SMCFires Nun For Main Head; Sr. Grace Didn't Want Merger

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Mintons Reveal Shanghai Tactics in Morrisey Rule Enforcement

The hall council of Morrissey Hall after much heated debate passed a motion: Morrissey Hall will enforce the university regulation regarding parietal hours. This will be done under the concept of "responsibility", a term which inherently involves obligation. This new "responsibility" is to be exercised in every section.

Under this new term the section leaders are required to admonish any person entertaining a lady in his room regardless of circumstances. If the guilty person does not immediately acquiesce to the demands of his "neighbor", the irresponsible individual must be reported to the hall Judicial Board.

If it is a second offense, God Forbid, the section leader must report the incident to the hall Judicial Board. In addition, if any members of the hall no matter what their section sees or hears a lady in the hall he is expected to report this to the section leader.

This is the newly defined role of the section leader—under this concept of "responsibility". At this meeting the member of the Judicial Board made it clear that provocations would be more severe in a further attempt to enforce this rule.

Thus Morrissey's Manner was changed. The reason for this change was not a new one. It was redundant and hurt my ears. If the hall goes back to the manner of 1966 this will enable the hall to be heard because it then conforms to the regulation. But is a conformer heard? Morrissey's rationalism seems to be accommodated for the sake of conforming so we can reform—later.

Then we can request a repeal of the rule we just elected to enforce. This seems an off-beat approach—but after all it is Notre Dame. The purpose of this new enforcement could be termed prospective legislation. The end desired is--in words--

"After many recent meetings and student assemblies we can confront the administration. Doesn't this sound familiar. Ask the university to mitigate a principle which its President has declared will never under any circumstances be altered or changed in any aspect. Perhaps in five years the result of this will be seen—it is further argued.

With Morrissey back in the old mold it feels that its influence will better be directed. This is a small consequence to the residents of Morrissey who are here now. But don't think of yourself it is said. Well why stop a minute and think. Let's set aside prospective legislation and work on some practical, livable laws for the present.

Perhaps the end is noble and well intentioned but when it uses as its means the destruction of what has made Mor more man—nobody is it not worth it.

After 15 minutes of the meeting I stood there disillusioned and disappoint-
ed. When I stumbled something contrary to the motion someone turned to the floor and said "Why aren't you at the Senior Bar?" I guess I didn't belong anymore. As president of Morrissey hall for the past two years, I could see what was happening in the context of what we had established once, but now seemingly for- gotten. The principles which were our guidelines in the past were never men-
tioned.

Things like: your room is your home, hall autonomy, self-government, the old responsibility, community spirit—not, all were replaced by a "new responsi-

bility" which shows a hall no longer responsible first to its members but to the university.

It bothered me to see the sacrifice of what made Morrissey move. In the past there was a Spirit—one of cooperation, of giving, of, of, of, of, of, of, of little bit extra which made it the Number One hall on campus. It was the hall that meant like the rest, that had a difference; the hall that dared to be dif-
f erent—when different was right. Well, that difference was destroyed at a Thurs-
day midnight meeting.

There is more student involvement, better section morale, more intrahall activities, increased dialogues, a better spirit—all these had been accomplished through community activity. Morrissey has had a different mixture and this had made it what it was.

But last Thursday it was put back into the same mold. When I came back from the meeting I looked across at my neigh-
bor's door with apprehension and sus-
nicicion-wondering. Dissatisfaction and ten-

SISTER MARY GRACE

Thugs Mug Junior Near Frankies

Notre Dame junior, James Doherty, was jumped by a group of Negro youths a half block south of Frankie's last Friday night. Shortly after 11:00 pm, Doherty said, he was walking down Notre Dame Avenue toward the University. Two house-

The deposed president of SMC revealed that Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C. S.C., President of Notre Dame, had told her that other colleges for women had pressured him to bring their colleges to Notre Dame. She said that religious superiors had expressed dissatisfaction to her with the progress of the co-exchange program.

Father McGrath, a secular priest from the diocese of Stouhsvell, Ohio, told the Observer: "There has been no collusion over the abrupt removal of Sr. Mary Grace. I haven't talked with anyone at Notre Dame and have never met Father Heuberg.

"I have no preconceived notions or projects for SMC," he said "Catholic education is faced with many problems, and as acting president of a Catholic college, I intend to face those problems as they come along."

