

Happy St. Pat's Day!

THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1970

Hesburgh explains draft reforms

by Floyd Kezele

About two hundred people were present last night in Stepan Center, to hear Fr. Theodore Hesburgh speak on the various reforms that the Draft Commission, which he chaired, has made to President Nixon. Among other areas, Hesburgh touched on the very real need for a "recognition of an individual's conscience on the part of the government," and whether or not there is a need for conscription in a democracy.

Fr. Hesburgh made his remarks as a part of a panel discussion on "The Draft, The War," also on the panel were Dr. John Williams, Prof. History; Dr. Thomas Shaffer, Associate Dean of the Law School; Major Joseph Maio, Prof. Military Science; and Dr. John Yoder, Prof. Theology, who was unable to attend. The discussion group was chaired by

Student Body President Phil McKenna.

Moderator McKenna began the evening by outlining the procedure for discussion along the lines of "Should there be a draft in our democracy, and if not what are the alternatives in light of our present military situation?"

Mr. Maio who attended the meeting out of uniform explained that he was present as an interested individual explaining his own views on the subjects at hand, and could in no way speak for the military or the R.O.T.C. program.

Maio said that he could not support a volunteer army because he felt that "a volunteer army could eventually become alienated from the civilian population and be in such a position that it could cover up incidents such as those which have recently been exposed."



Thomas Shaffer, Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, Phil McKenna, John Williams and Joseph Maio were the participants in last night's forum on the draft in Stepan Center.

Dr. Williams challenged Maio, and said that it was his opinion that, "if the draft is not abolished, the only sensible alternative to conscription is resistance." He further contended that the military is in such a position that one is continually subjected by it, and in many areas cannot escape its effects.

Along other lines, Williams explained that because of the present state of our society, it is much easier for a young man of 19 to join the army than it is to resist the draft and thus be scorned.

Dean Shaffer spoke next, and expressed his disagreement on the issue of objection to the war, by stating that, "it is not particularly tough to have an objection to the Vietnam War that falls within the present confines of the law."

Although he agreed that one must in order to obtain a deferment allow someone else to take his place in the draft, it was

nevertheless possible to get around the draft. It was also his contention that because, "the burdens of a political society are to be shared by everyone," there is, in his view, a very definite possibility to end the draft.

Shaffer was followed by Fr. Hesburgh, who explained that the Draft Commission was at its conception a group with diverse views. However, he revealed further that at the time the commission issued its report, it was of the opinion to "get rid of the draft, putting it bluntly."

When asked about the pro-

SLC delays action on judicial code

by Dennis Anastosoff

The Student Life Council met yesterday and unanimously passed a motion "to delay action on this judicial code until a committee of the council could report back to the council within three weeks on alternatives to the code presently under consideration." The motion was co-sponsored by Mr. Philip Faccenda, administration representative, and Phil McKenna, Student Body President.

After discussion, McKenna and Faccenda had agreed that the new code might be too "legalistic." They thought there might be yet a simpler alternative to the proposed code, which is complex.

"The committee will study the whole form of the judicial

code. The necessity of one at all will be discussed, and if one is needed, how elaborate it should be, what form it should take. We are looking for the best way of dealing with the students," said McKenna.

The SLC emphasized that the present code from last year will be in effect until a new one is decided upon.

Father James Burtchaell said he felt the code under consideration was far too elaborate and intricate.

Dean William Lawless, Dean of the Law School, admitted that it was overly complex, but that there is a need for one. He cited four examples of universities where there were disturbances.

"There was a jungle of confusion at Columbia because no one knew what the university had in the way of a judicial code," he said.

Dean Lawless cited a disturbance at State University of New York at Buffalo last night, which he claimed might have been avoided with a clearly determined judicial process.

"We should predetermine a fairly flexible code. There must be some structure to maintain order," he stressed.

Ed Roickle, student representative, pointed out that these examples were all of secular colleges. He said the committee could find out if Notre Dame is unique. He hoped that a less legalistic alternative could be found to the code being considered.

Student Body Vice President Fred Dedrick stressed that the need for a strict code is the protection of the rights of the students. He argued that the proposed code was important in that it assured that the Dean of Students would not have the final say in all cases. He pointed out the case of the ten students who were suspended last January as an example of a need for a system to protect student rights.

"We shouldn't go the rest of the year without students being protected," he said.

Representing the administration on the committee will be Father James Riehle, Dean of Students and Mr. Faccenda; for the faculty: Father James Schultz and Father Burtchaell; and for the students are Phil McKenna and Fred Dedrick.

Professor Josephine Ford proposed another motion that "the SLC form a committee to study the use of drugs on campus and report to the council its

(continued on page 6)

SMC Off - campus housing passes

by Prue Wear
SMC News Editor

The Off-Campus Housing proposal submitted to the Executive Committee of the SMC Board of Trustees last Saturday was passed with minor changes. Beginning next September Seniors will be permitted to live anywhere off-campus.

According to SBP Susan Turnbull, the proposal presented to the Committee requested that all upperclassmen be permitted to live off-campus in approved housing. The "approved housing" clause was inserted as a protection for the student from landlords and housing problems.

The final decision of the Committee was permission for only seniors to live off. In addition, the Committee maintained that the students would not have to live in approved housing. Those students under 21 will need parental permission.

According to Carol Cusick, who worked on the Off-Campus Housing Committee, no provision has been established which would make checks on students living off-campus.

In addition, she mentioned that a substantial number of next year's Seniors will have to be found who will live off-campus. "I don't know what they'll do if they don't fill the quota," she said, "but whether or not they open it up to sophomores and juniors is subject to another decision by the Board of Trustees."

Students wishing to move off-campus will pull numbers

with the rest of their class, but instead of picking out a room on campus they will register for an off-campus residence.

Susan Turnbull commented on the move. "I am pleased that Off-Campus Housing in some form has passed, but it is unfortunate that it is limited to seniors." Turnbull also noted that the program is on an experimental basis for one year and is subject to revocation.

Riehle issues room directive

In a directive issued last Friday, Father James L. Riehle, Dean of Students announced that some present sophomores may be allowed to move off-campus next year. Riehle stated, however, that the number who will be allowed off-campus housing will depend upon the possible shortage of on-campus accommodations.

Father Riehle asked any present juniors who had not indicated a preference to live on-campus, but had changed their minds, to notify the Dean of Students' office.

To facilitate room selection, next year's juniors are asked to have a letter from their parents sent to the Dean of Students' office by April 6 stating their permission to move off-campus. University permission to move off-campus will be determined from the dates on the letters from parents.

Forum schedule set

The following is the schedule for today's meeting of the University Forum:

2:00-2:40 Student Government

2:00 Mr. David Krashna, Student Body President-Elect

2:10 Mr. Edward Isley, Graduate Student Union

2:20 Discussion

2:40-3:20 Current Issues on Campus

2:40 Mr. Thomas Bridenstein, University Arts Council

2:50 Mr. Kenneth Guentert, Nutting-for-President Campaign

3:00 Discussion

3:20-3:30 Break

3:30-4:10 University Priorities

3:30 Dr. Edward J. Cronin, General Program of Liberal Studies

3:40 Rev. Ernest Bartell, C.S.C., Chairman, Department of Economics

3:50 Discussion

4:10-4:30 Coffee Break

4:30-5:30 Campus Life

4:30 Mr. Charles Lenon, Notre Dame Alumnus (Hall Life)

4:40 Mr. John Barkett, Notre Dame Student (Hall Life)

4:50 Mr. James Cooney, Notre Dame Alumnus (Campus Ministry)

5:00 Discussion

Hartley criticizes gov't

by Bob Fulton

Anthony Hartley last night in a speech presented for the New Challenges to Constitutional Democracy in the Atlantic Community, criticized the inability of democratic governments to respond to the moods and opinions of the governed.

