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FRIDAY, MAY 13
8:00 a.m. to 11:45 a.m.
SUN. 1:00 to 11:45 a.m.
8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
12:00 to 5:00 p.m.
1:00 to 5:00 p.m.
p.m. Sat. & Sun.

THURSDAY, MAY 12
The Scholastic

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11
7:30 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 10
4:30 p.m.

MONDAY, MAY 9
12:30 and 6:30 p.m.

SUNDAY, MAY 8
2:30 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 7
1:30 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 13
4:00 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 12
8:00 p.m.


An exhibit of the works of Mr. J. F. Gabriel and Mr. Peter Zerweck of the Notre Dame Architecture Department, an exhibit by Perkins and Will Partnership, Washington, D.C., and an exhibit of student architectural work in the lobby of the Architecture Building.

Exhibits in the University Art Gallery: paintings by Richard Bartinger; shows by graduating Notre Dame seniors.

Professor C. T. Sah, University of Illinois, will conduct a seminar on "Porous Research on Device Related Silicon Surface Problems" in Room 303 of the Engineering Building; public invited.

Professor Frederick J. Hoffman of the English Department, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, will give a Ward-Phillips Lecture on "Nostalgia and Christian Interpretation: Henry Adams and William Faulkner" in the Memorial Library Auditorium; public invited.

Professor O. Zarski will conduct a mathematics colloquium in Room 226 of the Computing Center; public invited.

Professor George E. Mymomas will speak at the Indiana Classics Teachers Conference on "Mycenae: the Capital City of Agamemnon" in the Continuing Education Center; public invited.

Folk Music Society "Skiffle" in Frankie's basement.

University Theatre Production of Gian-Carlo Menotti's The Medium in Washington Hall.


Rugby, Notre Dame vs. St. Louis University.

Old-Timers Game in the Stadium.

Notre Dame Bridge Club duplicate bridge in the Student Center.

Dr. Reuben Torch of the Biology Department, Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan, will speak on "Regeneration and RNA Synthesis in the Brackish Water Ciliate Tracheloraphis sp." in the Auditorium of the Biology Building; public invited.

Dr. Charles Tull will speak on "The New Frontier and the New Deal" in the Memorial Library Auditorium.

University Theatre Production of Gian-Carlo Menotti's The Medium in Washington Hall.

International Coffee Hour in the International Room of the Student Center.

Folk Music Society "Skiffle" in Frankie's basement.

University Theatre Production of Gian-Carlo Menotti's The Medium in Washington Hall.

Senior Prom, "Softly As I Leave You" in the Stepan Center.

---Compiled by Bill McCully

SCHOLASTIC

The Student Weekly of the University of Notre Dame

Founded 1867

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"Hang-up": Where the System Falters

If of the status of psychological counseling at Notre Dame anything can be certain, it is a distinct uncertainty over its place in the Catholic university. Granted, of course, there is place for it at all. The doubt is far more complex than it appears to be on the surface, just as is the tangle of personalities, philosophies, theories and countertheories that has left the University in the unaccustomed drift of indecision.

The first school of thought, most ably articulated by Drs. Edward Quinn, Head of the Department of Guidance and Testing, and George Colip, Director of University Health Services, is that Notre Dame, as a Catholic university, is immune to the ordinary stresses and strains of the state—and allegedly "secular"—universities. The contention is that religious involvement, both in ritual and environment, contributes materially to psychological health and by its nature averts from the traditional forms of angst (or today, "hang-ups"): sex and the pill, war and the bomb, increased affluence and competition and religion and the death of God. If anything, today's Notre Dame man is more flexible, better able to cope with contemporary society's admittedly larger problems, or as one campus doctor put it, "able to let things slide off his back." And, if trouble should arise, the hall rectors and chaplains are ever-present, eager to counsel or refer the student to Dr. Colip. Usually the matter goes no further than his office, where the majority of difficulties are diagnosed as either "schoolwork" or "girlfriends." In the unlikely event the hang-up is beyond Dr. Colip's competence, a referral to the Office of Guidance and Testing—staffed by educational, not clinical psychologists—is in order, and on rare instances, the student is directed to a competent psychiatrist in South Bend. Should it be discovered that the student's particular difficulty is indeed psychotic, he is forced to withdraw from school, to be readmitted only after psychiatric care at home. As one doctor says, Notre Dame "is not running a baby-sitting service for sick kids." Unfortunately, that won't wash.

The second school, espoused at various times by various administration and faculty figures, admits the complication of student problems works against him no matter what the affiliation of his university. Religion, which they recognize as a declining influence at Notre Dame, alters very little the compelling pressures of university—learning as might the laymen and priests of this university—learning from the only meaningful norm. And, it needn't be—if . . . and herein lies the difficulty.

It is irrefutable that the rector-prefect-chaplain system offers perhaps the best method of coping with hang-ups, circa 1966 (and this doesn't mean just schoolwork and girlfriends). But to wring the maximum from this system requires change. This means rectorships must be determined on the basis of pastoral qualifications—as Dr. Peter Grande, the new Assistant Dean of Students, terms it, "communicating capability"—and not awarded or pursued as prestigious plums. This means toleration can no longer be granted to rectors who have initiated "spy-systems," or prompted clipping of "beatnik" hair and beards, or run their fiefs in either the laissez-faire or gamesmanship (rector vs. student) tradition, or forced a diet of "Catholicism or else." This means education and qualification, and it will also mean stepped-on toes and ill feelings among those who haven't survived the winnowing process. Such, however, will be the cost.

Another deep-seated objection to psychological counseling, especially among the more conservative clergy on campus, contends that somehow the already precarious position of religion at Notre Dame will be further threatened. This fear is without foundation. Psychology, particularly the limited brand Notre Dame requires, is not antireligious but nonreligious—in much the same way baseball is nonreligious. Too often the terms of the psychologist have been interchangeled with those of the theologian, resulting only in confusion in both camps. Religion at Notre Dame is anemic, but its revitalization depends on a transfusion of new ideas and newer approaches, not a suspicious draining of valuable psychological concepts. Rather than killing religion, psychology judiciously applied by a qualified priest can open new avenues to religious experience for the student.

The open-eyed idealism of such men as Fr. Simons, Dean of Students, and Dr. Grande is refreshing. Their foremost concern is the student and how best to meet his rapidly exploding needs. Simons and Grande both are open to innovation, as evidenced by the shift of the purely police functions of the Dean of Students office to Mr. Arthur Pears, director of security, and the rehabilitation efforts of the Assistant Dean. These moves have prompted new confidence in the Office of the Dean of Students, freed a priest from the distasteful role of the disciplinarian, and offered in Mr. Grande an example of low-key psychological counseling—or rectoring for that matter—meeting the potential that is there.

But it is not the whole answer. Nor are all the plans, both conservative and radical, for bolstering the rector system or revamping the referral processes or hiring a full-time clinical psychologist or psychiatrist the last word in a continually complex dilemma. Psychology operates with one given: the human mind, hardly an absolute. It is a probing, sometimes stumbling science, learning—as might the laymen and priests of this university—learning from the only meaningful norm. And that is change.

To fulfill its commitment as a Christian university, Notre Dame must be intimately concerned with the total person—his intellectual, religious, physiological, and psychological being. To slight or omit any of these areas is to move a step closer to making the student economic, the sum total of certain educational inputs and certain educational investments, expected to produce certain educational outputs. Notre Dame shouldn't be a baby-sitter, and it needn't be—if . . . and herein lies the difficulty.

May 6, 1966
letters

THE SCHOLASTIC welcomes letters from its readers. Letters should not exceed a maximum of 300 words. No letter will be printed without a signature, and all letters are subject to condensation and editing. Letters should be addressed to the Editor, 335 Alumni Hall, Notre Dame, Indiana.

OSCAR VS. ART

Editor:
While I share a certain sympathy for Mr. Haller's views on the Academy Awards (a feeling akin to a nostalgia for Eden), I fear I find his position rather irrational. He speaks of film as an art form and then is frustrated when mass tastes do not coincide with his own. But since when has popularity (and who seriously considers the Academy capable of anything but a popular poll) ever determined art? Quantity cannot dictate quality, and those that suspect it somehow might are certain to find themselves in a state of perpetual disgust.

The small print in a social contract with any democracy contains several clauses suggesting an occasional shrug of the shoulders for those who believe that art transcends mass sentiment. Try it next year, Bob. And remember, American does not have "only one" award for artistic excellence. It has none.

Geof Bartz
345 Lyons

OFF-CAMPUS PLEA

Editor:
As an off-campus student of this University I am wondering how long it will take for those of us without our own transportation to be safe from physical attack in the South Bend community. In my four years here at Notre Dame vacuous talk has been the only palliative applied to a dangerous and real situation.