At the same time, it was reported that no longer be set apart from it—Otter was said to theoreticar her with the matter of relocation was under consid-
eration, but that no moves had yet been made in any direction.

Sr. Mary's new Board of Lay Trustees will meet Dec. 2, and Father McGrath will make his second trip to SMC to meet with them.

Father McGrath said "Students should have as much power as they can responsi-

bly handle. And I am willing to experi-

ment with Student Self Government."

Hunt Resigns Stay Senate Seat

Stay Senator Richard Huntn has resigned from the Student Senate for "personal reasons." Hunt, off-campus, was Stay Senator in charge of public relations. The Student Senate will decide Wednesday on a replacement as chairman of the public relations committee of the Senate.

Hunt, elected from off-campus last year, is a junior Government major. He was instrumental in expanding the facilities of the off-campus office. This year, as a Stay Senator, he supported the declaration of student rights and the Hall Autonomy motions in the Senate. He helped organize the public relations facilities of the Student Senate whereby student publications are provided with information on Senate sessions and committee meetings.
Faculty Senate Plans Organizational Meeting

The Notre Dame Faculty Senate will meet for the first time Wednesday night with the task at hand being simply one of organization. An ad hoc committee under Professor Edward J. Murphy of the Law School has organized the first meeting.

According to Mr. Murphy, the Senate’s actions will be strictly low key until meaningful work can be done. Murphy maintains, though, that the Senate is an autonomous body which can make any kind of recommendation it wishes.

Dr. Edward Maxier of the Philosophy Department points out that the main task to begin with is organization. He suggests that nobody wants to prejudice any cohesive organization of the body by anticipating what it will do.

The meeting, said Dr. Murphy, will be open to the public. The Faculty Senate itself consists of 56 members, a half dozen more than the student senate, representing nearly 400 faculty constituents.

The Office of Academic Affairs has been instrumental in organizing the meeting. Rev. John C. Walsh, C.S.C., Vice President for Academic Affairs, appointed Murphy and five other faculty senators to work on the organization. This was because there is no provision yet for the Senate or setting down what the Senate is.

Thus, according to Murphy, it will have to organize and then start in with the task of defining what its role is to be.

ASP Considers SBP Leader

In a recent Action Student Party Central Committee meeting plans were made for an ASP General Assembly the second weekend of December.

Main topics at the Assembly will be election of officers and methods for implementing the Fair Judicial Code and trial Autonomy Bills which have been passed by the Senate. The Committee expressed hope that interested students will step forth to organizations, was assigned to get Fair autonomy Bills which have to prejudice any cohesive organization of the student rights. Therefore, we will must be active in order to achieve success.”

Student politics in general came under scrutiny as well, with interest focused on the Presidential elections of the spring. Nothing was finalized in this area, but it was made clear that no one has been discounted as a potential SBP candidate. While one candidate, a student senator, has been prominently mentioned, it was generally felt that ASP backing would not necessarily go to him. The party adopted a general wait-and-see attitude.

The meeting was the second for the Central Committee since the Senate campaign.

Frosh Election December 7

For the first time in Notre Dame history, the Freshman Class will elect officers. The Freshman Action Committee has set up an Election Commission to run the elections to be held December 7. There are a total of eight candidates running for the office of Freshman Class President.

The Freshman Action Committee decided upon the election in order to unite and solidify the Freshman Class. The Election Commission found itself with no previous rules or guidelines on the question of elections, so it adopted a modified version of Student Government By-laws for the conduct of the election.

Campaign team begins today until the seventh of December. There is a limit of one hundred dollars on campaign expenses. However, candidates for the four offices may run as a ticket and pool resources for a joint campaign. Anyone violating budget or election rules will be disqualified.

Voting on December 7 will be in the halls on the Freshman Quad and in the South Dining Hall. Freshmen on the Main Quad and those living off-campus will vote in the Dining Hall. Voting hours will be from 11:30 to noon and 3:30 to 7 p.m.


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TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INTERVIEWING ON CAMPUS

NOVEMBER 28, 29

Faculty Senators


Group Views Women's Sex Angle

A three-day conference on "The Changing Woman: The Impact of Family Planning" at the Continuing Education Center last week produced differing opinions on the role of the woman in society. Nearly 20 experts from fields ranging from theology to population control gathered to discuss the social changes wrought by widespread recourse to family planning.

