Young Tonight

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

The Mayor

New York City Mayor John V. Lindsay will speak in the Ste­
nen Center tomorrow evening at 8:30 pm. Mayor Lindsay will lecture on "The Tragedy of our Cities." His appearance is spon­

It's Here

Clark Stanton, chairman of the Student Course and Teacher Evaluation Committee announced yesterday that his commis­

Step In

Tues. night at 7:30 in Wash­

The General

Retired Brigadier General Hugh B. Hester will speak in the Law Auditorium at 4:00 p.m. tomor­row on "How We Got in Vietnam and Why." General Hester is an outspoken opponent of the Viet­

More Prefects In Each Hall 
Emphasis On "Enforcement"

BUT GUY DE SAPIO

Fri., night Senator Eugene Mc­

Senator McCarthy

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

and the political" in regard to the
war in Vietnam. He cited Gen­

eral William Westmoreland who came before congress "to defend not the military position, but the political position."

There was little advance 

The church has moved a little ahead of politics in this 
area," he said, "with the devel­
opment of personal responsi­

Senator McCarthy spoke of the Nicaragua aid program and said that he had concurrent jurisdiction over foreign policy. The CIA has taken over foreign policy power, as Miguel de la Guardia did in the Republic of the Phillipines.ottage, the church has moved a little ahead of politics in this area."

"The Church has moved a little ahead of politics in this area," he said, "with the development of personal responsibility with the structure developing from the response. I have firm­
among students there is a greater willingness to accept this new kind of politics." McCarthy said that his cam­
paign was an example of his new politics. He found an issue in Vietnam which people had to form "an intellectual judgement about and also a commitment."

After the people had made a com­
mittment to a solution the struc­
ture developed from the response. But we have in­

"With this continuing moral commitment," McCarthy said, "we will find a solution to that most difficult problem."
New Stand On Draft Admin. Adopts Yale Policy

The University of Notre Dame, "concerned with the policy enunciated by the Yale administration and believing in the value of a policy of compliance with the draft law," has considered for readmission on the recommendation of Edward R. Schwartz, and Notre Dame Student Body President Rich Rosie. The announcement was made at the request of National Student Association organizer Robert Ahern.

According to the National Student Association, both University President Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, CSC, and Rosie consider supporting Yale President Kingman Brewster, Jr.'s statement made in March. Rosie also wrote a letter to Fr. Hesburgh for the same purpose.

Copy of the Yale policy have been sent to the deans of all Notre Dame's schools and colleges, according to Fr. McCarragher. Brewster's statement dealt with both armed forces drafters and those withdrawing because of the statement of the statement reads, "We expect, however, that a student in good academic standing who withdraws from a program of study because of the draft or for voluntary service will be readmitted to the program on the completion of his service, provided he applies promptly and there are no intervening circumstances which suggest that he cannot successfully complete the program of study. Moreover, we believe that a student who receives a criminal conviction for non-compliance with an induction order, if that non-compliance is demonstratively rooted in conscience, should be considered for readmission on the same basis as those who withdrew for service."

It was also explained that the "responsibility for re-admission" into the university's college or with the faculties and deans, and that every application must be considered on its individual merits.

The text of the announcement also includes provisions for students who must withdraw before matriculation to the university. The students in the above-named categories "who are readmitted under the above principles will be eligible for financial aid on the same terms as all others according to the policies then prevailing." Rosie hoped that with the veterans' benefits, the NDEA loan program and other sources of funds, including the university's own, will provide sufficient finances for all students who are readmitted.

In his request to Fr. Hesburgh, Rosie pointed out the difficult decision facing seniors and first year graduate students. According to Ahern, there will be "very little, if any, change." Fr. Hesburgh apparently is not prepared to make substantial amendments or corrections in the directive, at least for the immediate policy on compliance. The requirement for 24 hours advance registration will probably be modified. According to the statement, Fr. Hesburgh claimed that the purpose of registration was not one of censorship, but that it was necessary to inform the administration so that order could be maintained. It also appears that there will be no interference with the demonstration by the Law Enforcement personnel.