Your recent editorial about the committee method of removing student programs from the public eye strikes me as particularly amusing because I wonder what happened to a proposal I advocated last month to several responsible student leaders. The plan was basically to explore the possibilities of an accommodation with the local bus companies wherein a lump sum payment to them would allow student identification cards to serve as passes on the buses. In my opinion the idea has many merits but my purpose in writing is not to chastise or to cast wild accusations. I only wish to see calm and deliberate leadership apply itself to a problem with many ramifications.

According to Mr. Fish, "We're going to make our big selling point hall life and student-faculty relations. This is the way we hope to enhance community life." I would like to suggest another. I would like to suggest that 1026 undergraduate students live off campus and that their representation in "student government" is a very sad hoax. It is an indictment which I hope Mr. Fish will rectify in his proposed Senate apportionment.

I would also hope that students of good will, concerned as they are with realization of their respective identities, would devote some of their time considering in an empathic way, the past problems of uncertain transportation, physical safety, nutrition and other aspects of off-campus life. I am hopeful that such deliberation will lead to a corollary of intellectual capacity, namely, action.

Leon R. Dixon
615 N. St. Peter St.

HALLER'S HERESY

Editor:
Mr. Haller's review of the Oscar proceedings was enlightening only regarding Mr. Haller. We can ascertain from his closing lines that he is one of the esoteric few who can appreciate some of the finer money-losing films.

The intelligentsia are few; few people such as Mr. Haller see money-losing films; ergo, . . .

Do we sound vitriolic? We have Mr. Haller's example to follow. We might note we find it difficult to disagree totally with his general tone, and his mode of criticism.

Dave Greene
225 Lyons
Vincent Gutschick
314 Lyons

A RINGING PROTEST

Editor:
It is unfortunate that when student opinion is voiced so emphatically the University Council chooses to ignore them. Each year, since I have been here, I have seen recurring attempts to put referenda before the students to install telephones in the halls. Until this year, efforts failed not because a majority of those voting were against it, but because not enough turned out to vote. Finally this year, a new method of presenting the referendum by individual hall and contacting each and every student was introduced with the effort of Tom Lehmann and numerous hall presidents and hall representatives. 2,835 of the 3,296 students were contacted in the five halls. In each of the halls over 77 per cent were in favor of the installation of phones. 84 per cent said they would comply should the majority agree. With this in mind Student Government recommended that phones should be installed in five halls. The University Council decided that only one of these halls (although all of the halls had 75 per cent or more of the students in favor of the proposal), namely Farley, would have the telephones next year. Their primary reason was that they would have to sign a three-year contract with Indiana Bell, and they thought student opinion in opposition to the telephones could develop next year.

In this opinion I think that the Council loses sight of the fact that we are becoming more dependent upon facilitating devices to accomplish the number of things required of us. At the same time that the University is striving for academic excellence, they are more emphatically recruiting freshmen who have outstanding attributes such as leadership, debate, musical abilities, etc., so that the University community as a whole benefits through its interaction instead of producing a number of individualistic scholars. I wonder how many of these men on the council look back to the day when in college they would have developed better ways in which to organize their time and how the necessity of a telephone would also be important in helping present ND men obtain the optimal use of their time instead of walking around campus or giving up trying to call someone by the campus phone because no one will answer.

This year there are at least 200 people in Student Government whom the SBP, commissioners and coordinators consider valuable for their work. There are over 100 clubs on campus which do not include participation in athletics. If we were to attempt to determine how many people were actually involved in some activity, I believe we would discover that as the telephone referendum in 5 halls proved, 77 per cent of all on-campus students would definitely have a need for the telephone for extracurricular activities.

The greatest need of telephones is in the area of carrying out their academic work. Stay Hall residence has increased this urgency. Formerly, most of the members of a class would be in the same hall or same quad. Now, they are across campus from each other and needed communication of people in the same class is impaired.

If for at least the past several years (Continued on page 38)
Here are 7 knotty problems facing the Air Force: can you help us solve one?

1. Repairs in space. If something goes wrong with a vehicle in orbit, how can it be fixed? Answers must be found, if large-scale space operations are to become a reality. For this and other assignments Air Force scientists and engineers will be called on to answer in the next few years, we need the best brains available.

2. Lunar landing. The exact composition of the lunar surface, as well as structural and propulsion characteristics of the space vehicle, enter into this problem. Important study remains to be done—and, as an Air Force officer, you could be the one to do it!

3. Life-support biology. The filling of metabolic needs over very extended periods of time in space is one of the most fascinating subjects that Air Force scientists are investigating. The results promise to have vital ramifications for our life on earth, as well as in outer space.

4. Space orientation. The orbital problems of a spacecraft, including its ability to maneuver over selected points on the earth, are of vital importance to the military utilization of space. There are plenty of assignments for young Air Force physicists in this area.

5. Synergistic plane changing. The ability of a spacecraft to change altitude can also be crucial to space operations. Where but in the Air Force could Sc.B.'s get the chance to work on such fascinating projects right at the start of their careers?

6. Space propulsion. As our space flights cover greater and greater distances, propulsion—more than anything else—will become the limiting factor. New fuels and new propulsion techniques must be found, if we are to keep on exploring the mysteries of space. And it may well be on Air Force scientist on his first assignment who makes the big breakthrough!

7. Pilot performance. Important tests must still be made to determine how the pilots of manned aerospacecraft will react to long periods away from the earth. Of course not every new Air Force officer becomes involved in research and development right away. But where the most exciting advances are taking place, young Air Force scientists, administrators, pilots, and engineers are on the scene.

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Bold New Breed by

ARROW.
In accord with recent orders from SELECTIVE SERVICE, the Office of Academic Affairs is now reporting the academic standing of every student who requests a deferment. The average submitted is the student's cumulative university average and, according to Academic Affairs Head Leo M. Corbaci, the decision to use this particular average was made by University officials only after careful consideration of which system would benefit the greatest number of students. When asked about schools that refuse to give out information about their students, Corbaci said, "Every single administrator who was supposed to have said that he would refuse information has either reneged or said he was misquoted." The reason for this is that "it would be unfair to the students. What about someone with good grades who gets drafted anyway because his local board doesn't know about his grades and thus has no evidence at all that he deserves a deferment?" That is the reason for the Selective Service Test — to provide an equitable and universally applicable standard.

Seniors have but one more chance to act like college students! The occasion, Senior Week (May 8-14), features a date party, a stag party, baseball Chicago style, an Old Town party, a skit night, two cocktail parties, and — oddly enough — a Senior Ball with the Glenn Miller Orchestra. To make up for the fact that the last-named of these festivities will be dry, PATRICIA WONDRA has been named Senior Ball Queen.

Freshmen who have complained all year about their profs now have a chance to compliment one. They have been requested in a May 6 letter from Dean Burke of the Freshman Year of Studies to nominate one or two of their professors for the THOMAS MADDEN Teaching Award, given each year for "outstanding classroom teaching." The award, carrying with it a cash prize of $750, was established when the Freshman Year of Studies program began, to emphasize the importance of excellence in teaching on the freshman level, something largely lacking in previous years. Ultimate selection for the award, won last year by Dr. Anthony of the Physics Department, will come from the deans and counsellors of the Freshman Year of Studies and a University committee of representatives from each college, who will judge the freshmen nominations on a proportionate basis.

Campus security is complete! There is no further expansion seen "We have our radios, our ambulance and now the scooter, and I don't think that we need anything else," says Mr. Pears, head of security. The new SCOOTER that Pears referred to, the latest piece of equipment purchased by the department, went into operation April 25. It is radio-equipped and carries rubber cones and no-parking signs for use in case of bad traffic. It's not the batmobile, but then this isn't Gotham City either.

The University Theatre's production of THE MEDIUM opened Thursday night at Washington Hall. It is the first attempt by Fr. Harvey's charges at serious musical drama. The principal role of the Medium, Madame Flora, is sung by Carolyn Jaskunas, a veteran of many University Theatre productions, the most recent of which was as Mrs. Biedermann in The Firebugs. Monica, Madame Flora's daughter, is sung by a newcomer to Notre Dame boards, Stephanie Black. Miss Black is not, however, without experience, having acted at St. Mary's Academy, where she is a sophomore, St. Mary's College, and in summer stock in Helena, Montana.

David Garrick is making his last University Theatre appearance in the role of one of Madame Flora's customers. The other two customers are played by Joan Werber Tweedell and Patricia Culp. Production dates are May 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, at 8:45 p.m. and May 8 at 2:30 p.m. The box office is open daily at 4:00 p.m. Tickets for N.D. and S.M.C. students, faculty, and administration are $2.00, all others $2.50.
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SEARCHING FOR IDENTITY

THE STRESSES of 20th-century life on the Notre Dame student have dramatically focused the attention of the student body, faculty, and administration on this University's facilities for psychological counseling. Most find conditions far from satisfactory.

