Grand Prix Presented

Phil McKenna, president of Morrisey Hall, was elected chairman of the Hall Presidents Council at a meeting held late last night in the student center amphitheatre. McKenna, who is also chairman of the Democratic party on campus, is promoting Paul Dillenburg of Stanford by a 15:3 margin. The thirteenth annual Grand Prix was presented to Bob Folks, chairman of the race committee. The race will be approximately two and one and one half hours long. A Rupp A-Bone Kart and a McCulloch 4.9 engine have been selected as the official racing machine. Top speed for the car is 55 mph. It's cost is $200.

Each car is expected to purchase at least one of these cars for the race. Racing teams will consist of three drivers and two pit crews. The team's starting position in the Grand Prix is determined by its time trail.

Secretary of State and Heritage, according to Folks, will tentatively conduct the pre-race activities on which team will start the race.

In future years, Folks expects the race course to run around the entire campus. It is also being planned for competition with other schools.

Student Life Campaigning Light

A field of 29 candidates today goes into the last two days of campaigning for the University Student Life Council. Thus far, outside of a few posters and radio spots ads by Hall Presidents' Council Chairman Gordon Hunt, the race for six student spots on the SLC has been distinguished by a notable lack of activity. The election is on Thursday.

From the wiring and networking that has been going on behind the scenes, a variety of opinions on the purposes and future of the Student Life Council has been expressed. As to purposes, HPC Chairman Hunt took a broad view of the functions of the Council, stating, "I see SLC objectives as being to help direct Notre Dame to the exception rather than the rule in university life. The Student Life Council should initiate new, imaginative projects toward the concept of the residential university to parietal hours and student living conditions at Notre Dame. "This should be their ability to discipline himself." According to Hunt, "I'd like to see the SLC become a means for progressive reform rather than a patchwork or 'stopgap' measure to temporarily appease the student body."

An attitude considerably different from Hammond's was taken by former Walsh Senator Pat Dowd, a candidate for Student Body President against Richard Ronn, senior. Dowd, who is also a member of the Student Senate, said last night, "I'd like to see the group collectively assess its student living conditions at Notre Dame and as a basis for decision determine what rules and regulations foster the development of mature Christian leaders. This should be their central consideration."

As with purposes, views on what the Council will do vary. Senior Armand Gelinas, the one member of the Student Senate running for an SLC seat, contended, "The Student Life Council can become an effective means for progressive reform through normal channels. It is the closest the students have come to having control of the rules and rule-making process under which they live."

Sophomore Chris Wolfe, an observer for the Administrator, suggested that the Council work against "patchwork" or 'stopgap' measures to temporarily appease the student body. He also said that Steve McQueen and Paul W. have also suggested that they may run.

The election began on Monday night in the student center amphitheatre. The campaign was delayed until Dec. 9 and the judge announced that two or three months before Kennedy was shot.

The material was produced on the motion of defense attorney Russell Parsons and was made available to him to be used in the case. Duffy took an approach to education and said, "I see SLC objectives as being to help direct Notre Dame to the exception rather than the rule in university life. The Student Life Council should initiate new, imaginative projects toward the concept of the residential university to parietal hours and student living conditions at Notre Dame." This should be their ability to discipline himself.

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Burtchaell on Pope and Pill

by PAT GAFFNEY

Rev. James Burtchaell, the newly appointed head of the Theology Department expressed some grave doubts yesterday evening about the Pope's recent encyclical Humanae Vitae, more explicitly on some of the ramifications the announcement has among Christians.

He began by noting that the question of contraception is of that sort which could provoke a veritable schism within the Church. "A breakdown in patience," he said, "always comes before a conflict in creed," and Christian history offers numerous examples where equally marginal points, i.e. the filoque or the date of Easter, provided the focal point for dissent and eventual irreconcilable divisions.

Essentially there are two issues melded into the current controversy. The first concerns the problem of ecclesiastical authority, and the second centers on the issue of contraception itself. On both points, said Burtchaell, the recent encyclical "is grossly inadequate and largely philosophic, rather than a careful treatment of the topic it claims to represent. And ramifications of this approach include episcopal efforts to force assent, which often amounts to blackmail." Burtchaell went on to question the "natural law" argumentation used in the encyclical. He had harsh words for the moralistic commentaries that which draw careful clinical distinctions in what may be done and what may not; so many of them, said he, read like "sexual eugenics". The question is largely philosophic, for what is "artificial" and what is "natural" is not at all certain. On one level, rhythm is permissible as "natural", while methods of bio-chemical control are said to be unnatural and consequently immoral.