Hartley defined democracy as the ability of every citizen to play some kind of institutionalized political role in the society in which he lives. "It also must afford each citizen the maximum amount of control over his own destiny through political action. The question now, is if in fact a citizen exerts some influence on his own destiny," he stated.

Rumor has it...

Rumors that the SMC sign-out cards were being kept as part of students' personal records were denied by Sr. Immaculata, Dean of Students, yesterday.

The past cards are kept on file, Sister explained, because "once in a while it is found as helpful in assisting in locating students."

The present sign-out procedure is based on the assumption that the information on the card is confidential, to be used only in the case of emergency. The rumor which Sister countermanded held that the Administration was amassing back cards which would later be considered when the college made its references.

C.O. Club Meeting

Wed. March 18 - 7:30
2nd Floor LaFortune

John Lehman will speak
on alternative service

All are invited

He felt that the New Left's criticisms that "men in bedrooms filled with cigar smoke decide what will become of the average American" were unfounded. He argued that they have done a great deal of harm because most of the arguments were circular and were apt to prove anything or nothing. But their voices added with others expressed dissatisfaction with the workings of liberal democracy. They do not feel they are being heard.

Other forms of dissatisfaction are being articulated in the imaginative literature which has evolved in the liberal democratic state, said Hartley. He referred to those forms of writing which reflected direct criticism of political and social forms. As an example he offered the advent of stories with plots similar to Huxley's *1984*.

The causes of this dissatisfaction he felt, were found in the bureaucratization of politics and the administrative decision-making which affects the lives of citizens. "The complicated questions that governments have to decide these days are not responsive to the purely moralistic opinions which are the way in which the political views of most of us tend to express themselves," he stated. Nor can Hartley see a solution.

He feels that the technical decisions which affect the citizen could not be understood by the average citizen. "But," he stated, "in democracies there should always be a remedy for the arbitrary decisions of officials, an appeal to some higher and more impartial instance. It is thoroughly unsatisfactory and ultimately damaging to democratic government when officials are judges in their own cause."

"The basic difficulty of applied democracy in the process of government of advanced industrial societies remained difficulties of communication," Hartley said. "The idea of an educated citizenry deciding an

important question of international relations with full knowledge of the issue has somehow got lost."

He gave the case of the SALT (Strategic Arms Limitations Talk) negotiations as an example. "Anyone who has been the least bit involved in the world of defense thinking will realize that there is a vast area of knowledge which never gets into the daily press at all." Hartley finds the dilemma in the advent of a group of technicians in the government whose decisions cannot be translated and the impossibility of replacing this professional body of civil servants.

In conclusion, Mr. Hartley offered no solutions; he felt that he could only present the problems. But he felt the title of his talk, "The Withering Away of Western Liberal Democracy" was rather pessimistic.

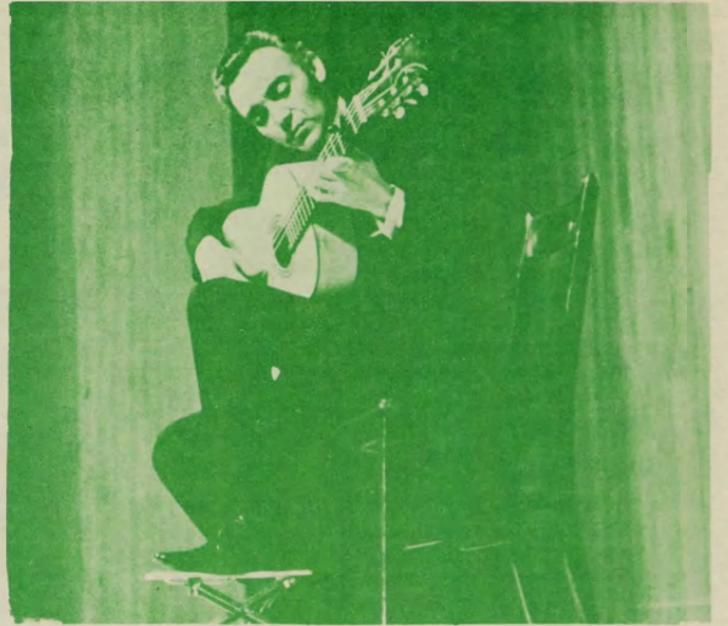
Parking lot fence being built Ask not to park on perimeter

by Tom Bornholdt

The fence is being constructed around the D1 parking lot now, according to Director of Security, Arthur Pears. In an interview, he asked that "We're asking the students not to park their cars on the perimeter for two reasons. First, so as not to damage their cars. Secondly, so that the workers can get that fence in as soon as possible."

A car was reported stolen from the Stepan Center Parking Lot on March 14. The car was found intact and undamaged near 132 Mean Street by the South Bend Police.

A couch was stolen from La Fortune Center. It had recently been upholstered with an olive green synthetic covering. The couch was discovered missing at 4:00 p.m. on March 12. An expensive camera was stolen



Francisco Espinosa, a well-known Spanish guitarist, gave an outstanding performance in the Memorial Library Auditorium last evening. Included in his performance was the oldest and most popular flamenco music of Spain, dances, traditional rhythms, and other folklore favorites from provinces and cities of Spain. His encore was especially interesting, in particular when he combined some American songs with other Spanish tunes.

from the Hayes-Healey Building on March 12.

A billfold was stolen from an Athletic and Convocation Center locker. The billfold contained \$15. Another wallet, containing \$15, was stolen from the second floor of LaFortune.

Vandalism was reported at the Boat Dock, at 7:47 a.m. on March 14. The lock was undone and several boats were capsized. A room was entered in Pangborn on March 14. Several articles were moved into the hall, but

nothing was stolen.

As an example of the effectiveness of the new security improvements, there was only one incident of vandalism in the parking lots according to Pears. This was a car that was scratched and dented in the C1 parking lot on the night of March 12.

In Morrissey Hall, people tore the hand rail between the second and third floors. On March 15, in Alumni Hall, two panes were smashed in the East door, plus another in the basement door.

Three U.S. planes lost in operation over Laos

SAIGON (UPI) — U.S. headquarters yesterday announced the loss of three American planes in operations over Laos that included ground support for Laotian troops and B52 raids against the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The communiques were the most extensive to date on the Laotian war.

In South Vietnam, a U.S. Navy EC121 reconnaissance plane crashed and burned yesterday at the Da Nang air base, killing 22 Americans and injuring 11 in one of the worst non-combat air disasters of the war. Spokesmen said the plane had "mechanical failure" during its landing approach.

The U.S. command also reported one American was killed and three wounded Sunday when Viet Cong gunners shot down an Army UH1 "Huey" helicopter 98 miles northeast of Saigon in jungles two miles from the Cambodian border.

Yesterday's announcement of air activities over Laos was the first formal release of information under a new policy ordered by the Nixon administration to counter charges that the United States is involved in a "secret war" there.