What the University does offer was explicated for the SCHOLASTIC by Dr. Edward R. Quinn, head of the Department of Guidance and Testing. There are three individualized services:

• The counseling and psychological testing of the student for academic, vocational or personal assessment.
• The direction of occupational and vocational orientation through readings in monographs, pamphlets and brochures.
• The direction of exploration for appropriate major sequence.

Thus the services offered are chiefly testing, secondly counseling. Aiding Dr. Quinn are Dr. Robert E. Glennen and Dr. Peter P. Grande, Assistant Dean of Students. All three of these men hold degrees in Counseling Psychology, a somewhat vague area which includes many kinds of psychological workers below the level of psychiatrist and clinical psychologist — the two actually trained to deal with serious psychological problems.

The present procedures for dealing with student psychological problems are as follows: a student with a problem is first referred to Dr. George D. Colip, the University medical director of one year, who feels that "since this involves student health, I ask that the student come here first." Dr. Colip, who holds neither a degree in psychiatry nor clinical psychology but has had "quite a bit of experience in psychosomatic medicine and counseling," decides the seriousness of the particular case. If the problem is judged to be really serious, the student is then referred to Dr. Quinn's department — purely for testing and evaluation. A decision is then made as to whether the student requires the aid of a psychiatrist. To get an appointment with one of the four South Bend psychiatrists usually requires a four- to six-week wait. So the student is usually sent home and, says Colip, "his readmittance to the University is contingent upon a letter of recommendation from a psychiatrist from home."

Both Colip and Quinn agreed that "our serious problems are really in the minority. Not more than 12 students were sent home within the past year." Although he hadn't as yet recommended it to the Administration, Colip felt that a psychiatrist here on a part-time basis, one morning a week, would be a good idea and "would take care of our problems." Dr. Quinn, speaking for his department, concluded that "we are very understaffed. Qualified counselors are hard to come by."

Others feel the problem is more acute and that more, much more, can be done to cope with it. Among these are Dr. John F. Santos, head of the fledging Notre Dame Psychology Department and Rev. Henry Nouwen of Holland, visiting professor of psychology. Some conclusions reached:

• There is obviously a tremendous need on this campus for formal psychological counseling, not because other schools have it, but because it can do much good here and now. There are many problems under the surface which are not now being solved and which could be solved with improved facilities.

Establish a Center for Psychological Services staffed by clinical psychologists, and perhaps a social worker. Such a group would spend part time teaching, part time working for the Center. A variety of people offering a variety of services. The Center's main function would be dispositional and therapeutic. It would attempt to determine whether or not a student needs intensive therapy. It would determine whether or not he could maintain himself as a student while attempting to solve his problem. One clinical psychologist has already been hired by the Psychology Department to teach — there may be more by next fall.
MARTIN McNAMARA
A serious assault

* The key to improvement would be, and could only be, an improved rector system. The present system has a potentially great advantage over secular universities. By escaping from the role of disciplinarian the rector could more fully realize his role as priest — that of guide, rather than policeman. The rector is in a unique position to recognize individual student problems and, with some training in pastoral psychology, he could be more capable of differentiating between major and minor psychological problems — would know which problems to refer to the Center and which to handle himself. This would be a cooperative venture. Such a Center alone would not be enough to handle the problems.

The idea is not to change the system, but to improve it.

ASSAULT ON THE SOUTH SIDE

The cab driver wheeled his hack around the corner of Lafayette and South Street. He turned toward the customer, smiled wisely and said, “You know somebody would have to be crazy to walk in this neighborhood by himself. These people down here are rough and they play for keeps.”

A week ago freshman Marty McNamara ventured into South Bend’s infamous south side, and verified the prophetic words of the cab driver.

McNamara received a phone call last Friday from a friend in his home town of Buffalo, New York. His friend informed him that a mutual friend, a fellow named Draper, was to be wed the following day. Even though it was late, the 18-year-old freshman made plans to return home for the nuptials. He called the airport, but the last plane had left. He called the bus and train stations, but got no answer. So evidently he headed for the train station at the corner of South and Lafayette.

Bill Dell, who rooms with McNamara in Breen-Phillips, was close by when he got the call. Dell wasn’t surprised at his roommate’s quick decision to leave. “I wasn’t around when Marty left,” said Dell. “I think he left around midnight. It didn’t really surprise me. . . . He does different things like this . . . . If you knew him, you wouldn’t be surprised.”

What did shock Dell and others in the Hall was the brief and brutal termination of McNamara’s escapade.

Approximately one hour after the freshman left the hall, he was attacked and beaten by two men (believed to be in their early 20’s) about 100 yards from the New York Central Station at the corner of Lafayette and South. South Bend Tribune Police Reporter Larry Morrison was on the scene. “The boy was lying in the grass near the sidewalk,” said Morrison. “He made no sounds. The fire department ambulance arrived and the men lifted him onto a stretcher. There was a puddle of blood. However, the only cut that I saw was near his nose. . . .” Morrison also noted that McNamara was not wearing anything that would link him with Notre Dame.

McNamara was taken to Memorial Hospital where he was admitted and sent to the "Intensified Care" ward. He was reported in satisfactory condition Saturday. Then it was confirmed that he had incurred a fractured skull. Saturday he was described as critical and then Monday the report changed to serious.

Police are questioning two suspects in the case. Both men apparently fit the description of witnesses and both were involved in another fight the same night. The motive was described as an attempted robbery. One of the many attempted robberies the South Bend Police must cope with each week. It was a routine night for policemen, newsmen, and medics. Routine for everyone but Marty McNamara, the boy who wanted to go to a wedding in New York.

FOR ADULTS ONLY

Skin literature has long been a controversial issue in the United States. South Bend is no exception. Last fall, the owners of the newsstands in the South Bend area received a letter from the county prosecutor’s office asking them to clean their shelves of the pornographic material. However, the prosecutor and the police have no jurisdiction in matters concerning the sale of this type of literature over the counters of such stands. Thus this matter has changed from a legal one to one of conscience. Some owners have done nothing at all, but others have at least attempted to improve the existing situation.

One store owner in particular has made a stab at the latter. The store — The Community Newsstand. The owner, Ralph Johnson, 34, was not the “dirty ol’ man” type one sometimes associates with newsstands, although he did need a shave. He has gathered all of the “art” material into a small corner of his store, separated from other paperbacks, magazines, games, and the usual merchandise found in a newsstand. This closed-off section is protected by the vigilant owner and a small sign which says you “must be 21 to enter.” When a student walked...
into the restricted area, Johnson was quick to go after him. "Can't you read that sign?" he said, "you're under age. ... You gotta get out of here, bud. ... I don't like to play games." The boy responded — quickly. Johnson, who has owned the store for the past two and a half years, caters to the adults of the neighborhood. These adults represent at least 85 per cent of his clientele. Asked why he sells this type of literature, he answered that he had "... no reason to discriminate against them [adults] or what they read."

Quite a few Notre Dame students visit this stand to purchase Playboy, which Johnson feels is artistic and "... an excellent magazine." He could not say whether or not any of the other books, magazines, and "noisy" newspapers he sells are as artistic as Playboy because he confessed that he had never read any of them.

All of the restricted books and magazines are arranged on racks facing each other, so that the four racks form an enclosed rectangle with only a small entry.

The sign in the corner of the forbidden section will probably go on being unnoticed by those who wander into the area, but the owner's wishes will necessarily be heeded as long as the customer desires to remain on the premises.

LIGHTENING

THE EXAM LOAD

The computer is willing, but the exam schedule is weak. Such is the sentiment of William Burke, Dean of Freshman Year of Studies, who is heading a University committee studying the inadequacies of the Notre Dame exam schedule that seems to have been organized on a wheel-of-fortune basis. It is now hoped that the almighty 1107 and common sense can succeed where prayer, fasting, and meditation have failed.

Burke cites several gross injustices inherent in the present system: 1) exams the day after classes end, 2) back-to-back finals, and 3) three final examinations on the same day. Too much hinges on the grade, he feels, to ruin it through the quirk of an ungodly exam schedule. "It doesn't make sense to go to class forty-four times during a semester and then jeopardize your performance because of a lop-sided exam schedule."

Another aspect of the final examination schedule under study is the length of individual examinations. Says Burke, "Individual departments and professors can best judge this, and we must consult them to find an equitable solution." Furthermore, such innovations as a half-hour leeway and a fifteen minute pre-exam perusal period are not beyond imagination.

PASTORAL

HOUSE CLEANING

In the near future, a unique advertisement will reportedly appear in the commercial section of the South Bend Tribune. "Wanted: Personnel trained in the mechanics of the Hoover cleaner and the subtleties of 'one-hour' Martinizing. Job: to clear away unsightly pastoral vacuums. Apply: University of Notre Dame Chaplain's Office Monday through Saturday." Unfortunately, the situation that has prompted this short parody will not be so easily solved.