Turning then to the encyclical letter itself, Burtchaell objected to the Pope's action which directly contradicted the majority decision of the Special Committee which the papacy had assigned to study the question. "What he must not do is attempt to bring clout on a discussion which he cannot possibly bring to conclusion." His effort was, in fact, fruitless, for the appearance of the encyclical has only increased the debate.

Burtchaell pointed out that a large portion of Humanae Vitae is an appeal to loyalty, rather than a careful treatment of the topic which it claims to represent. And ramifications of this approach include episcopal efforts to force assent, which often amounts to "blackmail." Burtchaell concluded, "We are gravely mistaken in a many splendorous thing." Dr. Rock, professor emeritus of Harvard, one of America's chief pioneers in the development of contraceptive pills claimed they were as natural as vitamins. One might question if the tapes, tubes and thermometers associated with the rhythm technique is any more so.

In sum, Fr. Burtchaell thought that "It is unfortunate that the Pope concentrated on method and not on motive," said Burtchaell coming to the climax of his talk. For the lack of the problem lies in our cultures' attitude toward marriage. He cited an example of a married couple who buy expensive furniture and then claim they cannot afford to have a child. The "lack lies not with the furniture associated with the damnable culture which placed a child just below laundry equipment." The real question is not how to avoid children but how to cherish and love them. He decried "the planned parenthood" approach as likewise distasteful, for "Christian marriage (as opposed to other marriages) like baptism, begins with faith ... which is to imply an association to an individual person, and not pre-calculation."

The most important concept at Notre Dame must be the idea of community. For a long time the Administration felt that students had no right to participate in University affairs with any effective voice, but this has changed to a genuine belief that all parts of the University should participate. Now many students are following the pendulum too far in the other direction and are trying to freeze the Administration out of affairs concerning student life. They're wrong. Student life affects the whole University and that cannot be denied.

With a spirit of community, the right atmosphere for change at Notre Dame will be established without producing unnecessary tension. The question then becomes: what needs changing?

With Father Hesburgh last year caved in on an issue because a student convinced him of the "moral ambiguity" of the situation. Well, in the interval between then and now nothing has changed. The Administration rigidly backs in theory on drinking and parturial hours, but makes a pitifully absurd attempt, if any, to enforce them. If they really believe in them, why aren't they enforced? The Administration is willing to enforce what they profess to believe in, they are hypocritical- and hypocritical laws should go, but quick. To hang on to the present set-up can do nothing but foster a disrespect for law, a belief that people should obey laws only if they happen to be agreeable.

Another area to be discussed is the disciplinary set-up. A danger here is that some students have gotten so carried away with the rhetoric that they may get what they want - complete control. Stop and think about what that means. It sounds great and all, but it is really desirable? How many of you really want to have to worry about keeping order in the halls? The prefect serves a useful purpose, if he acts as a caretaker of order who doesn't worry about what the people are doing. It is St. Mary's- and perhaps Notre Dame- responsibility to see to it that the prefects take care of a lot of stuff which I have no desire to do myself. In that way they serve as a sort of lightning rod in the whole community - without arbitrary power but an effective source for accomplishing necessary, if minor, purposes. As for it being a Gestapo like set-up...

The social atmosphere is another area for discussion, about which I have written previously. The emphasis here should be on short range projects to provide reasons for girls to come here, and places to go when they do come. These and many more issues will come before the Student Life Council. The kind of student who should be on the SLC is one who recognizes problems, is able to see the issues from all sides, and can provide articulate representation for the students' side. Since they will be involved in any problem that you want solved, and since whatever they do will be pretty important for the University, vote tomorrow, and vote intelligently. If you don't, you may regret it.

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Brademas Students Meet Tonite

Notre Dame—St. Mary's Students for John Brademas will meet tonight at 7:00 p.m. in 265 Nieuwland Science Hall. The purpose of the meeting is to organize the campus students who are interested in working for Congressman Brademas in his campaign; the workers are needed largely for canvassing over the next three weekends. Chairman Eric Wieschaus also announced that tomorrow and Thursday various Improvisational theatre pieces will occur in unlikely places on campus in order to attract more interest to the Congressman. Mr. Wieschaus also pointed out that the campaign is faced with many difficulties, most notable the fact that since Congress is still in session, Brademas cannot actively campaign himself.
New Politics: A Prelude

This is the second in a four-part series on the New Politics - both the phenomenon and the party - by Professor Richard Bizot of the English Department. He has been active in the establishment of party in Indiana and new series as the Chairman of the party in the Eleventh Congressional District in Indiana.

