections to their investing or if their sole idea is how much money will be returned by a particular investment. I am interested in finding out whether the University is making money in corporations built on the exploitation of people and/or the war effort."

The fifth proposal states that the SBP be informed immediately as to whether the University holds any investments in any of the following companies: Dow Chemical, Boeing Aircraft, Standard Oil, Gulf Oil, and Douglas Aircraft.

McKenna commented that he cited Dow, Boeing, and Douglas because of "their cooperation with the military" and Standard and Gulf oil companies by reason of "their interests in South America and Africa that serve a function of furthering the exploitation of people of

color."

The sixth proposal reads that any matters concerning the financial status of the University be accessible to the Student Body President upon his request.

McKenna said that what was wanted in this instance was a "detailed breakdown of the budget."

The seventh proposal states that the Educational and Student Affairs Committee meet with student leaders and the student body four times this school year. Depending on the availability of the committee members, meetings will be held in late October or early November, mid December or early January 1970, late February, and mid April.

Initial topics of discussion should include: direction of the University, black students, graduate students, off-campus living, white racism, and hall life.

The Educational and Student Affairs Committee met with a few students in a closed session which was followed by a session open to all students last May 25 after students had tried to open up the full Board meeting of last May 2.

Discussion at the closed session was centered around three major points: the black student, coeducation, and academic reform.

The final proposal reads that the Board join together with students in "creating with them right now a meaningful community..." The quote is from a speech by Father Hesburgh at USC's commencement last June.

McKenna commented on the statement saying, "We still do not have it (a meaningful community). It is an additional closing rationale for the seven proposals. I think it is time we act on them."

Hesburgh back to discuss grievances, trustees

(continued from p. 1)

were currently being channelled into other programs might not be better used for black studies.

Hesburgh commented that the University had a very small endowment when compared to other major Universities around the country. After World War II he noted the sum stood at a low \$4 million dollars. Currently it stands at \$12 million with all of the interest going to pay the operating costs of the University each year.

Endowment increase

He said that efforts were being made to increase the endowment each year. But that Notre Dame Alumni was more "young than wealthy" and the endowment would take a long time to grow.

He said that most funds were needed to cover basic operating costs of the University. Due to inflation and other factors the University's operating costs were growing at the rate of nine to eleven per cent a year. Tuition, on the other hand, has only risen at a rate of less than ten per cent a year and tuition comes no where near covering the costs of operation.

Tuition would probably have to be about four to five thousand dollars a year to come anywhere close to covering costs he noted.

The rest of the University's

operating funds come from Alumni contributions and from private industries.

Hesburgh's trips

It was at this point that Student Union Academic Commissioner, Pat Dowdall, asked Hesburgh if he did not feel that he was spending too much time away from the University, and thus hurting Notre Dame.

Hesburgh contended that he was here at least half of the year. He noted that when he was here, though, he worked double shifts to keep on top of the work and so was giving the University full time.

Hesburgh stated that he felt it was necessary for any University President to travel to raise money for the endowment and broaden his knowledge of other means that could be used to help a University grow.

More time

Although he was away alot, he felt he gave more time to his job than many other University presidents since he was not married and set aside little or no personal time for himself.

He contended that his travels as University President had helped bring note to Notre Dame for more than football, and his influence with various foundation and government organizations had done service to, not only the University, but

to American youth.

He conceded that he was probably spread too thin and revealed that he intended to resign a few of his posts in the near future. He commented that he had attempted to do so last year, but that in many instances the objectives of much of his work needed just one more year to bear fruit. Pressed by commitment and necessity he had decided to stay on. As examples, he cited his post as Chairman of the United States Civil Rights Commission and his post as Vatican representative to the Atoms for Peace Conference.

New president

It was at this point that he stated that he felt that he was on a "year to year" basis with the Board of Trustees and that if they felt that they wished to replace him he was willing to step down.

He said that he agreed with Yale's President, Kingman Brewster, when he said that a University President must be accountable to the community. If he was not doing his job, Hesburgh suggested, he should be replaced.

The discussion then degenerated into a number of side discussions about Student Union, its monetary problems, and problems renting the Athletic and Convocation Center for concerts, dances and other

cultural events.

Union officials at the meeting commented that they were being charged too much for the use of the building (one thousand dollars per concert or dance). They felt that since the Convocation Center was basically built to serve students they should not be forced to pay so much for its rental.

Shuttle bus

There was also some discussion about the shuttle bus charge, dining hall service, and the security department.

University officials commented that improvements that needed to be made were being worked on and that they would not come overnight. They mentioned that a new director of food services was hired this year and that the other problems could be worked out by close student-administration co-operation.

Powerless

It was at this point that Student Body President, Phil McKenna, interjected that the discussion was missing the main point. Students actually have no power to bring about changes that are necessary here.

McKenna suggested that the University immediately place students on the Board of Trustees and other bodies such as the Academic Council. He also noted that he would give a list of requests to the Trustees this weekend which included the seating of the Student Body President, Vice-President, President of the Afro-American Society, and the President of the Graduate Student Association on the Board.

Burn ROTC

McKenna also emphasized that these were requests, but students would soon get tired of requesting and continually being refused and quite possibly resort to different types of actions.

Actions which McKenna noted nobody would like to see at Notre Dame.

It was at this point that

another student in attendance made the claim "that it was no secret" that there was a good possibility that someone would attempt to burn down the ROTC building this year.

Hesburgh noted that he felt that there were many areas where students had a legitimate interest and had the right to serve on policy-making boards. He emphasized the importance of the SLC and stated that the proposed University forum would serve to help bridge the communication gap.

Final decision

Hesburgh also noted that the final decision for student seating on policy boards was up to the boards themselves. He would convey students' requests to the boards involved. He noted, though, that he felt that in most instances the students would become bored with the purely procedural problems that most boards deal with.

Most decisions are made on a lower level, Hesburgh argued, and in many instances students are already very actively involved in those areas.

Out of realm

He felt though that there were some areas out of the realm of student participation.

Protest policy

Student Body Vice-President Fred Dedrick also questioned Hesburgh on his reaction if the SLC should decide to change aspects of his policy on demonstrators.

Hesburgh replied that he would consider them, but felt that he had a mandate from the university to issue the letter in the first place. He cited that he was not opposed to demonstrations but felt there was a need to protect the community from demonstrations that would disrupt the learning process.

Hesburgh stated that he hoped that similar meetings could be held to help promote student-administration co-operation.



A scene from yesterday's meeting with Fr. Hesburgh. From l. to r.: Arthur McFarland, Fr. McCarragher, and David Krashna.

Jim Hunt