In the April 16 issue of Ave Maria appeared an open letter to Rev. The-
Already the refrains are being heard and the postscripts inked to the initial viewpoints. Addressing the Notre Dame Club of the St. Joseph Valley on Thursday, April 21, Fr. Hesburgh emphasized the Catholic university student’s obligation to relate reform to the old tradition in social and religious fields. He pointed to the Catholic university as the solitary and logical meeting ground for staging of any dialogue involving social and philosophical reform and a man’s God. Fr. Hesburgh said Ralph Martin’s letter is an indication that Notre Dame is fulfilling its commitment by imbuing the Ralph Martins with a sense of inquiry, the one personal touch rendering a student capable of filling the pastoral vacuum in a mature way.

CHRISTIAN STUDENTS WITHOUT A CAUSE

Co-Ex lectures in the St. Mary’s clubhouse, coffee hours after the Cinema ’66 presentations, and the Prayer for Peace Day were three of the achievements of Y.C.S. this past year.

But it’s hard to evaluate the Y.C.S. because it is the one organization on campus that has no stated goals or objectives. “Students don’t join the organization to do outstanding work for the community,” explained Bill Reishman, the new head of Y.C.S. “They join the organization,” he says, for “group and personal development.”

The members are divided into “groups” and each group decides on a problem on which to work throughout the scholastic year. There is no demand placed on the members of each group to accomplish anything. Y.C.S. first came to the University in the mid-forties. The first organization of its kind in this country, it was founded at Notre Dame by Rev. Louis Putz, C.S.C., who brought the idea from Europe. From the first group at Notre Dame, the organization has expanded to its present national stature. Y.C.S. attempts to get whatever project it starts on its feet in order to turn it over as soon as possible to some other campus club or organization for administration. “This is the whole idea of Y.C.S.,” explained Reishman.

Several years ago, Fr. Putz began a book-exchange. It was supposed to provide the income for the Y.C.S., but recently it has been placed in the charge of a different person each year. Y.C.S. has had to scrounge for money this past year. Reishman explained the problem as being the result of the Y.C.S.’s being “undirected.”

Reishman said that future plans of Y.C.S. include the problem of beginning a Y.C.S. organization at the South Bend campus of Indiana University. It would provide an outlet for those who need to “do something for society,” says Reishman.

Reishman says that the club has not helped him grow. “It’s not the club, it’s the individuals you come in contact with.”

SPLITTING THE SKIRT

Shrapnel-like bombs for use over Viet Nam and soft-glide landings on Mars are two possible applications of basic research in flight dynamics now taking place at Notre Dame’s Aerospace Department.

In the inconspicuous shack north-
office window with rocks from Bertrand Russell’s garden.

A DUSTY PROBLEM  
“‘A message for every Notre Dame student,’” read the headline on the flyer, but whether or not anyone will take heed is another question. Notre Dame students will again have the chance to leave their accumulated junk stored in South Bend this summer, with hopes that it will all be there — intact — in the fall.

Spurred by the rash of complaints and near-court suits over last fall’s fiasco Vice-President for Student Affairs Rev. Charles I. McCarragher, C.S.C., and the Hall Presidents’ Council have engaged a new firm for this summer. Tri-City Moving and Storage of South Bend, a subsidiary of nationally known North American Van Lines, has taken over with prospects for greater success. Negotiations, in progress since October, have resulted in a new approach to the problem.

No longer will there be the long lines at the Student Center, waiting to purchase the boxes needed. Gone will be the filling out of contracts and insurance forms far in advance of knowing exactly what one wants stored. But perhaps the biggest step is the elimination of the middle man, for this summer the University will have no connection with the project. All negotiations will be made directly between student and storage firm.

Starting around May 27, storage boxes will go on sale in the bookstore and at two as yet undetermined student concessions on campus. No contracts will be signed then. This comes at pickup time, which will run from noon May 30 through June 1. Now come the improvements.

When the wary student brings his boxes to either the WNDU or bookstore parking lots, Tri-City Moving will bring along their contracts, all ready to go. After paying the twenty-four cents per cubic foot, which includes pickup, delivery, and four months storage, and the amount of insurance he deems necessary, our trusting student sees his load placed (gently, we presume) into a van.

Too many students are sceptical after playing hide and seek with their packages last year. Fr. McCarragher estimates that only 1600–1700 students take advantage of such a plan anyway, but feels that a bit of student cooperation can make this year a success. Said Jay Schwartz, newly appointed committee head, “This year neither rain, nor sleet, nor snow, nor dark of night” will keep the vans from their appointed rounds.” We shall see.

THE ROCK ISLAND LINE

Once upon a time — three weeks ago, to be exact — junior Jim Thornton of Dillon Hall announced his candidacy for President of the Hall Presidents’ Council. So did sophomore Jay Schwartz, of Howard Hall. The election was to be held on Monday, April 25. Then Schwartz withdrew, only to re-enter the race April 24, 24 hours before the polls were to open. The election was then postponed another day. Schwartz tallied twelve, Thornton six, despite an abbreviated spring training. Favoritism?

Although the situation has been somewhat muddled by vague undertones of “Student Government getting out of perspective,” this year’s Council President, Barry McNamara, pointed out this week that some students are fabricating a false image of the elections. “It was announced two weeks in advance on the bulletin board that the election would be held on April 26. This could hardly have been influenced by anyone announcing a late candidacy. I informed Secretary Chuck Ryan one week in advance that the meeting would be held Tuesday night so he could send out postcards.” Chuck Ryan, Farley Hall sophomore, had said earlier that no one could have known officially of the election since McNamara had said nothing of the change in the meeting date to him.

Some have suggested that this is one more instance of the confusion that has characterized the work of this year’s council. Said McNamara, “This could be more ‘sour grapes.’ I’ve been satisfied with the Council’s work. Many people forget that our main function is administrative, not legislative. You can’t judge our success by the activities of the Council. We are only here to coordinate activities. The true test of success lies in the activities of the halls, which have generally been very good.”

It was disgust with student government politics which kept Schwartz from entering the race earlier. His feeling was rather ironically echoed by Ryan and Thornton. Of the twenty-four Council members, seven were absent at the opening of the voting; six failed to vote. Schwartz said the attendance percentage was as good as any of the previous meetings.

Looking forward to next year, Schwartz includes a new organizational plan in which the usual hall reports will be given in private to the President to avoid exaggeration of the facts.

May 6, 1966
on other campuses

- A FULL-PAGE Ad in the University of Michigan Daily points out a problem prevalent in co-ed institutions — the effect of females on the male draft. The first line of the ad says "GIRLS!" in three-inch block letters. Below it is the following ad in headline-size type:

"We need your help! Recognition of intellectual development should not be dependent upon grade-point (average). Carried further, military deferment should not be determined by class standing. Despite the unquestionable validity of these assertions male students in the lower half of their college class stand to be inducted.

"To overcome this unfortunate situation, we need your assistance. By sacrificing your academic averages, you will allow a greater proportion of males to enter the upper half of their classes. This is not an attack on intellectualism. Study, grow, learn. We merely ask that you withhold your knowledge in exam situations. Don't fail us."

- THE BOWLING GREEN State News writes: "Pin-mates beware! You may be violating section 2911:27 of the Ohio Revised Code. This warning is to overcome this unfortunate situation, we need your assistance. By sacrificing your academic averages, you will allow a greater proportion of males to enter the upper half of their classes. This is not an attack on intellectualism. Study, grow, learn. We merely ask that you withhold your knowledge in exam situations. Don't fail us."

- OFFICIALS at the University of Oregon have banned Playboy magazine from the university magazine stands. They said it was being removed not because of its literary content, but "because of the pictures." The store directors said the fact that the magazine is probably the best seller is no justification for its sale. Playboy, the only "entertainment for men" magazine sold in the store, has been available there for several years. More than 200 copies a month are sold at Oregon.

- THE GENTLEMEN and coeds of Northwestern have welcomed spring in the traditional way — staging two panty raids on two consecutive nights. Braving water balloons and swerving cars, the men made their way south to the women's quad after one of their north campus raids was broken up by James C. McLeod, Dean of Students. The young men first focused their attention on the Delta Gamma House but were rewarded with only a few unmentionables for their efforts. Later at Allison Hall, the freshman women compensated generously for the rudeness of the older members of their sex. During the fun, Dean of Students McLeod was demanding draft numbers and names from some of the attacking students. Some of the men from one of the dorms have questioned the legality of this and have been consulting an attorney. The dorm councillors are behind the students all the way. Though the campus police took the raids in stride, one was a bit upset, but only because he lost his hat. The officer said that he could have staged a better panty raid himself. McLeod has refused to comment on his taking of draft cards. He has even refused to comment on his unsuccessful attempt to take the camera away from one Daily Northwestern photographer.