Briefing officers said U.S. Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps pilots flew raids Sunday in Laos,

but the number of sorties was not disclosed.

"In addition, B42's participated in interdiction operations along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos," an official spokesman said, adding that the new information policy was "based on guidance received from the Department of Defense."

The U.S. command has announced the loss of four aircraft over Laos since the new policy was initiated March 10.

On Saturday, a Navy A4 Skyhawk crashed due to "unknown causes" in the lower panhandle of Laos, but the pilot was rescued. A second A4 was shot down and crashed into the Gulf of Tonkin off North Vietnam on Sunday, spokesmen said, but helicopter rescue teams plucked the pilot from the water.

Sunday evening, spokesmen reported, an OC10 Bronco observation plane was hit by groundfire and crashed in the northern panhandle of Laos. The pilot was rescued unhurt.

Officials said U.S. Air Force planes Sunday "flew combat support missions in Laos for Royal Laotian forces" but communiques added that "no additional information on air operations over Laos will be released."



COLLEGIATE JAZZ FESTIVAL

Friday - Saturday

March 20 and 21

1:30 and 7:30 PM

Stepan Center

Symposium - Thursday March 19 - 8:00 PM

Center for Continuing Education

ADMISSION FREE

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Tickets: Afternoon Session \$1.00; Evening \$3.00
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Service of Student Union Social Commission

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Model UN prepares for General Assembly

The Model United Nations will call committee meetings this week to review proposed legislation in preparation for the General Assembly to be held April 8 and 9.

Resolutions, drawn up by

delegates to the General Assembly, will be divided into three general categories: Political Security, Economic Security and Humanitarian Affairs.

Sample resolutions are available in the Academic Commis-

sion office (4D of the LaFortune Student Center) for those delegates still considering submitting resolutions.

The three committees will meet at 7:30 p.m. this Thursday, March 19.

The Political Security Committee, chaired by Mike Kendall, will meet in Room 103 of O'Shaughnessy Hall. The Economic Security Committee, chaired by Rich Hunter, will meet in Room 102 O'Shaughnessy. The Cultural and Humanitarian Affairs Committee, chaired by Greg Turza, IUSB Model UN Co-ordinator, will meet in Room 105 O'Shaughnessy.

The committee meetings will be the evening after the regional bloc meetings.

The regional bloc meetings meet Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. and will include the Latin American bloc (Room 102), the Western Bloc (Room 103), the Communist Bloc (Room 104), the Asian Bloc (Room 105), the

African Bloc (Room 110) and Arabian Bloc (Room 120).

Model UN Chairman Michael Kelly said that no resolution that fails to achieve committee approval will be placed on the agenda for the General Assembly. "It is crucial for the success of the Model United Nations that these bloc and committee meetings be successful." Each meeting has one delegate vote in each of the three committees.

Hippies hijack Columbia Eagle Cambodia offers them asylum

SATTAHIP, Thailand (UPI) — Crewman of the U.S. munitions ship Columbia Eagle were quoted as saying yesterday the ship was commandeered to Cambodia by two "pill popping and marijuana blowing hippies" who hijacked the bomb laden vessel to protest the Vietnam War.

Cambodia was reported to have granted asylum to the two dissidents after a Cambodian navy patrol boarded the ship as it lay at anchor off the Cambodian port of Sihanoukville where it arrived Sunday on its interrupted voyage to Thailand.

The ship's owner said 15 crew members and the captain were aboard the vessel after the vessel was diverted. Earlier dispatches from Washington headquarters said a total of 15 men were aboard the Columbia Eagle.

The other crewman remained aboard and the Cambodian government, according to Washington dispatches, was said to have told American diplomats that a decision would be forthcoming on the disposition of the men, the ship and its cargo of 500 pound and 750 pound bombs.

Details of the incident, one of the most bizarre in the annals of the sea, were disclosed by crewmen of the SS Rappahannock, a vessel which picked up 24 Columbia Eagle sailors who were set adrift in lifeboats after the munitions ship was commandeered.

Richard Joyce of San Francisco, a Rappahannock crewman, was interviewed after his vessel arrived at Sattahip, a U.S. supply base in Thailand where the Columbia Eagle's bomb cargo was to have been unloaded for use by American pilots attacking Communist targets in Laos and Vietnam. Joyce said he talked with crewmen about the incident.

Relief collections

Students for Biafran Relief yesterday said that collections will be taken up in the halls of St. Mary's tomorrow night and Notre Dame on Thursday night.

Dan Sherry, a spokesman for the group, said that hall captains are still needed to head the drive in Pangborn, Lyons, Howard, and Sorin Halls. Sherry said if anyone is interested in being a hall captain or in canvassing in South Bend this weekend, they should contact him at headquarters, Room 2-A, LaFortune or at 283-1996.

"They said they believe that the hijacking was done by a couple of hippies who had signed on in the United States,"

Joyce said. "They said these guys were popping pills and blowing marijuana all the way over and talking about how they were anti-Vietnam."

Survivors told men of the Rappahannock that an order to abandon ship was announced over the Columbia Eagle public address system by the third mate who said he was acting on orders from the captain, identified as Donald Swann of Portland, Ore.



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THE OBSERVER

An Independent Student Newspaper

GAËTANO M. DE SAPIO Editor-in-Chief

FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Serpent power

Up against the wall, Paddy

We applaud St. Patrick's forceful and foresighted action in driving the snakes from Ireland over a century and one half ago. We do not so, however, without reservation.

Although everyone agrees that someone has to do something about the serpents it is indeed questionable that anyone should take unilateral action on an issue as important as this. Is it right for any one man to stand firmly for anything that everyone agrees with, without first asking everyone if he should do so?

Without a doubt the snakes should have been consulted since the move directly affected their lives. Snakes have been ignored too long around the world. Their rights, so to speak, have been trampled on in many instances.

The land from which they were driven was as much theirs as St. Patrick's. Patrick should have paid them the courtesy of calling them in before driving them out. To just throw them out just served to alienate further an already hostile group. The snakes' venomous invectives against society will no doubt increase one hundred fold because of their inhumane treatment. In fact, five people who were bitten by them have already issued statements denouncing St. Patrick's action and supporting amnesty for the group.

It is obvious now that St. Patrick should have called everyone in to talk about the issue and to ask them what he should do. This would have taken up time and forced people to elect members to another committee which would have kept people busy. It also would have taken up enough time to insure that people would not have the time to think about the really pressing problems of our time. It is also important that everyone be in on everything to insure inefficiency and also to insure that we satisfy everyone's ego.

Now many years later we are still facing the problem of a lack of enough committees and group decisions. In fact, we have not even outlined enough ways that everyone can be in on everything to insure that people don't go around doing the right things before they have group approval. We just can't allow this frouless concept of trust to get in our way.

Not insignificant at all is the fact that St. Patrick had close ties to the Church. His action was no doubt motivated in part by a religious set of values indoctrinated in him by 60 year old nuns through the use of the Baltimore Catechism. Everyone knows that any person brought up on such a set of values has a warped impression of reality and cannot relate relevantly to the world. Patrick is a nice guy but we feel that he should broaden his background and believe less firmly in what he believes in before he goes around acting on principle.

St. Patrick's actions leave much to be desired. He should have consulted at least the Student Senate before he made his move. After all why shouldn't we make our lives as complicated as possible.



Sure, and St. Patrick never gave the Emerald Isle weather like this.