The wording of the role of outside campus agitators will also probably be changed. Theoretically, for example, St. Mary's student priest, who participated in N.D. demonstrations, according to a strict interpretation, according to the purpose of non-Notre Dame speakers policy will be governed by the Notre Dame speakers policy.

The restrictions of demonstrations from "off limit" areas will not be changed, and remain under the supervision of the Office of Student Affairs.

All protests must also be held outside any building on campus.

"Father Riehle's attitude at the meeting was one of frustration," said Senator Mike Mead about the meeting. "He is generally concerned about the students and is aware that the students are concerned about the University. The missing link between the administration and students is communication.

"I think we have extorted both ways, and I think both students and administration should take the opportunity to put trust in each other and go forward from there."

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

Riehle Alters Directive Time Limit Changed

For nearly two hours Fri., a conference was held at the Administration Building for Notre Dame students. The conference was held for the purpose of providing N.D. students with an opportunity to discuss their how to respond to the directive stated by the administration. Those present were Seniors John Moore and Don Storino, Soph. Mike Mead, and Graduate Students Edward Schwartz and Notre Dame Student Body President Rich Rosie. There were suggestions from the students and faculty who feel they cannot morally participate in the war.

"If we go to war, I will refuse to fight. If I am drafted, I will refuse to respond. If I am not drafted, I will refuse to respond," said Mike Mead.

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If these kids don’t make it, neither do we.

These are big city school children. They are partners of all who try to build and keep our cities alive with hope and promise of personal dignity. If we fail these partners, they will fail, as finally will we all.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Raise The Fee

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

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

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

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

Don Hynes

Dear Father Hesburgh,

For a long while now there has been a great deal of argument and debate between the student body and the administration over the question of parietal hours. Student opinion ranges from those who want to merely pass authority from rectors to student councils, to those who want no restrictions whatever. Administration opinion has its liberal fringe among some of the younger priests and also its hard core of moralistic pedagogues.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Doo Hynes
BY BILL SISKA

Perhaps the most accurate description of the French New Wave would be to call it a movement of self-conscious art. Unlike Existentialism, the term is more than a label. The element uniting such diverse filmmakers as Godard, Resnais, and Chabrol is an awareness of film, its history, its aesthetics, and its possibilities. Whereas an American auteur like John Ford, when queried about his changing attitude toward the West during the course of his forty years of making westerns, staunchly maintains that he has no attitude, he never sees cowboy movies or reads cowboy books, he shoots the scripts that are given to him, and makes movies because actors are such nice people to work with, a member of the New Wave replies quite differently. Francois Truffaut sees a hundred fifty films a year, has opinions about the aesthetic impact of Lumiere and Melies on film theory, and writes or collaborates on all his scripts.

Even New Wave films which do not contain a wealth of themes and ideas are because of their makers' awareness and concern for film as an expanding art form, more than entertainment. The New Wave festival currently in progress as the major attribute of the contemporary arts is the work of a group of filmmakers known as the French New Wave. Its depth and value lie not in its story of perverted sex, but in the control: that is, it is told, with its psychological use of lighting and camera set-ups. Claude Lelouch's first film, To Be A Crook, displayed in embryo style that which was to be applied in a commercial manner to his financial success, A Man and A Woman. To Be a Crook is like a well-made student film, Lelouch is both enamoured with and a student of the medium. Overly self-conscious, as a satire on gangster movies and westerns, it parodies parallels of these genres, like Belmondo's cigarette flipping in Breathless and the pistol spinning in Shoot the Piano Player. The zoom lens is a toy, but an amusing one; and To Be a Crook, possessing all of the charm and innocence which only a first film can have, is still Lelouch's best work.

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

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

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

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

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

Lux began the afternoon's proceedings with a study of violence. The Indian extension prof. said "it is only through violence that we will achieve liberation." He discussed Gandhian non-violence and he predicted future American violations in South America. English Prof. Peter Michelson served as official master of ceremonies for most of the afternoon and read original poetry. Physics professor James Cushing, an official of the Michiana Mobilization Committee spoke on Faculty anti-war support.