- CARLETON COLLEGE in Northfield, Minnesota, has given its students the opportunity to declare one course per term on a pass-fail basis, after they accumulate 15 regular credit hours. Completion of a pass-fail course gives credit but doesn't affect the grade-point average, and instructors may request that certain courses be taught on this basis. Students can thus enjoy courses without worrying about grades. However, some are foregoing the privilege to improve their averages to enter graduate school.

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feiffer

YOU REMEMBER, JEAN, THAT WHEN I RAISED YOUR FEE FROM $25 TO $55 A SESSION -

YOU DEFENSIVELY CLAIMED YOU COULDN'T AFFORD IT, SO WE WORKED ON YOUR MONEY PROBLEM -

DISCOVERING AFTER SIX SESSIONS THAT YOU MADE A SUBCONSCIOUS CONNECTION BETWEEN MONEY AND LOVE.

AND YET, IN SUBSEQUENT SESSIONS, WHEN I RAISED YOUR FEE FROM $35 TO $45, AND THEN, FROM $45 TO $55, AND THEN, FROM $55 TO $65 YOU REVERTED BACK TO THE VERY SAME MONEY PROBLEM.

AND HERE TODAY, IN MY NEW SUITE OF OFFICES, WHEN I RAISE YOUR FEE FROM $65 TO $75 A SESSION YOU EVEN ACCUSE ME OF MAKING A LIVING OFF YOU!

CAN'T YOU EVER UNDERSTAND JEAN, THAT MY OUTRAGEOUS FEES ARE A PART OF YOUR THERAPY?

WE LIVE IN A FREE MARKET ECONOMY -

IF I COULDN'T GET YOU TO PAY MORE HOW WOULD EITHER OF US KNOW I WAS HELPING YOU?
MUSIC: TO BE OR NOT TO BE
by John Noel

The following article grew out of a conversation with Quincy Jones and Billy Taylor concerning the directions of contemporary American music. Jazz aficionado John Noel examines the musical situation at Notre Dame in the light of the current trends.

Musically aware people like Quincy Jones and Billy Taylor argue that the various types of American music are being synthesized into one dominant and characteristic American Music. This is not a particularly new idea, for as Quincy noted, such countries as Italy and France have distinctive “national” music. At the same time, however, they felt that these might blend into one European music which would be counterbalanced by the American Music.

The process of amalgamation is already taking place in America. Organist Jimmy Smith’s latest album finds Jimmy imitating a Muddy Waters style — jazz meets Negro rock. B. B. King, usually not considered in the jazz field, is now singing very close to a jazz-blues style. With the Beatles, rock ‘n’ roll received a new emphasis on harmony. Other notables who are characteristic of the movement include Andre Previn, Charlie Mingus and Leonard Bernstein. A prime example of this synthesis, however, is Ramsey Lewis. His playing of popular hits in a jazz idiom has made all kinds of listeners bend their ears. In a recent issue of Down Beat, bassist Howard Rumsey said that the Ramsey Lewis Trio has “done more for the cause of jazz with one hit record than anything in the last five, six years. Even the preteens know them! So now, with the crack in the fence, if jazz players take advantage of it, they’ll pick up a lot of new listeners.” The “crack in the fence” could be more than a valuable outlet for jazz; it may also be a vital step in bringing two of the four basic American musics closer together and set the scene for many more “cracks” until the fence is almost totally abolished.

This borrowing across categorical lines will create the one predominant American Music. Certainly, as Billy Taylor asserted, “there will always be a need for different categories of music,” but superseding these categories (which in themselves will progress), will be one amalgamated form of music. Classical, jazz, rock ‘n’ roll, and country and western styles all have a role to play in this transformation.

This movement will be necessarily led by accomplished musicians well versed in every field. Thus, the need for comprehensive and integrated music schools becomes all the more acute. “The professional musician or musical educator, if he is to fulfill his responsibility, must accept, understand, and in some manner, participate in the development of the ‘serious,’ classical’ music of our time and our society ... American Music,” states Robert Share, administrator for the Berklee School of Music, one of the foremost music schools in the nation. However, music music schools have not realized that traditional classical, semiclassical, and related modern counterparts are not the only valuable forms of music. Such an attitude, says Taylor, “reflects a very shortsighted view of music in general.” At least fifty music school graduates having only a narrow classical background approach Taylor every year asking his help in finding a job. But there are only so many philharmonics and orchestras, and they are interested only in proficient musicians with a broad musical background. In New York alone there are approximately 9000 musicians. Some obviously are without talent, but music schools could discover this fact and weed them out. Yet, more than a few of these musicians are probably products of overspecialized music schools and do not find steady work.

The Notre Dame Music Department appears to be one of those that has failed to broaden its musical spectrum. The department’s curriculum is conspicuously devoid of courses outside classical forms. (The one exception is a conceptual course, “Modern Trends.”) Each of the pianos of the music department fronts a carefully worded warning that “the playing of jazz and popular music is prohibited.” Notre Dame’s one attempt at an updated musical group, The Lettermen, finds itself without the sponsorship of the department. Likewise, the CJF, recognized as the best collegiate jazz festival in the country, is run totally by students. The music school has turned down an offer by Bud Doty, the ex-Stan Kenton man directing the Lettermen, to teach a course in jazz.

All this seems to be rather condemning evidence against the department. However, the foregoing facts become meaningless in the light of circumstances. Indeed, Rev. Carl Hager, C.S.C., Head of the Music Department, is an ardent Count Basie fan and has nearly as many jazz records as classical. He too recognizes the trend toward an American Music. At the same time, he laments that his eight music majors and their eight teachers (“The best student-teacher ratio in the nation”) constitute a music school in name only. With poor facilities and interest, the department is little more than a concept. Hager feels that there is a place for courses in jazz and popular music, but only in large-enough schools. With most of the department’s courses serving merely as electives for the general student body, there is enough work to be done in the traditional elements without presuming the fundamentals and teaching modern music. Thus, the refusal of Mr. Doty’s offer was based more on practicality than prejudice.

Also, the department’s pianos carry their warning to those who might be “banging” in the name of pop or jazz and distracting others who are genuinely working. Furthermore, neither the Lettermen nor the CJF has enlisted the department’s help, and there is actually little it could contribute. In short, Fr. Hager thinks that “there may be a dozen students here, who

(Continued on page 31)

May 6, 1966
Student elections, at every level, are finished. There was a cotton-candy atmosphere that pervaded the entire process, an atmosphere that rarely supported important issues. After interviewing Rick Dunn and drawing on his own remembrances, Associate Editor Jamie McKenna attempts to re-create the determining pressures with the idea that recognition, hopefully, will bring change.

On the night of March 23, a Wednesday and seven days before the students would vote for Student Body President, Rick Dunn made his way up to station WSND, whose studios are in the tower of O'Shaughnessy Hall. He was to be interviewed by Denny O'Dea, a sophomore, who ran the Night Beat Show, forty-five minutes of talk and music. Dunn was early. Requestfully Yours ended at 9:00 and he waited for 15 minutes of news to finish and his interview to begin. The last three days had seen his campaign, which had started well, detoured into a materialistic mire of suggestions that jingled like promises. Thirty-one of them in total. The night before, Tuesday, O'Dea had interviewed Jim Fish and his showing had been considered favorable. Perhaps tonight, through WSND, Dunn could shift debate back to the area of student-Administration responsibilities.

O'Dea, whose custom it is to arrive just before air-time, came in while his theme music was playing. He hurried into the studio, shook hands with the waiting Dunn, and slipped behind his microphone. In his hand he had Dunn's thirty-one "suggestions." And like everybody else in the last three days, he began to ask about them.

O'Dea talked in raspy, incessant phrases, that spat out forth and were coupled by long or short aahhs. In this manner one can talk continuously, perhaps forever. The interrogating beauty of it that night was that each splurt seemed a questioning, skeptical, and amazingly informed thrust at Dunn's ideas. While the only time given to Dunn to reply was during one of the O'Dea aahhs. Into these Dunn leaped, like a soldier for a hollow. The show shot on for forty-five minutes and WSND's phones kept ringing, demanding, simply, that Dunn be allowed to speak. Dunn said later, "I got the hell kicked out of me at WSND." This was the kind of pressure that distorted the entire campaign and turned it into what Sam Green called "a pile of sidelight issues." When it all started five weeks before, said Dunn, "I had no intention of cutting anybody."

"We thought that one of the things we had to overcome was identity . . . so we came up with, "Who is R.D.?" We tried to create awareness. We had a long way to go, but at the beginning reaction was good . . . RICK DUNN CAUGHT CHEATING was received very well."

This pamphlet was distributed Sunday, the 24th; and on the same day, Jim Fish came out with . . . WE NEED QUALITY, which suggested, among other things, clearing off an island in St. Joseph's Lake for picnics. And this proddd Dunn into a mistake that affected the whole campaign.