Letters

Dear Notre Dame and Other Readers:

While at Notre Dame, each one of us must learn to partake of Notre Dame, and in her. That is to say, all of us must learn to partake of the people of Notre Dame. Most importantly, we must learn to give of ourselves to each and every one of our brothers and sisters here at *du Lac*. This is pivotal. Only through giving will we, as the now founders of the New World (one of love and peace) ever succeed. There are burning issues at Notre Dame which, while not being ignored, are being overlooked. National and international issues are very much a part of us also, but how can the world ever live in peace if we at Notre Dame (6,000 weak) cannot?

If men want to turn away from each others problems, if they refuse (overtly or not) to try to understand one another, then life *may* go on, but if it does it will simply be a never-

ending series of riots, wars, murders, and sufferings united by hate.

We must start somewhere, let it be Notre Dame. Let whites shake hands with the first black that they see. Introduce yourself. Let the blacks do the same. Say hello to the first person you see and don't know. Try to get involved with people, not books and beer. Do it in your way, but please do it. Believe me, people are the most fascinating beings around. I will never be happy until I know that I've made someone else happy — let that be your creed as much as "We're No. 1" has been in the past.

It is well past the time that we at Notre Dame should start realizing that people are people: women aren't 'broads,' blacks aren't 'niggers,' Latins aren't 'spics,' whites aren't 'honkies,' hippies aren't 'queers,' and God is alive and happy in 416 Fisher.

Peace,
Thomas M. Allen
416 Fisher

Editor:

There is a young man named Carr
Whose basketball talent is beyond par
His statistics and records have no mar
To find a better player one would have to look far.

He can do more than the Tri-M boys can
Pass, shoot and dribble better than any other man.
He's certainly no gunner, or a flash in the pan
Each of us thinks we're his greatest fan.

The ball to his teammates he'll always feed
A hog he is not, a real teamplayer indeed.
But perhaps his greatest quality is that he can lead.
The kind of man our team really does need.

Snubbed by the pollsters of the AP
Austin Carr just has to be.
I think we can all agree
The best the writers will ever see.

From crises and overtimes, he has never fled
His spirit and courage will never be dead
Of praise and honor not enough can be said,
But all this glory has not gone to his head.

And so I would just like to say
On this typically ribald St. Patrick's Day
In this rather simple and unorthodox way
That to our lives you have provided a shining ray
Of excitement and emotion with your play.

Mike Egart
914 Flanner

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Gipper's ghost: The vision on the Other Side

The first of what is hopefully a series.

by T. C. Treanor

Officially, the first Notre Dame suicide occurred five or six years ago, when some unfortunate hanged himself in a St. Edward's cubbyhole.

Officially.

Officially, former Notre Dame great George Gipp died a peaceful death of pneumonia some years ago. Officially, Washington Hall by night is just a cold, dark, empty place. Officially, there are no ghosts.

Officially.

But some time in 1945 a rejected young swain, convinced that the world could do him no right, hanged himself in one of Washington's numerous ferrets. Every night since then his apparition has glowed in the dark for the pleasure of thousands.

Or:

The Gipper, having not died from pneumonia but rather from one of a thousand obscure diseases, haunts still the old building, moving and moaning from room to room and occasionally twinkling the ivories for the pleasure of thousands.

Or:

A demented young actor, rapturous in his desire to imitate the Gipper, threw himself from a balcony and landed bloodily on the Theatre floor. To this day his ghost haunts the joint.

Or:

An avaricious priest, who dipped into the poorbox to feed his evil habits, died, and every night his spirit moves from tower to tower, counting the money he stole from the starving children.

All these supernatural theories have generated over the past several years to

explain the late weird phenomenon at Washington Hall — pianos playing, curtains rustling, people fainting, shoulders being tapped, people being knocked out — the whole list is rather staggering.

For starters, there's the Jimmy Brogan story. Brogan along with three other ghosthunters (none of which presently attend the University du Lac), waited for the ghost one night. As Brogan describes it, he himself was skeptical, but his three companions were believers. Brogan sat in a Theatre Chair as the other three chanted for the ghost. About 3:30, Brogan began to hear footsteps on the balcony stairs. He — but let Brogan tell the story.

"I got the hell out of there."

Succinctly, that seems to be the fate of most of the people who have gone in search of the ineffable apparition. Here are some more stories:

One night, two people were crawling on the rafters high above Washington Hall Theatre. One of them felt a tapping on his shoulder. He turned to his companion and asked the inevitable question. His companion denied tapping his shoulder.

It happened again. The man turned around again. His friend was a good twenty-five feet back — and there was nothing in between them.

There was no third time. Emulating Dr. Brogan, the two of them got the hell out of there, sans wits and sans apparition.

There are more. Last year, six people went ghost-hunting, and two of them wandered into one of the turrets. There, right before their incredulous eyes, an inch diameter beam of light appeared, ever widening. When it reached three feet, the ghost-hunting had terminated.

More still. Last year, there was supposed to be play rehearsal at Washington Hall. One of the leading characters did something outside the script. She fainted. When she revived she swore she saw the shimmering ghost of someone hanging in

the corner. The story was hushed up for fear of the girl being thought crazy. Maybe she was.

More still: There always has been, and is now, a resident human in Washington Hall. When students live there, they got their tuition paid for them, or some such equivalent nonsense. There is one thing now in spite of rumors to the contrary.

But, once upon a time, one of them, searching through his dresser drawers, was KO'd, sight unseen. When he woke up, he found himself on the other side of the room. Nothing was missing.

Jimmy Brogan, part two, is almost as weird as Jimmy Brogan, part one. Last year, he and three of his friends, Bob Spaulding, Dave Edmonds, and Tommy Ehrbar, visited Washington Hall for the *Observer*. Brogan came armed with bed-sheet and football helmet, Spaulding with camera. They were going to spoof the ghost.

Somebody came ready to spoof them. At the top of some windows, people whined and otherwise imitated ghosts. So Brogan thought that he'd get even, and he turned out the lights.

But after the amateur ghosts left, the professionals took over. Edmonds suggested, rather loudly, that Brogan turn on the lights. Brogan flicked the switch. Nothing happened.

Edmonds yelled a little more, and Brogan turned the switch off and on again. Still, nothing happened. Frantically, up and down again, Brogan manipulated the controls. Nothing.

Suddenly, Brogan reports, he heard a loud buzzing above his head. He looked up. Saw nothing. But when he turned the switch on again, it worked.

Incidentally, none of the pictures developed.

More student stories: About ten years ago, one of the Washington Hall worthies was up studying. He heard one of the

downstairs lavatories operating. While he was down investigating, he heard one of the upstairs lavatories operating. So he went upstairs. At the top of the stairs, something brushed him back. He looked down and saw a shadowy figure at the bottom of the stairs. But the only footprints he was able to find the next day in the Washington Hall dust were his own.

One of the later students reports sitting and studying when suddenly he was gripped either by inspiration or the ghost of Washington Hall. Half of his face turned frozen cold and half of it dripping hot. And as he gawked in this paralyzed state his book began to move. Finally it opened to page 20. The Gipper died in 1920.

The wildest story concerns last year's seance. A group of ghost fans gathered there to raise Gipper or whoever is in there. Before they joined hands, the leader warned that if there was a believer who was really worried that the ghost would suck up their blood or something, he could break the circle. About midway into the festivities two people broke away. A little later the leader began to spout poetry. After a rather exhaustive research session, the group found the source of the verse. It was the Dome. 1921.