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

A historical context of the Vietnamese situation and biography of Ho Chi Minh was presented by Senior government major Jon Sherry. Sherry traced the colonization of Indo-China from the French efforts of the mid-nineteenth century to American intervention there today. General program Senior Buchbinder spoke on conscience objection and other aspects of the draft. Buchbinder called for the government to "allow the use of the legal alternatives to military service," and considered these alternatives as well as escape to Canada and means of delaying induction.

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

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

BY CHRIS WOLFE

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

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

Mike Mead spoke for Stay Senator Larry Brodeick’s bill calling for a hall tax of $2.50. He voted for and accepted a friendly amendment making the bill a recommendation. Mead said his bill was intended to be a “morale booster,” which lets halls know that if they wished to levy a tax they had the support of the legislative body of the student government.

Guy DeSapio and Mike Kelly, both of Breen-Phillips, spoke against, and said that such a bill might endanger the referendum words strong and graceful.

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

The committee would be headed by Arts and Letters Senator John Moore. The representative might be either elected by the student body or appointed by the Senate, and would have full speaking and voting privileges. The bodies on which they probably would work would include Faculty bodies concerning the Freshman Year, the University Library, Administration, Scholarships, Athletics, and College Councils and ad hoc committees. The motion was passed by consensus.

Jon Sherry said that the draft bill had been erroneously left off the agenda. It was informed by SBF Richard Rosgie to make a motion asking for rectification of the agenda. He did so, and the motion was defeated 6-17. Rosgie instructed the Secretary to include it in the Old Business scheduled for the next meeting.

Steve Ahern then introduced his constitutional amendment calling for elimination of the college senators. He said that there was no real need for them, because of plans in the Academic Affairs Commission, and yielded to that Committee Chairman, John Hickey, for an explanation. Hickey gave details about the setting up of a student academic affairs structure parallel to that of the University. A prominent part of this would be a committee on experimentation and evaluation composed of about 200 students, about five from each major field. This setup very well could become self-perpetuating and autonomous. SBF Rosgie compared it to certain aspects of the Honor Council.

Jon Sherry and John Moore both spoke against the measure. Sherry said that there might be duplication of effort and that abolition of the college senator might in effect abolish college government. Moore said that he was not against the idea of abolishing college senators, but that certain valuable functions of college governments might also be ended, such as “the Meet Your Major” program.

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

Salynger: Bobby more experienced

BY TIM O’MELIA

“Bobby has deeper experience at higher levels of government than his brother did in 1960,” said James Salynger, editorialist for the Daily Illini and Whip. “When Bobby ran for Governor of Illinois in 1962, he established a reputation as a hard worker, a man of integrity, and a man who would work hard to achieve his goals.”

Salynger also said that the past has shown that Bobby has the ability to lead and make tough decisions. He has proven to be a strong leader and has always been able to make the right decisions for the state of Illinois.

Secretary quoted Humphrey as saying in 1960 that, “No man deserves to be a Democrat unless he has the courage to stand up and fight for what he believes in.” Salynger feels that Bobby has this courage and dedication.

Salynger feels that Bobby would win the primary due to his popularity and his organization. He said that Bobby’s campaign is gaining more momentum than his brother’s campaign, and that he is better able to win the primary.

The Arts Festival In Second Week Movies And IPI On Schedule

The second week of the Blue Circle Honor Society sponsored Festival of Contemporary Arts begins today. The Impersonal Prayerans will accompany Jules Feiffer’s “Cruel Arithmetic” and Captain Blanke Bachbinder and Friends’ Audience tonight at 7:30 p.m. at Saint Mary’s Outdoor Court Theatre. The theatre is located next to Webster’s Last Words auditorium, excluding the kazoo concert at intermission, is free of charge.

In Life Uplift Down, Direct

NOTRE DAME Student Course & Teacher Evaluation

ON SALE Tuesday and Wednesday in Dining Halls (ND & SMC), Huddle (11 a.m.-1:30 p.m.), Library Basement (11 a.m.-2:30 p.m.)

Includes Evaluation Results

PLUS

information for each course concerning texts to be used, papers or project sets required, tests or quizzes given, basis of final grades, teachers’ comments.