A candidate is allowed $150.00 worth of materials for campaign purposes. For $150.00 worth of ink and paper, Dunn says, you can purchase $1,000 worth of printing. After the election he said, "When you've got 500 bucks tied up in it, you just can't make rational decisions." The RICK DUNN CAUGHT CHEATING pamphlet also offered a $600,000 Half-Way House. Dunn's social center would cost only $200,000.

The pressure, spawned by the Stones, the Half-Way House, and the 500 bucks on the line, began to mount.

"Now," said Dunn, "we're not talking about planned policy but moves on the spot . . . Jim Fish had his boys out asking me questions and that was a good move." Dunn felt students saying, "I don't want a $200,000 Half-Way House if Fish can give me a $600,000 Half-Way House." In a way it became ludicrous. Dunn stopped giving a five minute presentation at the start of a room meeting and just answered questions along a social line. It began to look like the Rolling Stones and the Presidency were a packaged deal. Dunn said later, almost forlornly, of those days, "They didn't care about the Course Evaluation Booklet." He knew, from a phone call to New York, that the singing things, Dunn was asked the same five or six questions. His 31 suggestions were meant as possibilities "... and not as concrete things. And they would ask how much money the basketball lights in back of the bookstore would cost. Where would I get them. I wouldn't admit that I had created the monster. The first move was Jim's . . . they wanted ideas that would materially affect them, we both had a hand in it and I just didn't want anybody beating me to the punch." All this happened before, Would You Believe . . . NEW IDEAS . . . from Jim Fish. Part I. And a "suggestion" contained in this pamphlet caused a strange effect.

THE ROLLING STONES ARE COMING! Mick Jagger! Soul-Blues! eeeEEEE YOW! It was, as they say, a score. And to boot, this pamphlet also offered a $600,000 Half-Way House. Dunn's social center would cost only $200,000.

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group was not coming. Yet he said nothing. “We did know for three days, that's the truth.” He took polls to see how important their reported appearance had become. And found he had lost considerable ground. There had been no retraction from the Fish organization so the decision was made to issue THE BULLETIN FROM NEW YORK. “If anything hurt me it was, 'Hey you get off your cloud. What next ... the Beatles?' People started saying things like 'Rick Dunn is such a coward that he didn't even sign it.' I didn't think there would be any question where it had come from.”

Then followed Dave Walsh’s letter and Dunn’s reply. “But this is politics,” said Dunn about the Rolling Stones’ appearance, “playing with semantics.” After that was settled, both Fish and Dunn agreed, the campaign got down to more important issues. His room meetings, as always, provided Dunn with an indication of student concern. “The discussions and questions I got changed. There were four or five questions about the old problems but everything else was along the lines of academics, South Bend relations, Student Government and does it have any real power.” But then, as Dunn says, “Enter stage left, Lenny Joyce.” “I got constant calls from Howard Dooley and how I had promised to debate Lenny Joyce and how, if I refused, he would have to make it known to the Student Body.” Dunn kept campaigning. He felt he had two good chances. The loyalty of the Freshman quad, and the possibility that his Time magazine “cover” would sway undecided voters. But the printer delivered only 1700 instead of the ordered 3,000; and then on the night before the voting was to take place, Tuesday the 29th, he decided to concentrate on the Main quad and hope that the Freshman quad would remain firm. He shouldn’t have. Because that night Lenny Joyce came to the Stanford-Keenan lounge. Two hundred freshman saw and heard him. He told them they could have women in their rooms and no rectors and still the cuts they could want and it must have sounded good because the freshman were cheering and clapping and Dunn lost the Freshman quad and, of course, the election. It was, just as the Voice said, a landslide.

This election was a month ago. Last week Rick Dunn sat down and told about it. He talked straight for an hour, hardly pausing for breath. When he was through he read from a piece of paper he had torn from a notebook. They were election reforms that he had written up because he did not want to see his race run again. One of those revisions was that the budget for materials should be limited to $50.00. Another was that the time allowed for campaigning should be extended, so that a candidate could reach a maximum number of people and not resort to extravagant attention-getters.

It was the pressure that had pushed and punched the election into a grotesque kind of cartoon. The negative pressure from the students who “sit back in their rooms and do nothing,” who do not respond unless a Rolling Stones or no-curfew needle is jabbed into them. That night at WSND, when O’Dea was not so much interviewing as accusing, after the forty-five minutes were up and Dunn’s tragic and yet funny “suggestions” littered the air, O’Dea said, “Well Rick, we sort of ran you through the mill tonight. We have one minute left. Would you tell us why you think you should be Student Body President.” One minute! So Dunn talked furiously, in short, sheared sentences. And they rushed out like Demosthenes’ pebbles and lay there, among the litter of the 31 suggestions turned against him, and did nothing. It wouldn’t have mattered if it had been an hour. For the words he was saying, the serious responsible words, there weren’t any listeners. Because that was the kind of campaign it was.

May 6, 1966
IN SEARCH OF A SHEPHERD

by Jim Cavanaugh and Gerry Rauch

Two weeks ago, Ave Maria published a letter by ND Grad Ralph Martin who believed a pastoral vacuum to exist at Notre Dame. The magazine also printed replies of Fathers Theodore Hesburgh, Joseph Hoffman, and John Dunne, together with comments of other Catholic university presidents. Juniors Jim Cavanaugh and Gerry Rauch responded to the Notre Dame priests' remarks, taking issue with their treatment of this University's pastoral problems. The original Ave Maria issue is available from the hall chaplains, and next week the Canticle will publish interviews with several students concerning the issue.

Cavanaugh is a theology major from Dallas, Texas, residing in Farley Hall; Rauch, a philosophy major from Columbus, Ohio. Rauch is editor of the Canticle and a Lyons resident.

JUST WHAT is meant by the pastoral vacuum at Notre Dame? It appears that neither Fr. Hesburgh, nor Fr. Hoffman, nor Fr. Dunne really grasped the significance of what Ralph Martin had to say. The pastoral vacuum refers specifically to the lack of priests taking an active and conscious role in introducing students to Jesus Christ, and to a life given to His work. It means that there are few priests who transmit the Gospel message, confronting students with Jesus Christ in the way that they must if students are to accept or reject Him. It means there are few priests introducing students to a regular prayer life, to reading Scripture, to meaningful participation in the liturgy, and to the work of building the Christian community among the students and introducing others to Christ. It means that there is no real movement of priests working together and formulating and implementing a pastoral plan for the campus. The need for this pastoral work is apparent if one considers the situation of the students.

Despite the fact that Fr. Hoffman tells us that only 5 percent of the students come to Notre Dame because it is Catholic, our experience with students convinces us that the majority of students who come here do so because they want to go to a Catholic university. They feel that Notre Dame is academically the best Catholic university. Perhaps they don't arrive eagerly looking for Christianity but they expect to find something of Christianity. (Even if students did not come looking for Christianity that would hardly be reason to abandon a pastoral concern for them.) The student soon finds that apart from the chapels in the halls and priests living on some of the floors there is no real difference between Notre Dame and any secular university. It's not that God is dead here or at any other university, it's just that He is not relevant. The quest for academic excellence at Notre Dame now has little connection to Christianity and, if we are to believe the Bulletin of the Arts and Letters College, the quest for academic excellence is to be pursued "for its own sake." There is almost no difference between a course taught at Notre Dame and one taught at any good university. What we realize is that pastoral work is not and cannot be done in the classroom. Perhaps at one time it was but today it is not. Consequently, it is crucial that this pastoral work be done in some other way.

But much the same discoveries await the student in campus life. For the most part the priests are graduate students or professors who, on the side, take room check and handle the administrative details of the University. He finds that the priests do not lead students away from Christianity so much as they (with a few outstanding exceptions) don't lead anyone to Christianity. For the most part they are neutral. Because of the authoritarian jobs that they handle (curfew-enforcement, discipline, administration, etc.), they often alienate students in rebellion against this kind of authority. In many cases this alienation will mean that a student will go through the University without once talking with a priest about his faith. The student discovers that there are some groups on the campus that are trying to be actively apostolic but this kind of activity is generally regarded as superfluous, unnecessary, useless. Some would call them "super-apostles."

This is the situation in which the students find themselves. And they find this situation at a time when they are seeking the meaning of their lives. As they grow intellectually the faith of childhood is rejected because they are no longer children but men. This is a crucial time. It is a time when the student is open to Christ in a way that he may never be again. It is a time when he is making decisions that will substantially affect the direction of his whole life. It is important that at this crucial time a student be confronted with Christ, that he be presented with the Christian message and shown how to live the Christian life. It does not mean that he is forced to lead the Christian life but it does mean that the truth of the Gospel message must be faithfully presented. How can a person accept or reject Christ if the opportunity is never presented? But it is in precisely this crucial situation that we see that the values transmitted by Notre Dame are secular: "to get ahead," "to earn prestige," "to be a success," "academic excellence."