Dr. Catherine Chulman, research director for the Federal government's Welfare Administration, was emphatic in outlining the "new role" of the woman. She stated that "the revolution of the pill and the interuterine device is earthshaking. In addition to being simple and cheap, these methods now mean that women alone — without the cooperation of men — can control reproduction."

Dr. William Masters and Virginia Johnson, authors of Human Sexual Response, saw the woman's role in a positive light. Dr. Masters maintained "Only through centuries of constraint have women been forced into the passive role."

Dr. Johnson said, "Historically many women have functioned in a totally subordinate role, yet the idea of woman as a second-rate member of a double standard has been terribly hard to accept by women who need a real sense of identity. Woman must be free to be herself sexually. She needs to be someone before she can give something."

Dr. Edgar Berman, chief health consultant for the Agency for International Development, took a radically different point of view. Viewing the "liberated" woman, he maintained that "the freed woman certainly works harder away from home with equal, if not more, responsibilities, under worse conditions, generally taking one service job for another — toward what end?"

Berman questioned whether limiting progeny emancipates a woman. He said, "The superficial off-the-cuff desires of average women for a change of status — to this never-never-land of freedom — may well be affirmative but if she looks closely at the examples of changed or emancipated women there may be second thoughts."

Effects on the family as a result of the new contraceptive culture were also discussed. Dr. William M. Lamers, child psychologist at the Ross Psychiatric Center, said that the generation gap is widened, with parents unable to even understand the language of their offspring. He saw families going off in different directions.

Dr. James Simmons, chief of obstetrics and gynecology at the Oakland, Calif. Naval Hospital, pointed to a lack of honest sex education by family, church, and community. From the earliest ages, according to Simmons, children must be taught "what it means to share feelings, to express love, and to feel comfortable with self and with others."

A public lecture by Dr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Bird contrasted with the problems discussed in the symposium. The Birds, authors of the book The Freedom of Sexual Love, gave a highly personal account of their own marriages.

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who forgot
his NoDoz®

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A&P's Wine Credibility

Notre Dame Senioe Bill O'Shaughnessy learned Friday that neighborhood groceries may not be so bad after all. O'Shaughnessy was shopping at the A&P south of the campus when a fellow student ambled along laden with assorted beverages. He moved over beside the wall to give his fellow shopper the room to pass. However, the student failed to move, bumped into O'Shaughnessy, and dropped a bottle of wine onto the floor.

O'Shaughnessy offered to pay half the cost of the bottle, but his fellow shopper refused. The manager of the store came upon the scene, turned to O'Shaughnessy, and threatened to report the matter to the Dean of Students. More particularly, he threatened to go to Fr. Reiche's office and look through the I.D. pictures until he found O'Shaughnessy's.

O'Shaughnessy was unphased by the whole business, but to avoid a further scene gave the manager his 89 cents and left the store chastened in the knowledge that A & P gives attention to the individual customer after all.
Your Candidate

The possibility the Sen. Eugene McCarthy will oppose Lyndon Johnson's bid for the Democratic nomination next year gives a glimmer of hope to the doves that they may be able to find a man to support next year. Not that McCarthy is any white knight come to slay our several dragons, but he is at least an intelligent liberal who promises some sort of workable solution to Vietnam and our domestic problems. In short, he is a man who can be believed. And this is the problem that faces the incumbent. Johnson may be reelectable but he can hardly hope to ever again be trusted as implicitly by the American people as were Kennedy and Eisenhower. His image has gone from that of a latter day New Dealer to that of a paranoid and rather shifty man obsessed with his own sense of righteousness. And one needs only to compare his speeches of three years ago with recent ones to be convinced that this change of face is not wholly the work of unfriendly columnists.

The Republican party seems even less likely to provide a viable alternative. Richard Nixon's moderate stature in American public life is rigidly delimited by the question: would you buy a used car from this man? A race between Nixon and Johnson would presumably be decided by whom the voters trusted least.

Romney is a joke and Reagan ought to be. Neither has any obvious practical policy, although Reagan has stood out strongly in favor of America, motherhood, and apple pie. Rockefeller's outstanding record of liberal legislation in New York would presumably win him the support of all those doves who are concerned with restoring this country's moral commitment to domestic improvement.