There's something to be said about myths and those who propagate them, but there's even more to be said about ghosts. An investigation is in order here. Obviously, one of two things is true. There really is a ghost at Washington Hall — that'd be a fascinating story. Or there's somebody there who desperately wants us to believe there's a ghost there. That'd be an even more fascinating story. There's something there. And I mean to find out what it is.

Gipper, I'm calling you out.

Kunen... radical embraced by The Establishment

The following is an interview with James Simon Kunen, author of The Strawberry Statement: Notes of a College Revolutionary.

Interviewer: In your book, *The Strawberry Statement*, you chronicle the events leading up to and through the much publicized Columbia University disturbances of 1968 in which you were intimately involved. What, if anything, do you think was accomplished by the students at Columbia, and do you think they might have been more successful if their methods had been different?

Kunen: One thing was accomplished; the gym was not built. But the major goals of the students were to stop the University from expanding into the community and to stop the University from conducting war research. Both activities are still going unabated.

Columbia is quiet now not because anything has changed, but because nothing has changed and the kids are frustrated. The reason the University hasn't changed is that it can't, or it wouldn't be Columbia University, not because of the students' tactics. Columbia, like all major universities, exists to serve the ruling class. It's founded by them and funded by them, so, by definition, it's going to serve the ruling class, that is, the elite, small number of men whose interests dominate the affairs of this country, the interests for whom the Vietnam War is being fought.

Interviewer: Why do you think the Columbia crisis attracted so much attention — front page headlines, national radio and television treatment, and even international coverage?

Kunen: I don't think any of us thought that this was going to become such a huge issue. Though we hadn't realized it, we had apparently struck at a nerve center of the Establishment, something it was very important for them to preserve, that is, the university as the "think center" of the Establishment. Also, we apparently had tremendous potential for setting off a wave of these things, which was what

happened.

Interviewer: What changes do you see in the general direction of the youth movement since the Columbia crisis of 1968?

Kunen: Kids are much less uptight about breaking rules that they have been taught not to break. For example, during the strike, I had great misgiving about breaking down a door. Now I wouldn't. The youth movement is becoming more militant because it sees it's not going to get anything by trying to persuade the Establishment to change. We used to have demonstrations. Now there are "actions" aimed at accomplishing something then and there. Examples of this are the attack on the Justice Department, keeping Hayakawa from speaking, and the Young Lord's seizing a church.

Interviewer: What do you see as the major concerns of youth at this moment?

Kunen: The ends are the same. Youth wants to have a world of peace and a world where people can be themselves, but their perception of the means has changed.

The radical movement itself used to think that you could reform the problems of this country away and now they no longer think that can be done. The problems we face are so deeply part of the country that you have to change the whole country at once, or throw out the whole package. Obviously, it's only a small percentage of the population that thinks this way, but that percentage has an important impact on the majority.

Interviewer: What do you think is going to happen to these people? Many of them, like you, are getting out of college now and starting out on their own. In what direction do you think they're headed?

Kunen: The hardest of the hard core are going to continue working as hard as they can to achieve their goals and just hold down whatever odd jobs they need to survive.

What's more important than that, though, is that very large numbers of young people have been irrevocably shaken out of their complacency and will

unavoidably change the character of the country. Experience changes a person, and large numbers of young people have experienced the inflexibility of the rulers of this country in the form of the policeman's club, and they are never going to hear the National Anthem in quite the same way again.

One irrefutable piece of evidence is that the nation's large corporations are now having difficulty recruiting young people to work for them.

Interviewer: But will these people stay "shaken out of their complacency," as you say: It is common for parents to point back to their own days of political activism and idealism and to advise their children that their views, too, will become "mellowed" with age, and they will settle into complacency. Do you think that this will happen to today's youth?

Kunen: It will happen to some extent, because when you have a family, it's not that you change your mind about anything; it's just that you amass a lot of obligations that interfere. But I don't believe in the "generation gap" theory as an explanation for what's going on. The idea of the generation gap was something invented by the press to put political issues into non-political terms. It is common to read in the press that radicals dislike their parents, but that is not generally true.

What's really going on is a political struggle that cuts across age lines. People would rather think of this as something like late toilet training instead of facing it for what it is.

Interviewer: With the extraordinary success of *The Strawberry Statement*, reviews and articles in all of the nation's major magazines and newspapers, your appearances on television and radio, and now the movie production, have you been accused of "selling out" by members of the movement?

Kunen: From within SDS, there were some who thought I was selling out, but not very many, and I over-reacted to it and am still very concerned about whether I may be selling out.

I see my role as standing half-way between The New York Times and Rat. From the mail I've gotten on the book, I think maybe I've been able to introduce people to some of the options open to them.

I've been so warmly embraced by the Establishment media that I can't help wondering whether or not I'm doing something wrong.

Interviewer: From the time of the Columbia crisis, when you began writing articles on what you were witnessing, and particularly with the publication of *The Strawberry Statement*, you seem to have become widely recognized as a spokesman for the entire youth movement. How do you regard this responsibility?

Kunen: I did find myself put into the role of being a spokesman for everything that was going on at Columbia and having to defend it all. I've accepted that role. For example, recently on television, I defended the Weathermen, although I don't agree with everything they do. I feel that, although I may have intra-left disagreements with some of the people involved in the movement, I should try to make the movement as a whole look good to outsiders, because it's subject to enough criticism without my adding to it.

Interviewer: What about your own future? Has its direction been changed by any of these recent events or by your unexpected notoriety?

Kunen: Yes, I'm almost beginning to think of myself as a writer, which is something that fell on me. I hadn't aspired to be that. Right now, I'm working on the screenplay for a movie about hitchhiking, called *The Interstate Highway System*, for Columbia pictures.

The movie has been a good half-way step between fiction and non-fiction. It's based on some things that were real, and others that were not. To conceive something entirely in my mind is something I haven't done yet.

I guess my prime writing project is my life, because the reviewers all treated me as a fictional character, so I've picked up on that, and I try to do things a character in a novel might do.

Discuss women's hall

(continued from page 1) *done* feasible a residence hall for women graduate students and guests." Miss Ford proposed the motion pointing out that there are no facilities for women on campus.

She said that there is an enormous naivete about drugs that should be alleviated. She added that there is a rehabilitation center being formed.

Phil McKenna stressed the need for a qualified person, such as a psychiatrist, in the infirmary full-time.

Other members agreed wholeheartedly, stressing the urgency of the problem.

The SLC also passed unanimously a motion stating that "the SLC recommend that the university administration seek means to provide as soon as

Father Riehle pointed out a few of the difficulties that may be encountered in setting up the dorm.

Father Riehle said that the university will be 300 rooms short next year, due to Carroll Hall going to male graduate students. He said that taking another hall would be hard on the undergraduates.

A resolution was passed granting temporary seating on the Council to 4 graduate students and one law student. The 5 people would have speaking rights but not voting privileges.



The SLC yesterday passed a motion to set up a committee to investigate the use of drugs on campus.

Trial of Rap Brown adjourned

BEL AIR, Md. (UPI)—The presiding judge at the riot and arson trial of H. Rap Brown adjourned the proceedings for another week yesterday because of "an atmosphere of potential danger" but directed that Brown appear in court for the first time when it reconvenes next Tuesday.