This pastoral vacuum is not filled by either a theology department or by turning priests into psychologists. It is not filled by a theology department because a theology department cannot be pastorally concerned for all the students, cannot bring them to Christ, and into a vital Christian community. The best theology schools in the country are on secular campuses and few would suppose that the existence of a good theology department is going to lead any person to God. The evidence seems to indicate that high level thinking about Christianity can coexist quite easily with not living Christianity.

Turning the priests into psychologists is another way of failing to shoulder the actual burden. After all, Christianity is not psychological health, it is a person—Jesus Christ. What most students need is not to be shown the path to psychic maturity but the path to holiness. And that is the path to Christ. Holiness means coming closer to God, praying to Him, listening to His word, being dedicated to His work which is the work of the Church. This is not the role of psychologists.

This leads to the consideration of a view of Christianity evident in a number of the replies to Ralph's article. It is important to consider this view since it relates directly to the approach of the priests to pastoral activity. The view is at the basis of

The Scholastic
statements like this one from Fr. Hoffman: "Now the priests living in the halls, if they approach students from this point of view (that is, the point of view of seeing students as desiring 'some insight into themselves'), see them as persons who are trying to find themselves. Whatever help they can give them in any way — just being understanding and accepting them in a situation of quest — this is really what the students want." Another example from Fr. Dunne: A person should be given "as much Christianity as he needs and can use at a given time," Christianity should be used "to help a person with the problems that he actually experiences." This can be a very subtly misleading view and is therefore perhaps the most dangerous because it can effectively destroy the possibility of pastoral work that must be done is to help students to living Christianity. Students have a great capacity for detached academic consideration. Part of the pastoral work that must be done is to lead students to a life concretely dedicated to Christ. This is not something that can be done in the classrooms at Notre Dame. One of the indications of this confusion between thinking about Christianity and living it is the attitude evidenced by Fr. Dunne that what's important is that the students be religiously concerned. We are reminded that the ultimate concern of the student is manifested in their intellectual interests and we are told by Fr. Hoffman that the purpose of the new forms of the apostolate is "to communicate religious concern." Religious concern is certainly very important but the problem is that religious concern has become our religion. But it is Christ who must be our religion and following Him must be our way of living it. This is very different from mere concern.

Perhaps one of the most disturbing comments is the one by Fr. Hesburgh that the depth of faith on campus is indicated by the fact that the churches fill up in time of national crisis, or that students gather when Fr. Hesburgh says Mass in a hall chapel. If this comment is taken to mean that these signs are indications of deep faith, then the comment is out of touch with the situation among the students. If the comment is taken to mean that deep down Notre Dame students do have faith, then the comment is, at best, unfortunate because it implies that Christianity is something to be sought only in times of great crisis or only when a well-known figure is associated with it. Yet the Church makes clear in the Council document De Ecclesia that the laity "whoever they are, are called upon, as living members, to expend all their energy for the growth of the Church and its continuous sanctification. . . . ."

The first question to be answered is: "Should the Catholic university be actively engaged in pastoral work?" The answer surely is "yes." We ask then: "Is Notre Dame doing all it can?" The answer certainly seems to be "no." The proposal made by Ralph Martin for a pastoral plan and a movement of priests did not receive consideration in the replies. And as we look around we see priests so burdened with academic and administrative duties that they seldom would have time for pastoral work if they wanted to do it. There is no pastoral plan for approaching the situation, no real movement of priests surveying the problems, drawing up a plan to meet the needs of the community, engaged in the work of renewal as their main work. The Study Weekend, one of the approaches to the problem, has been severely hampered since its beginning two years ago by a lack of facilities and a lack of spiritual directors.

These are all deficiencies which can be remedied and the inspiring example of a few outstanding priests at Notre Dame encourages us in our hope that the pastoral problems of Notre Dame will be solved.
"LIGHTS, CAMERA..."

BY ELLIOT GAGE

The Experimental Film Festival opens tonight at 8 p.m., with a screening of student films and selected examples of the New American Cinema (NAC) in the Engineering Auditorium (free). On Saturday at 8 p.m. and on Sunday at 2 p.m., eleven NAC films will be shown. At 7 p.m. Sunday — the Marathon — all the student films and all the NAC films ($2.25).

Making a film is ultimately an artistic endeavor whose merit relies on the talent and effort of the creator. However, the making of a film is intrinsically involved with the technology of photography. This makes the film an art form essentially different from any other. The amateur film maker is faced with the problem of mastering the technical aspects of film and at the same time maintaining worthwhile content. The films made up to now at Notre Dame have suffered from the inability to combine the technical and artistic aspects of the film. While a film can be well written and acted, if it is underexposed because no one can read a light meter it can hardly be called a good film. Such a film, however, will sometimes indicate ability. The student films at Notre Dame have, in varying degrees, exposed glimmerings of ability. One of the Film Society's present vice-presidents, Daniel Morper, has pointed out that the more simply conceived films have been the most successful. Communication Arts Professor Edward Fischer, who teaches the Screen Arts course, says that trying to communicate an involved idea on film without extensive film experience is like asking a person to write a novel before he has learned how to write a sentence. The student films have been unsuccessful attempts at novels, which have given the makers the experience to begin to write good sentences.

The first Society film, Something, is a semidocumentary critical statement about the modern city. It was directed by Geof Bartz and photographed by Dan Morper. The film, possibly the best produced by the Society, is an ironic juxtaposition of shots of the city with the popular song "Down-town." The photography in the film is normally good, the editing is imaginative, and the film is occasionally humorous and, as a whole, entertaining. It leaves the viewer with the intended idea.

A film that does not accomplish this is the Society's second film Yes I Know by Elliot Gage. The film is supposedly a man's allegorical search for a meaning in life. Aside from the trite theme, the film suffers from obscure symbolism, poor photography, and a lack of knowledge about certain film techniques, e.g., the flashback. Good acting by Richard Campolucci '65, redeems what otherwise would be a meaningless film.

The third film of the Society, The Pianist, was made in the summer of 1965 in the attic of O'Shaughnessy Hall. The film was directed by Kelly Morris and photographed by Geof Bartz; the single actor is David Clennon. Morris wrote a script in the style of the Absurdist plays of Samuel Beckett. Clennon does a good job of acting; the photography (except the lighting, which is often harsh and careless) and the editing are cogent and sometimes inventive. Yet, the film's style and timing do not complement the content of the film. J. Dudley Andrew's The Scream is the next film. A good script and uniformly good acting by David Sauer deliver a film significant for its approach to local problems. It concerns a student's personal rebellion against the stifling (ad nauseam) atmosphere of Notre Dame. However, the visual imagery, which helps make the film meaningful to Notre Dame students, limits the universal relevance of the film. The sound track is sufficiently up tempo to overcome a dragging visual rhythm.

The Typewriter by Elliot Gage was the fifth film made with the Society and the first comedy. It follows a simple idea and serves as a perfect vehicle for Donald Connors' humorous improvisations. Connors is probably the best actor in student films. The film is successful simply because it is funny.

The last film completed was Snow Dream, Elliot Gage's poetic rendering of a child's nightmare. The imagery is not completely successful and the film tends to wander in its design. Its saving characteristic is its unpretentious approach to the material.

Another film, still in shooting (see cut), promises to approach the combination of technical skill and artistic integrity needed for a good film. The film, directed by Gerry Murphy, is an analysis of friendship in a story of a bum whose life centers around a pool game. The actors are George Gounares and Harry McPeak.

The making of films is still in its conceptual stage (from the viewpoint of recognition, the more appropriate term would be virginal) and the Film Society is interested in helping more students make films. Those interested should contact this year's Society president, Geof Bartz in 345 Lyons, or next year's head, J. Dudley Andrew in 322 Badin.
Art Without Redemption

Andy Warhol's Velvet Underground has gone on tour. With a collection of movies such as Sleep, Empire, and Eat (all prolonged studies of crucial human experiences) the masterful re-creator of the Campbell Soup Can has fashioned a happening of such turpitude that the critical arbiters of taste, art, and culture have been left speechlessly standing on the sidewalk, obliterated by the majesty of an interminable one hundred and two stories. Although many have been infuriated by 8 hours of Building or 6½ hours of Drowning Body, the problem of acceptance is really quite simple. As Henry Geldzahler has so perceptively noted: “What appears boring in the elimination of incident, accident, story, sound and the moving camera? As in Erik Saties’ Vexations when the same 20-second piece is repeated for eighteen hours we find that the more that is eliminated the greater concentration is possible on the separate essentials.” Warhol is not asking his audience to enter upon an involved eating his mushroom. The malaise of Alfred Jarry is evident in this simple film. The significance of the pata-physician hunched over his lectern and dangling his tongue at an unresponsive audience is surprisingly similar to Warhol’s complete immersion into the technical capabilities of his medium. The boredom is real and is a part of the fascination the audience feels at the sight of a man interested in nothing but an Eat. For just as Ubu Roi expended its energy in reducing all thematic values and artistic conventions to the single word, “merdre,” which would pervade and haunt the bourgeois melodramatism of the century, the simplicity of Warhol’s cinematic masterpiece attains its impact through the existence of the complexity it has transcended. It does not seek to destroy the possibility of thinking or choosing, for these illusions are necessary in enabling the audience to respond and provide this simplicity with its validity as an artistic vision which represents the culmination of the artist’s search.