But Rocky has been generally silent on Vietnam and it is easy to suppose that he might take a rather hard line on the assumption that it would keep Republicans in the fold and that a lot of dissident Democrats would vote for him anyway. At any event, his nomination prospects are not terribly good, since many of the Republican regulars have not forgiven him for his failure to support Goldwater in 1964.

So the doves need McCarthy to give them a fair chance to express what they really do believe. Perhaps McCarthy is in fact as ludicrous a candidate as the Democratic bosses claim he is and perhaps the doves do not have any real organization. But perhaps elections, and even nominations, are not always decided by the largest campaign fund, and perhaps some professional politicians are going to be a bit surprised.

THE OBSERVER

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"You can't hold yourself responsible for everything that's happened. Great ideas often have become corrupted, tampered, commercialized by others."

THE REPORTER

Peace In Our Time

BY DENNIS GALLAGHER

I saw an informal debate on television last Tuesday night. The subject was pacifism and the Vietnam war. The friendly contestants were Joan Baez, folk singer, and Johnny Carson,boyish innocent and talkathon mediator.

I couldn't claim any intellectual depth for the proceedings nor significant theoretical brilliance for the debaters. Yet the two differing viewpoints seemed both so cogent and appealing to me that some thought on their origin and validity seemed necessary.

Miss Baez is, of course, a doctrinaire pacifist. The war is wrong. We are killing people unjustly. Whatever evil exists on the other side does not concern us. We must simply end the fighting whatever its cost to our security and regardless of the Communist atrocities which might follow.

Faced with this, Carson, being a liberal, pragmatic man of good will, could only protest that the world wasn't that simple, that we couldn't count on the goodness of others. His own position was undefined. Perhaps he supported the war on practical grounds. Perhaps he opposed with a moderate belief in its ineffectiveness.

The first is based on a strong faith in a rather primitive and often non-institutional Christianity, based on the quite sound interpretation of the Gospels as propounding an ethic of love. Probably more common is the pacifism of Miss Baez, which is based on a fideistic humanism. While the proponent of this concept of absolute brotherhood and non-violence may still retain a belief in an organized religious faith, it is actually his realization of man's existential plight and the radical equality it implies that enables him to defy society by carrying the ethics he was taught in his childhood to its logical conclusion. Typically, such a person regards Christ as not a God but as a transcendent hero of the same order with Buddha, Mohammed and perhaps Gandhi.

While this sort of pacifism may be held inconsistent since it arises from no longer held religious beliefs, the pragmatism which ms. Baez embraces is equally illogical. Insofar as we hold love and peace to be absolutely desirable ends and do not pursue them absolutely, we are playing a kind of game with our value system. We are saying in effect that our material possessions and personal freedoms cannot be sacrificed to our idealism.

Insofar as the opposition between two pragmatic rivals could ultimately lead to a misjudged and political in which both material possessions and personal existence are lost, rational pragmatism may finally prove futile. But pacifism is not only radically impractical but will almost certainly lead to persecution from the pragmatists which will further diminish their moral sense. And we must choose. One hopes that history (if there is any written) and a benevolent God will recognize the sad insufficiency of our choice.
Why Are You Afraid?

By Richard Rossie

The following is adapted from a speech given by Edward Schwartz, N.S.A. President at the recent Student Power conference at the University of Minnesota.

The lesson is clear - you cannot keep any group in subservience in a society which purports to be free. The same principles that apply to students apply to the university, and they apply to democracy to its own condition. The labor movement said that in the 30's, the Black people have said it in the 60's; the students will say it in the late 60's and beyond.

Student power is our slogan - the slogan of middle class students trying to take control, take personal responsibility for the decisions which affect our lives. The cry goes beyond the traditional demands for academic, civic, or social freedom which have characterized liberal student protests against feudal campus systems. Although many of the issues around which we unite are those involving civil liberties, since campus abridgements in this area run directly counter to the liberal tradition of the freedom of the university - student power is a movement for democracy, for egalitarianism, for populism, more than it is for independence.