THE OBSERVER

Monday, April 29, 1968
BY CHET SYGIEL

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

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

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

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

Shanker can also see this same tension in the student-administration struggles on the university level. When asked what he thought the connection was between the two situations, he said "It's the same type of frustration the teachers share with the students at places like Howard University. It seems to be a general mistrust of administration."

This problem must be overcome he said before any kind of meaningful communication can take place. Shanker and his teachers find it very hard to work with boards of education which do not respect teachers as professional people. As he says, "Teachers are very rarely fired for incompetence. They are fired for insubordination, which is more a military concept than a professional one." Teachers strike to protect themselves from such treatment.

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

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

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

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

In concluding, Shanker prophesized a busy future for teacher strikers. "They will continue," he said, "for the next five or ten years and they will continue to be effective for the most part. They will be necessary because public authorities and boards of education will not enter into discussions or negotiations without them."
A trio of weekend victories has lifted ND's baseball log to 8-5. The Irish beat Bowling Green 5-4 and in a Saturday doubleheader in Ohio, then defeated St. Joseph's 3-1 yesterday at Kentreller, Ind.

Cork had popped his pitching mark to 2-7 by fanning 11 in the opener at Bowling Green. Celmier yielded one hit to Dick Miller in the first inning, but his mates got Dave a lead with two in the fourth and then put it away.

ShoStop: John Rogers, who went three for five, drove in two runs in the fourth. Then Gerry Goetz and Dick Lucian overhauling the Falcons with run-producing hits in the fifth.

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

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

THE IRISH EYE

Man's Game

BY TOM CONDON

"Once upon a time and a very good time it was," began Joyce in his discussion of a game that was growing up in Ireland, and so, too, it went with the Notre Dame Rugby Club in the Emerald Isle. The two world wars had a much harder road than did the Rugby in Ireland, and the Rugby played on the left, and to some small degree, in the spirit of the Rugby in America. But rugby is played all over the world, and countries annually send their "international" to other countries, providing both athletic and cultural exchanges.

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

The first contest was with a small team, the Limerick Rovers. Notre Dame simply overwhelmed the much smaller men from the 'Fightin' Irish.'

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

Cork fly half had sent three drop-kicks through the uprights (Notre Dame has made a total of 4 drop-kicks in the past four years). The Cork backs followed with a passing exhibition that would have been marred by only one hitch. Bob Condon was the Star of the show, and from the Irish side, Tom Kelly broke away for a sixty yard run which one Corkman described as "the best bloody try I've ever see," and Bob Condon scored a second try.

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

In the small town of Tholes, nearby the whole town turned out to see Notre Dame apply some of the lessons learned in Cork. Getting strong performances from Joe Buk, Jerry Phelps, and Bob O'Neill, ND defeated the Tholes team 13-8.

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

The rugger also discovered the real social aspect of the game. Each team provided dinners and socials for the visitors, and all the.clubs above how generous the Irish people are were found to have a complete basis in fact. The bouts bought almost all of the drinks and conversations turned from rugby to politics and Vietnam (one little girl, listening in, said: "You can make them know you are Irish even if you don't want to") and the trouble in the American cities. And inevitably, singing would be going on for hours.

It is relatively easy to forget past boggs and the Blamey Stone. But there was a fellow named "Bulldozer" Bill and another named "Bulldozer" O'Callaghan and a girl named Josie and . . . .

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

Saturday, Bill Hurd was second to Trinity's Clyde Glosson in the 100-yard dash. Each was timed in :95. Bob Walsh was third in the two mile with a 2:35.8. ND's sprint medley relay team (Ole Skarstein, Herb, Bob Timm and Pete Farrell) placed third with a 3:20.6 just .01 off the winning time.

Sailing

The Sailing Club had a big weekend.

At Purdue, in the Midwest College Sailing Ann. eliminations, Richie Doyle (Division A) and Bill McCarty (Division B) qualified for the association finals at May 11-12.

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

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

Sports Shorts

ABC's 1968 college football schedule lists two appearances for the Irish. The Oct. 26 game at Michigan State will be broadcast nationwide while the Sept. 28 Purdue contest will be beamed to parts of the East, Midwest and Southeast.

In addition, ND may appear on a "wild card" telecast if another Irish contest assumes great importance.

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

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