Circuit Court Judge Harry E. Dyer Jr. called the week's adjournment in response to defense pleas for an indefinite adjournment on grounds that two bombing incidents last week made a fair trial impossible.

Dyer said he agreed that the explosions which killed two of Brown's black militant associates in their car and damaged the Dorchester County Courthouse in Cambridge, "however they are

related to this trial, have created an atmosphere of potential danger."

But, he said, "the defendant will be tried in Hartford County (Bel Air) and there will be no more postponements unless the defendant himself persuades the court of their necessity."

Brown has been missing since the first of the bombings last Monday night killed his two friends.

While agreeing with the defense that "no case is worth a threat to life or property," Dyer said he felt no racial tension in the area and was confident "the defendant will receive a fair trial in Hartford."

Brown is charged with inciting to riot and arson and committing arson in connection with a speech he delivered in Cambridge, July 24, 1967 which was followed by racial disorders and fires.

Volunteer army issue draws dual response

(Continued from page 1) *done* explained that this was really only a ploy to "get it through Congress, past men such as Senator Stennis and Congressman Cellars," who would be against it on any terms. Hesburgh continued by stating his belief that once the draft was done away with, the Stand-by would be virtually impossible to institute in any case other than all out war.

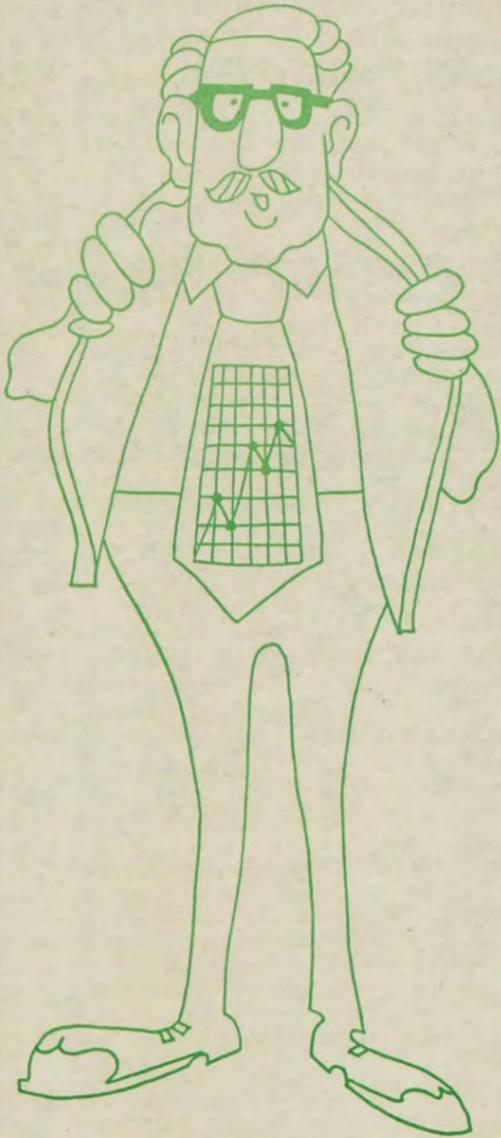
He backed this up by explaining that in 1939, the U.S. had only 150,000 troops in uniform, and that when war was declared, the draft was then and only then attempted.

According to Hesburgh, the main problem in abolishing the draft would be in educating people about it. He explained by stating that his commission was the first to study the draft and that it was his hope that it would convince and help to educate the people on life without the draft. Thus, when Major Maio expressed an interest in the study, Fr. Hesburgh offered him his copy of the commissions findings.

Hesburgh went on to say that the draft is now such an inbred part of our society that many people cannot see us functioning without it. However, it was his belief that since 60% of the army is now volunteer it would be easy to eliminate the draft because, "the Draft doesn't get an army...only bodies that can be trained."

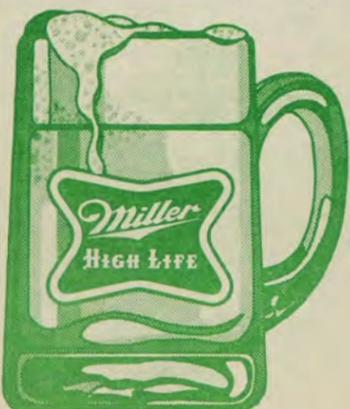
A very lively question and answer period followed, with Fr. Hesburgh being asked the bulk of the questions. Among these wars, "If you were a potential draftee of 19 who was opposed to the Vietnam War on moral grounds, what would you do?" Hesburgh's reply was that, "I would teach...in the South where I could do something worthwhile."

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DuBois serious about selling Sacred Heart

by Dennis McCoy

"Sacred Heart Church must be sold to purchase bandages and food for bleeding and starving children," wrote Senior Peter DuBois in a letter to the editor in the March 12 issue of the *Observer*.

To that end, DuBois began at the same time the letter was submitted to place petitions in the Huddle and a number of residence halls that read: "We, the undersigned, as members of the community that owns and operates Sacred Heart Church hereby express our desire to have it sold, in order to purchase food and medicine for starving and injured people."

DuBois claimed that according to the latest count there are forty-two signatures, including that of one faculty member, Mr. Charles McCarthy. McCarthy is the Director of the Program for the Practice and Study of Non-Violence.

When questioned as to the reason he put up the petitions, DuBois responded with the assurance that it was neither a joke, nor was it merely symbolic. He hoped that it would motivate "the community to act."

Referring to his letter, he reiterated, "So long as we give charity instead of ourselves we are saving the victims of the world with our right hands and murdering them with our left."

"Several dozen people will be murdered by us in Biafra alone before this short interview is over. Go see it on the news tonight - if it isn't replaced by a special report on the length of Mme. Pompidou's skirt. News, like advertising, education, and all other purveyors of the 'real world' is whatever the prevailing 'we' want to see, or to put it existentially, to be," DuBois

said.

In reference to signing the petition and its immediate effect, DuBois commented, "It constitutes whatever the signer expects to result from his signing of it. Let me make one thing perfectly clear. I may have given birth to this idea but it stands on its own feet now. It no longer depends solely on my own intellectual and moral resources. Mine is only one of forty-two signatures. People must stop coming to me for explanations and start going to the others. My own opinion though is that it hits dead center. That is, if it is successful there is no aspect of Notre Dame that will remain unchanged. Radical means root. This proposal gets at the roots of Notre Dame and our world."

To the question of whether or not he would receive criticism from both the student body and faculty, DuBois parried, "My petition is absurd by the standards of this world because I'm proposing an unprecedented experiment: to increase this community percentage geometrically, apocalyptically. It sounds dangerous because everyone realizes that if the petition is successful it might cause a chain reaction. Ironically, like nuclear fission. One doesn't have to be a disciple of Christ or Oppenheimer or McLuhan to realize that we are approaching a critical mass. If Sacred Heart Church went what would be next? The gold plate on the Dome? And could other universities ignore our precedent? Would Notre Dame finally be number one? Could our world survive? I think not, though perhaps I'm over optimistic."