Secondly, as part of the drive for democracy, student power is an attempt to create community between the students of a university. This too, falls outside of the liberal tradition, which emphasizes freedom and equality of opportunity more than community and equality. The liberal tradition assumes that it has gained student power when the student body president can wreak concessions through his personal rapport with the dean or president. Student power assumes that the god of collective student participation in formulation of demands, in presentation of goals, in working out of ends and strategies, must be realized in striving for power, as well as in obtaining power.

Third, student power presumes an educational system which pays deference to the democratic standard of legitimate authority. If the rules of the corporation by which the university justifies its policies. He who must obey a rule should make it. It's that simple. This does not mean that students should not the university - some critics argue. Student power must respect the tradition of demands, in presentation of goals, in working out of ends and strategies, must be realized in striving for power, as well as in obtaining power.

Finally, student power presumes a change in attitude on the part of all factions of the university. The corporative system of the university, which creates a totem upon which students are the lowest rung, tells everyone to fight like hell to protect that totem.

Power becomes its own end in campus disputes. Students argue their cases for freedom in terms of their de facto disobedience of university rules or their ability to mobilize large demonstrations; faculty members usually cloak their academic prerogatives around their various duties; administrators invoke the Board of Trustees as the de facto ruling body, confusing, in classic autocratic manner, force with truth.

The student power movement, if successful, will free student to respect either in the process of community growth. Faculty and administration officials will free students, by respecting our capacity to make decisions concerning our own affairs. In the process, faculty and administrators free themselves from the inevitable burdens which fall upon those who must levy unpopular and unwieldy edicts upon an unwilling electorate.

Faculty will understand that the competence of students judges the quality of communications and the ability of students to pose questions which provide the basis for learning, just as students now respect the competence of faculty members in specific areas of knowledge. Administrators will be freed to become part of an educational community, instead of the representative of the alumni. People shed their roles; they view each other as people - with peculiar skills, interests, and defects.

When college presidents and deans offer the traditional justifications for the subservience of students, it should both anger and sadden us. It should anger us because we see the recent existence upon them the must serve - the stifling of creative thought, the retarding of a young person's ability to act, the fostering of frustration and despair among those who should be most productive and hopeful.

Yet it should sadden us for those who argue in this way because we know that below the surface of these presumably rational arguments, there exists an irrational well of fear and distrust. The man who says, "I ne rule is right because I have the power to make it," or, "The rule is right because it is acceptable to me," is merely demonstrating his fear of applying standards and processes of human development to the rules which govern human behavior. That man is afraid to deal with people as people.

That many within the country should fear the young is not surprising; but they are saddened when stirred within the university. Education can proceed only in an atmosphere of trust - in an atmosphere which permits an expanding context of human relationships, which permits people to share intimate experiences and observations and which encourages people to reflect on these experiences.

When the premie of the university is one of distrust, and the rhetoric of those who run our universities reflects poorly disguised fears, then the context of education will be one of fear, will be one of abrasion, will be one of isolation. So when we hear those who say that they should rule, because they have the power to rule, that student power means anarchy, that students want to destroy the university, we should say, "Look around you, at your students; see what you do to them; observe a classroom in which people are afraid to ask questions, or a dormitory in which students are afraid to talk about anything beyond the mundane." And maybe we should ask them - "Do you enjoy seeing these people buried in their studies? Have you ever talked to students? Why are you afraid?"

The university teaches as much by what it says in its classrooms. If there are contradictions between what we are told is true, and what we know to be true, the conflict between rhetoric and reality must be resolved. When we learn the human virtues of democracy in our classrooms, and perceive the lack of it in our everyday lives, we demand its resolution.

When we learn the Bill of Rights in our classrooms and we see its abuses around us, we demand that the university live up to the standards of citizenship. When we discuss the formulation of legitimate laws, and application of due process for protection under those laws in our classes, and we see neither legitimate rule-making processes nor orderly standards of due process around, we demand that our own institutions adhere to principles which we are told are for the betterment of people in all institutions.

Indeed, we learn from what the university does. On many campuses, students hear their administrators say that the channels will yield change, yet they learn that only working outside of the channels yields change.

Students hear that the purposes of the university are to encourage rational discourse, fundamental dialogue, heated exchange, yet they learn that the President of the university is inaccessible, that the dean rarely gives an honest answer, that the professor lectures without asking for questions or discussion, that the grader gives a letter without a comment. What are we to believe - what the university says, or what it does? We would like to believe what it says, but what it does is too powerful to ignore.