The formation of a fourth party in Indiana was begun (between the time of the state convention and that of the Democratic National Convention) by a small group of people who anticipated - correctly, as it turned out - that the convention would rubber-stamp the incumbent administration's policies and would nominate Hubert Humphrey. They prepared a petition to place the New Politics Party on the Indiana ballot; its proposed candidates were Eugene McCarthy for President, John Lindsay for Vice President, and C. Harvey Lord (Dean of Students at the Christian Theological Seminary in Indianapolis), for United States Senator.

By Friday, August 30, the day after the close of the Democratic Convention, the petitions were being circulated around the state. Some 8300 signatures were needed, and they were needed before the following Tuesday, September 3. But time was not the only inhibiting factor. Those soliciting signatures were subject to surveillance by the police; their names were taken for undisclosed purposes. Some received crank phone calls, prospective signers (and this is a commentary on the political climate, if nothing else) frequently demurred, expressing a fear of some sort of reprisal; employees of the state feared loss of their jobs. Even among those who circulated the petitions there were some who were afraid to sign. But the signatures of 12,228 registered voters were obtained (over 10,000 of them in the space of these few days); those who had collected the signatures swore to their authenticity before notaries; the petitions were submitted to the State Election Board, composed of Governor Branigan, Thimnord DeMoss (a partner in the Franklin, Indiana law firm of Brangan DeMoss, Jones, and Brangan), and Edwin Steris (an elderly Republican).

Unlike some other states, Indiana does not require a candidate to acknowledge his willingness to have his name appear on the ballot. Indiana law does not empower anyone to contact prospective candidates in order to obtain their consent. Nonetheless, on Tuesday, September 3, Branigan instructed an aide, James Farmer, to contact McCarthy and John Lindsay both asked that their names be withdrawn. It is of course likely that they would have done so anyway, but the governor's action was extralegal. And it was curious, to say the least, that he did not seek the acceptance of the candidates of the George C. Wallace Party (as it is known in Indiana), or of the Prohibition Party, the Socialist Labor Party, or the Socialist Workers Party - each of which had also petitioned to be on the ballot. It was evident that the governor was especially interested in the fortunes (that is, in retracing the fortunes) of the New Politics Party.

Prepublication use of Professor Bizot's article is by special arrangement with Ave Maria Magazine which holds all North American serial rights to its publication.
The Notre Dame Lacrosse Club will face a huge crisis in 1969. This spring the Irish must win and win "big" if they are to remain in existence. The club can only stay in existence if they are a first-rate team with the small amount of aid that they receive from a varsity team. The only way they can remain is by changing to a varsity status.

According to Dom "Nappy" Napoli, the club must show great promise, which means great results, if they hope to turn varsity.

President of the club, Mike Satarino, Trev Pielsticker, captain of the team, both expressed hope and confidence for the spring campaign. Trost states, "Spirit is really high this year and the guys are putting forth an all out effort to go "all the way" this year."

Satarino adds, "We play a tough enough schedule to place us in national prominence, if we win.

For those who are not familiar with lacrosse, it is a game similar to hockey except, of course, it is played on a field instead of on ice. Also the sticks have a webbing at the end and a hard rubber ball is used instead of a puck. The field measures 130 x 100 yards and are set up similar to basketball plays, i.e. a pack and roll, etc. There are three midfield, and three attack. Midfield plays both offense and defense and attack is solely the offense play. "The Irish play only one game this fall and that will be Oct. 26 at the University of Michigan."

The Irish strong point should definitely be the midfield and the same because he was the only competitor here representing the Dutch-speaking nation which itself was being represented in an Olympiad for the first time.

"I wish there were others besides me here," said the sensitive, respectedpectual Monnels, without brooding over his elimination. "Then we would have a team. If one, like me, lost, there would be others to watch for Surinam. In the next Olympics, I am sure there will be others."

Monsels ran in two preliminary 100-meter heats Sunday which was one more than he expected. He wound up fifth in his first heat in 10.4 and that would have won him more than a half dozen titles in Europe.

As far as these Olympics go, Eddy Monsels and Surinam are one and the same because he was the only competitor here representing the Dutch-speaking nation which itself was being represented in an Olympiad for the first time.

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