When the practical question of who would buy the Church, Mr. DuBois had a number of suggestions. He suggested that the altar alone would bring in a sizeable sum and the bricks

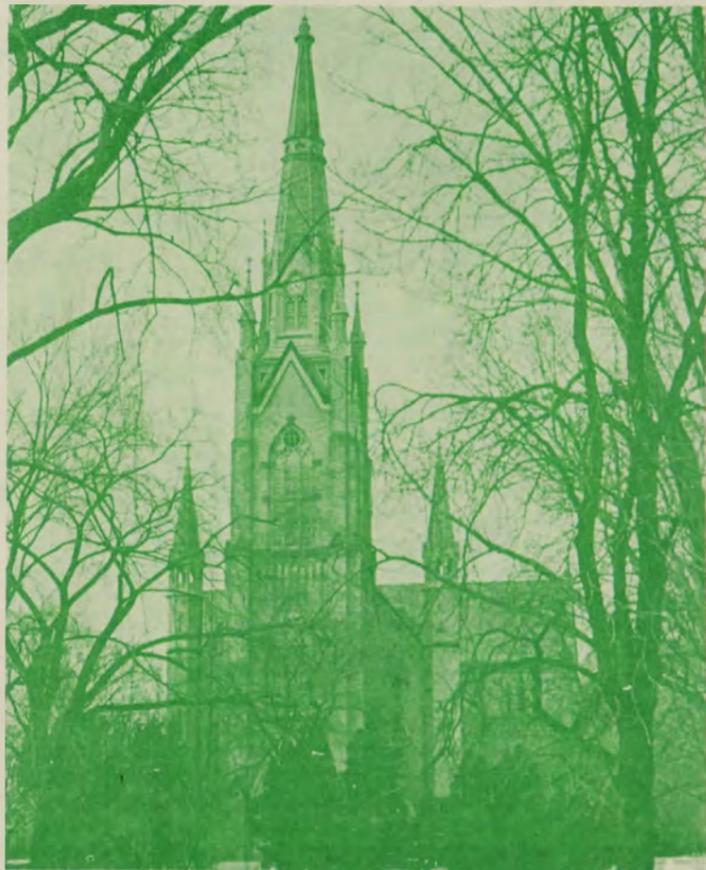
might be able to be sold as building material and perhaps even as "souvenirs."

As a final resort, DuBois himself offered to buy the edifice for the sum of "two bits," which he claimed was the amount that was necessary to keep a Biafran child alive for a week. He observed that there would be no want of buyers if the Golden Dome was offered for sale.

He stated, "The petition was put up in the Huddle Thursday afternoon. By Saturday morning the petition had been torn down. Since the original Hall petitions were also torn down and defaced I placed the petition in 361 Morrissey Hall for the time being. All previous signers and any new ones are asked to stop by that room to sign."

Finally, DuBois was questioned as to the effect that the disappearance of Sacred Heart Church would have on the spiritual life of the community.

He answered, "I'm not sure exactly what you are referring to. Peoples' lives would be saved, I know that. If that constitutes a threat to the spiritual life of this community and the world then maybe spiritual life is no longer important. From what I know about the history of Christianity though I suspect that its genuine presence would be dramatically enlarged. The best Christians that ever lived were Christians without churches. Our catacomb system here may be too full of gas lines to conduct mass in but certainly the Moratorium day mass doesn't take second place to any mass ever held in Sacred Heart. Let us use it for a new model if we need one."



Sacred Heart Church - Do you want to buy this Great Gothic Goliath?

Labor and meditation are topics of lectures

Ronald W. Haughton, president of the Board of Mediation for Community Disputes in New York City, on the list of distinguished labor and management spokesmen who will present talks at the Union Management Conference at St. Mary's April 3.

Haughton, professor of management and co-director of the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations of the University of Michigan-Wayne State University, has served as chairman of presidential fact finding boards in railroads, airlines and dock disputes, and for Michigan governors.

Haughton will discuss new areas in dispute settlements at

the 2 p.m. session in O'Laughlin Auditorium at St. Mary's. He will be introduced by the Rev. Mark J. Fitzgerald, C.S.C., director of the Industrial Relations section of the Notre Dame department of economics and chairman of the conference.

Speakers at morning sessions will include Charles M. Brooks, assistant general manager for employee and labor relations, Texaco, Inc., who will discuss the significance of human resources in our economy, and DeWill Gilpin, community relations and publicity director for United Auto Workers (UAW), Region 4, who will outline the role of unions in meeting social responsibilities.



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MEADOWLARK LEMON

Irish Eye - Basketball Review

Heap of surprises in a year that Was

by Mike Pavlin
Observer Sports Editor

This was the Year That Wasn't Supposed to Be But Was, as compared to last year, the Year That Was Supposed to Be But Wasn't. This was the year after the Great Disappointment, a year of rebuilding, of trying to figure out what went wrong so the same mistakes wouldn't be repeated the next year when everyone would be a senior.

Instead, this intermediate year of Notre Dame basketball was the most successful since 1957-58. This was the highest scoring, best shooting offensive machine ever, led by the highest scoring, best shooting player ever. And what made the whole season so exciting was the fact that there was a real TEAM out on the floor instead of the conglomeration of talented but unmeshed individuals on the '68-69 squad.

Head Coach Johnny Dee's problems began far earlier than the date of opening practice. Hanging over him and his returning players was the stigma of the old season. With the greatest collection of talent ever assembled under one roof (or dome) at du Lac, Notre Dame bludgeoned their way to the NCAA's beset by injuries only to fall before a much weaker (on paper) team from Miami of Ohio, 63-60.

With Bob Arnzen, Bob Whitmore, and Dwight Murphy gone, Dee was faced with an all-junior starting five (before injury side-lined Jackie Meehan). Austin Carr had missed part of the season with a broken foot, but was counted on to carry the load.

Dee's only full-time player returning was Collis Jones who had appeared in all 27 games. John Pleick gave great promise at center, Meehan had averaged 3.2, and Tom Sinnott had actually started the '68-69 season at the other guard post.

The question mark was Sid Catlett. Having missed valuable playing experience when he sat out freshman year, Sid had a dismal season. His shooting percentages (.314 field and .368 line) were just rotten and he wasn't living up to the potential exhibited back at DeMatha High School in Washington, D.C.

Bothered by injuries the year before, Dee opened practice with several players recuperating from an assortment of ills. Two of the three sophomores on the squad, John Egart and Jim Regelean, never were able to recover completely (although they played intersquad games) and sat out the entire year. Meehan's knee wasn't ready,

Sinnott was doubtful and O'Connell had injured his hand over the summer. And Dee faced the toughest schedule in ND history.

To cope with the likes of UCLA, Kentucky, and South Carolina, Dee installed new devices on both offense and defense. Beginning with the "big man" concept, Dee fashioned a double low post offense, designed to free Jones for his fine banking jump shot and Carr for whatever magic he had on his mind at the moment, while keeping Catlett and Pleick close to the boards. This would insure the best of all possible worlds, if someone could get the ball down inside.

Defensively, the gimmick was a "matching zone", supposed to destroy all offensive patterns by picking up individual men inside each zone. It had weaknesses, especially in the corners; but Dee felt that by dint of much practice, it could be perfected.

Armed with these new devices, the Irish ran off five wins as people were awakened to the fact that they had a superstar named Carr on their hands. The highlight of this early streak (besides Austin's scoring) was the Michigan win when Catlett hobbled off the bench on a sprained ankle, thoroughly intimidated All-American Rudy Tomjanovich, and brought ND back from a second half deficit.

After a loss to Kansas (perhaps the Jayhawks' best game of the year, as subsequent history has shown), the Irish embarked on the most perilous of road trips. After close losses to Kentucky and South Carolina, plus a fatigue-induced drubbing by UCLA, they returned home with plenty of experience and lots of hope for the middle season.