FEATURES

Israeli Ambassador Pleads Peace

Speaking at the Continuing Education Center Friday afternoon, Abraham Harman, Israeli Ambassador to the U.S., said, "There can be no peace without Israeli recognition by Egypt." He also stated that Israel will insist on the use of Suez as part of any MidEast peace agreement.

Harman interpreted the recent efforts of Egyptian President Nasser as being warlike, and said, "My country hopes it will be made clear that a solution by force will be unacceptable to Nasser's part."

He cautioned, however, that "Israel is building up her own forces to match Nasser's. We must defend ourselves from attack and have access for a balance of arms in hope of diverting any further armed conflicts."

As to a permanent peace settlement, Harman stressed the necessity of finding a solution involving getting together. He pledged Israel's compliance with U.S. representatives, but said that negotiations involved must work out the problems on their own. He said Israeli use of the Suez Canal would be a prerequisite for any agreement.

Harman reviewed the history of the last 20 years in the Middle East, pointing out hostile Arab attitudes and Arab harassment. He said the Arabs have continually wanted war, in order to push the Jews into the sea. He characterized the Israelis as "fighting for our will to live."

What are Israel's objectives in the Middle East? As characterized by Harman, they are "to make it possible for a Jew to live as a Jew and for people to be able to express themselves as a people, not better than other people, just as our own people." As to present-day Israel, Harman said, "This is Israel's last chance at existence and this is why we are giving it our all."

Harman was a 1936 graduate of Oxford University. He entered the service of the Jewish Agency in 1938, and has since worked in the Israel Government Press Office. He was first consul general in Montreal, and served as director of the Israeli Office of Information in the United States. He has also served as Israel's consul general in New York. He was appointed ambassador to Washington in June, 1959, and has held the post ever since.

Steve Landers (W. Michigan SFB) Speaking with Ed Schwartz, NSA President.
Almost as dramatic as news of Sr. Mary Grace's dismissal, was the announcement of Fr. McGrath's appointment. Sr. Mary Grace had traditionally been headed by a non-male, making McGrath the first male president of the college. McGrath is not a member of the Catholic University faculty since 1958, having been ordained as a priest in 1954.

Sr. Mary Grace will continue as president until the end of the year. After that, the deceased president says she has no plans. Mother Olivelette, in her letter, had said Sr. Mary Grace had been invited by the International Federation of Catholic Universities to study the role of women in Latin American universities. Sr. Mary Grace said she had received no such invitation, although the matter was being mentioned by Mother Olivelette in conversation.

Mother Olivelette is to be replaced by the Rev. John J. McGrath, currently a professor of chemistry, as dean of the Sponsored Programs.

Kobayashi will be associated with Dr. Frederick D. Rossini, former Vice President for Research and newly-created post of Assistant to the President.

The Mail

Editor: Once again the Observer has produced a top-of-the-head, off-the-cuff representation of something too serious to be taken lightly. I refer specifically to the almost libelous feature of Monday, Nov. 20. "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Copwoke," an example of the Observer's characteristic lack of depth. Mr. Figel's artistic abilities have been maligned to no purpose, not through the intention of your sympathetic reporter, but through his lack of artistic perception. I would suggest that he be surrendered to the sports editor.

Since your reporter was incapable of appreciating a performance years ahead of its time and, indeed, a performance regarded as Folk-Rock's beginning, off-thecuff, shows no representation of something too serious to be taken lightly. I refer specifically to the almost libelous feature of Monday, Nov. 20. "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Copwoke," an example of the Observer's characteristic lack of depth. Mr. Figel's artistic abilities have been maligned to no purpose, not through the intention of your sympathetic reporter, but through his lack of artistic perception. I would suggest that he be surrendered to the sports editor.

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Remember Those Old '67 Football Chants

Photos by Pete McGrath

We're Number One...

We're Number Three...

We're Number Five...

We're Number Ten...

We're Finished
Irish Follow The Son God

BY TOM CONDON

Ra is the sun god, the warm Phoebus who tans and relaxes the student body at the University of Miami and inspires her gridiron athletes. His name was frequently invoked last Friday night in the Orange Bowl where the shining warriors sought to destroy a pugnacious but worldly race, the Fighting Irish.