The log for the remainder of the regular schedule shows only two losses; but ND went through several major personal shake-ups during this time, emerging as a solidly built team.

The initial changes revolved around Catlett. Although scoring and shooting better than the previous year, Sid was curiously on and off. He seemed lax on the boards, careless with his passing, unimpressive on defense save for numerous goal-tending calls. After a poor performance against Duquesne, Sid (and the rest of the team, for that matter) had an utterly horrible night against Michigan State, a no better than average team. This loss was perhaps the most galling of the year since MSU had beaten the Irish apparently since creation with inferior teams.

During the 11-day lay-off be-

fore the Illinois contest, Dee did some reshuffling. He disposed of his "big man" concept (the new defense had long since been replaced by the traditional man-to-man) and benched Catlett. Replacing Sid was neither Sinnott, Jim Hinga, nor John Gallagher, but Doug Gemmell. Only 6-3, the sophomore was expected to furnish the Irish with more quickness and shooting.

The Illini were then the Big Ten leaders, and ND's win was landmark for the rest of the season. The new offense seemed adequate and Gemmell shone in his new role. Then the blow fell. John Pleick's 1.97 academic average fell barely short of the University's standard of 2.00. The ND roster was down to ten and Catlett was installed at center.

Immediately, Sid seemed more at home. He contributed his share on the boards and played some exceptional defense. The Irish ran-off nine wins in a row including four games of 100-plus points. Most importantly, the Irish gradually evolved an offense with set duties to be performed by each man.

The brunt of the offensive load fell on Carr, who carried it superbly. Not only did he score over 50 points several times, but he shot for an exceptional percentage and continued as the team's second leading rebounder. The duty of setting up Carr belonged to Meehan. Jackie racked up a bundle of assists every game and controlled the vicious Irish fast break. Jones acted without fanfare, but with 17 points and 12 rebounds a game. Teams found that overplaying Ausin inevitably left Collis open for his 10-foot bank shot. Thoroughly enjoying his new job, Gemmell averaged a couple of buckets a game and shot even better than Carr.

Chief relief men were Sinnott and O'Connell. Moved to forward while still spelling at guard, Tom helped take pressure off Carr with his funny-looking but accurate push shot. O'Connell played full steam at all times, driving fans up the walls with his seemingly aimless energy. But Mike was great for sparking a lethargic team and possessed the excellent move of driving the lane and passing off at the last moment after three men converged on him. The loss of Pleick gave Jay Ziznewski and backup center job and Big Jay, finally getting in a full practice season performed wonderfully. Opponents learned that although he dribbled with his head down, Jay had a fine touch around the

iron and was very difficult to move.

During the win-streak, the Irish showed they could play in the clutch as well as blow teams off the court. An overtime win against Villanova set the stage for the miraculous double-overtime victory over Marquette and the overtime decision against Detroit made possible by Jones' acrobatic buzzer shot.

The injury bug continued to plague Dee, however, as Gemmell was lost for the year during the West Virginia clash. O'Connell suffered a sprained ankle at the same time and ND won at Butler with seven men on the bench and Catlett missing from the bus.

Undoubtedly, the highlight of the season was the victory over Ohio University. The planned offense worked like it was diagramed as Carr scored half the points, Meehan had 17 assists, and Jones-Catlett-Ziznewski dominated the boards. But the Regional experience ended on a sour note with the losses to Kentucky and Iowa. The Wildcats exploited the chinks in the Irish armor: the overdependence on Carr, lack of corner shooting, the lack of

bench strength caused by injuries.

Still, the 1969-70 season came as a delightful surprise. Instead of a "rebuilding" year, more or less expected, the Irish developed into a top-flight team which earned UPI's No. 8 ranking. It was gratifying to watch ND work as a unit, especially since this unit will be returning next season.

Of course Austin Carr was the man of the year, as the accompanying story shows. It is unfortunate that he did not get much recognition until the end of the season, when he was voted the MVP of the Mid-East Regional. Yet each man on the team was able to contribute some special skill whether it was Mike O'Connell rushing headlong down the lane into six other players, or Jim Hinga diving into the third row of seats after a loose ball.

Let's hope that Austin and his crew can retain this machine-like precision for next season. Pleick and Gemmell will be back to bolster the front line and Egart to spell Meehan.

And maybe, just maybe, Austin Carr will make first team All-American.

Year For Records

INDIVIDUAL SINGLE GAME (6)

Most Points: Austin Carr 61*

Most Field Goals: Carr 25*

TOURNAMENT SERIES (4)

Most Points: Carr 158**

Most Field Goals: Carr 68**

TOURNAMENT CAREER (2)

Most Points: Carr 158

Most Field Goals: Carr 68

INDIVIDUAL SEASON (12)

Most Points (regular season): Carr 948

MP (all games): Carr 1106

Average (rs): Carr 36.5

Av. (all games): Carr 38.1

Field Goal Attempts (rs): Carr 681

FGA (all games): Carr 799

Field Goals Made (rs): Carr 376

FGM (all games): 444

Free Throws Attempted: Carr 264

FT Made: Carr 218

Field Goal Percentage: Carr .556

Most Points By A Junior: Carr 1106

TEAM SINGLE GAME (7)

Most Points: 135

Most Points Both Teams: 237

Most Points At Home: 135

Most Points On Opponents Floor: 121

Most Points On Neutral Court: 112

Most Points In Losing Effort: 106

Most Points In A Half: 71

TOURNAMENT SINGLE GAME (3)

Most Points: 112

Most Field Goals: 46

Most Points Both Teams: 237

TOURNAMENT SERIES (2)

Most Points: 317

Most Field Goals: 130

SEASON (6)

Most Points: 2711

Most Points Allowed: 2496

Highest Scoring Average: 93.5

Most Field Goals Made: 1109

Best Shooting Percentage: .482

Season Attendance: 276,023

*Also ND and NCAA records for a tournament game.

**Also NCAA records for three and four game series

Final basketball statistics

Player	G	FGA	FGM	PCT	FTA	FTM	PCT	REB	AVG PTS	AVG	
Austin Carr	29	799	444	.556	264	218	.826	240	8.3	1106	38.1
Collis Jones	29	502	232	.462	125	75	.600	359	12.4	539	18.6
Sid Catlett	28	253	104	.411	71	33	.465	214	7.6	241	8.6
Mike O'Connell	26	141	58	.411	66	46	.697	69	2.6	162	6.2
John Pleick	16	135	61	.452	42	24	.571	107	6.7	146	9.1
Tom Sinnott	27	133	59	.444	30	19	.633	92	3.4	137	5.1
Jackie Meehan	27	77	34	.442	27	18	.667	47	1.7	86	3.2
Jim Hinga	27	85	30	.353	36	24	.667	63	2.3	84	3.1
Jay Ziznewski	23	66	34	.516	40	16	.400	88	3.8	84	3.7
John Gallagher	19	56	26	.464	16	11	.688	22	1.2	63	3.3
Doug Gemmell	16	52	27	.519	16	9	.563	43	2.7	63	3.9
NOTRE DAME	29	2299	1109	.482	733	493	.673	1350*	46.6	2711	93.5
OPPONENTS	29	2223	987	.444	728	502	.689	1350	46.6	2496	86.1

*does not include team rebounds