The Golden Hurricane had a point. After throwing away its first two games, the men from the palm tree-ed groves of Aca­demie won six in a row and then were de­nied an Orange Bowl bid. Beating Notre Dame was the only way they could save face.

The Irish, on the other hand, were missing Bleier and Lauck, and would be lampered by the heat and humidity.

Hence, a magnificent football game.

The Irish took an early lead on Joe's Automatic A' Azzoord's field goal, and then faltered as the galloping gales stormed for sixteen points in the second quarter, the first time the Raymen have been scored upon in the second period this year.

Schoen, the eventual hero because he prevented a two-point conversion, re­treated with a punt, couldn't get outside and was tackled on the one-foot line. Af­ter three plays, Hardy punted from the end zone and Jimmy Orr returned it 49 yards to the ND 9, where a spectacular tackle by Hardy saved a score for the mo­ment. On the third play, however, an Oli­von to McGill, and Bobwick gave Miami a 7-3 lead. On the ensuing kick-off, an Irish fumble gave away the ball on the 16, from whence the Hurricane took it in, quarterback Oliver sneaking from there. Harry missed the extra point, which later proved to be crucial.

The Irish came back and finally won a come-from-behind, close game. Harran­trey drove the team 62 yards in four plays, with Ed Zeigler taking it over from the one. AZZAG didn't miss it and it was 13-10. Phil Tracy hit a field goal, and it was 16-10 at halftime.

After an erratic Miami field goal at­tempt, the Irish lost the ball, but got it back on a John Pregine interception. Then came an intelligent bit of strategy. Huge Hurricane defensive end Ted Hendricks was harrassing Hannarty the entire evening with a fast pass rush. So the line let him come a few steps, giving polling guard Dick Swatland a great shot at an erect, surprise Hendricks. After Swatland knocked him outside, a posse of blockers led Bob Gladieux through the recently vacated area in the Irish left side, once for 39 yards and then the final touchdown. Azzaro again, and the Irish led 24-16.

Schoen scored again, on a Joe Mira (brother of the sainted George) run, but Tom Schoen slapped down an attempted pass for the two point conversion, the de­fense held again, and so ended one of the two most exciting college football games of a rather confusing season.

Despite Indiana's victory over Purdue, which is being Theonomically interpreted as the sixth proof of the existence of God, this team is presently as good as any in the country. Furthermore, consider that the team must have arrived when an 8-2 year is being attributed in some quar­ters to rotten Polish luck.

THE IRISH EYE

Otis Eating Crow

BY AL BERRYMAN

Last week, Miami defensive coach Otis Mooney said this about what he expected from Notre Dame: "I think they'll throw at least 50 per cent of the time. I could hardly see anybody baring their game plan on knocking our defensive line out of there."

Well, Otis, you blew it. Why didn't you mention to your boys that Jeff Zimmerman and Bob Gladieux were just a little bet­ter than average at moving the ball on the ground? Your line was spending quite a bit of time Friday night looking at them from behind, after they had bolted past it.

Sure, Miami's defensive line did a great job on rushing Terry Harrantry. They had him on his back more often than anybody else ever did. He ended up seven for twelve, though, and over 100 yards.

But when they came down to slogging time, the Irish hooked the ball back to McGinley and Rouch and beat them at it.

Miami got every conceivable break—a fumble on a kickoff, a sideline pass that was called complete when the receiver was about five miles out of bounds, coffin-corner kicks, first downs on penalties.

But Notre Dame whipped them, and there was no question as to which was the better team on the field. Miami could show their stuff in the Bluebonnet Bowl, or wherever it is they're going. At any rate, now Otis Mooney knows his line can be moved.

Now it's all over once again. Ten more games in the book. Now there's no more Schoen, O'Leary, Smithberger, Martin, Pergine, McGill, Hardy, Swatland, Quin, Bleier or Hanseman. That there are others waiting to replace them: Ceper, Wack, Jackson, DiNardo, Sheahan, Bart.

Eight offensive starters return, and the '68 season will begin with an experienced front four on defense. There will be prob­lems—especially in replacing three linebackers and three deep backs, but it's been done before, and Johnny Ray will have next year's best college linebacker in Bob Olson to build around.

Considering the talent on the Freshman team, and considering that four of the first five games next year are at home, don't bet against Ara improving on the 8-2 record.