This is the basic paradox which has prejudiced most viewers of the New American Cinema, a name which has been applied to a group of film-makers engaged in exploring the cinema as an art form. Versed in the conception of the cinema as an art which utilizes complicated techniques of camera movement, sound, and acting to deliver entertainment on a mass scale to a collection of semi-drugged hedonists, the viewer is not able to realize that the content he rejects in an artistic film is actually, for the artist-director nothing more than a subject which allows him to explore the capabilities of his medium. There is no difference, for Warhol, between a man with his mushroom in Eat and the tiers of windows in Empire. Both subjects allow him to experiment and it is only due to the particular style of this one artist that the result is the ultimate rarefaction of the form.

The viewer demands his story and is outraged when he receives abstraction, although he could expect nothing less. The evolution of picture painting has been involved in the pure manipulation of forms and colors on a surface for quite some time. So when the discs of Delaunay and the amorphous squiggles of Kandinsky appear on the screen, the discovery of the cinema as pure art should not be ridiculed. Rather, the problems posed by such artists as Gregory Markopoulos, Stan Brakage, and Maya Deren should be grasped as an encounter between inquiring creator and implicated viewer.

— WILLIAM M. DONOVAN
RETURN OF THE NATIVES

Some people never learn and so despite the 72-0 drubbing they received last spring on national TV, a representative contingent of football alumni will be on hand for tomorrow's Old-Timers Game. Besides many of the "names" from this June's graduating class, the list includes many players from the not too distant past, highlighted by two 1963 All-Americans, Jim Kelly and Bob Lehmann. Also planning to participate are Ken Maglicic, Bill Pfeiffer, Tom Goberville, John Meyer, and that grand old tackle, Gus Cifelli, back for his eighteenth consecutive contest.

To avoid the possibility of another debacle, the Old-Timers will probably be bolstered by a good portion of this year's varsity. By the second half the old boys may welcome some fresh help.

SOME SHIFTY SHUTTLING

If track coach Alex Wilson departed from the Drake Relays last weekend scratching his head, it was understandable. His distance medley team, the defending champion in this event, ran a full ten seconds under last year's time but finished a startled third. In the process of losing, though, Ed Dean rubbed his head, it was under­standable. His distance medley team, the defending champion in this event, ran the fastest mile of the day, a 4:05:1, on the last leg of the medley. The real kicker occurred earlier when the Irish shuttle hurdle relay team, comparatively slow afoot, qualified for the finals. Paired off against highly touted Michigan State and Nebraska were tied for the lead. Western Michigan was third, and the Irish were a woeful last. Suddenly and unaccountably the Nebraska runner tripped over the last hurdle and the Irish anchor man seized the opportunity to streak past the stricken runner to capture third-place medals, somewhat tarnished.

ALL HIS FRIENDS

Besides being a part-time car salesman, clothes mannequin and travel tour organizer, Ed "Moose" Krause is the athletic director of the University of Notre Dame. And it must be added that in the latter capacity he is one of the most respected in the nation. Krause, a football All-American and an all-around athlete during his undergraduate days, was later the varsity basketball coach for a time and it is from this experience that he was recently relating one of his fondest memories. He had taken his heavily favored basketball squad up to Chicago to play rival De Paul before a house packed with Notre Dame fans and grads. A seesaw game ensued in which the Irish finally blew the contest in the last few seconds. Krause led his dejected charges to the locker room where a large crowd of ND supporters had already gathered. After he had said a few words to his players Krause stepped outside the locker room to telephone his wife back in South Bend to let her know the results, as was his usual custom. But Moose discovered his pockets were empty so he turned to one of the gathering and said, "Excuse me, I'm Moose Krause and I wonder if I could borrow a dime to call a friend?"

To which the frustrated and disappointed alumni quipped, "Sure, Moose. Here's two dimes. Call your friends."

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

Though unofficial and still subject to change, the American Broadcasting Company has outlined its scheduled broadcasts of NCAA football for the upcoming fall. The Fighting Irish are tentatively labeled to appear on the tube twice: against Purdue, September 24, in a national telecast and against Michigan State, November 19, in a Midwest-regional telecast from East Lansing. There is still some chance that the latter game will also merit national coverage. The final schedule will not be officially released until late in the summer.

It is also reported that Terry Brennan, former ND athlete and coach, will no longer continue to do the "color" work for the shows. Only Bud "Senator" Wilkinson remains from the NBC crew that handled the commentary in the past; Chris Schenkel, the voice of the N. Y. Giants, will replace Lindsay Nelson, the voice of the N. Y. Mets, in the play-by-play. Brennan, who recently was named a vice-president with a Wall Street brokerage house, often said he may have to leave his TV work to devote more time to his other interests.
MAKING THINGS FIT

by W. Hudson Giles

EVERYONE KNOWS Goeddeke’s helmet is a size too small. But nobody’s hit on a remedy yet. He’s an offensive center and one day last week, after busting open a door for fullback Conjar, he lugged his usually jovial 230 lbs. over to team trainer, Gene Paszkiet. He had this problem, he told Paszkiet, and he wanted help. So two managers started pulling on his helmet, a little like pulling a vase off a bald thumb. Anyway, after they got it off, Goeddeke looked at Paszkiet and said, “Gene, I have a concussion.” “No, you don’t, George,” replied Paszkiet, “you have a helmet that’s a size too small.” Resigned to this in-the-field diagnosis, Goeddeke allowed the managers to reverse the process and returned to practice.

This spring Ara Parseghian is searching for much more than a larger helmet. He started the session searching for 22 men to fill 22 positions. No one was reserved a position. Upperclassmen and lettermen received only the first “opportunity” to win or lose a spot. No one was labeled too valuable and for the first time in a long time the number-one offensive and defensive units were pitted against one another in the daily scrimmages.

The pace has been hectic. Veterans call these the most demanding sessions they have ever been subjected to.

The price for the rigorous demands of practice has been paid in a plague of injuries, sometimes felling as many as 25% of the team. But luckily few have been serious and the toll has paid its dividends. No group has carried more enthusiasm or dedication.

And as drills come to a conclusion tomorrow with the annual Old-Timers Game, Parseghian has been able to find a few answers but he is still looking for a quarterback, a set of defensive backs and some key offensive linemen.

Parseghian learned too well last fall what happens to a team that can’t throw the ball. And so this spring attention has been on the passing attack. Schoen, Hanratty and O’Brien have each thrown the ball well enough to merit the return of “spread” formations with split end and flanker. The ’66 team can throw the ball. Fundamental to this conclusion has been the fine development of the receivers. Freshmen Jim Seymour and Curt Heneghan both have been excellent and have once again brought the “bomb” back to Cartier. Just who that quarterback will be may be determined tomorrow.

Defensive backfield coach Paul Shoults is once again forming what could be called “The Brotherhood of Defensive Backs.” This is a small, hand-chosen coterie that the good coach will weld together into what he hopes will be an airtight defense. Right now there are lots of applications for membership. Tom O’Leary looks good at one halfback spot with Dan Harshman, a defector from the offensive unit, working well at the other. Tom Schoen, recently deported from the quarterback club, has been the most impressive at the safety position but Mike Burgener, Jim Smithberger and Bob Gladieux also want membership cards. Schoen may have an edge because of his speed and punt-returning ability. Shoults hasn’t forgotten that day in West Lafayette last September and a guy named Bob Griese. He intends to make sure “the brotherhood” keeps their standards high.

The way Nick Eddy and Larry Conjar have been running, one barely notices that at the start of each play there is a line in front of them. But needless to say, there is and it is a fairly inexperienced one. In addition to the new ends, there are several new additions in the middle. Paul Seiler and Rudy Konieczny at tackle, and Dick Swatland at guard have progressed well around center Goeddeke and guard Tom Regner. If the Irish are to successfully pass, they must again establish the fine running game they have enjoyed the last two seasons. Again, it is hard to say just how the line has progressed with the way Conjar and Eddy have been doing, but the two guys who should know, Conjar and Eddy, say things couldn’t be better.

This spring has shown a somewhat “new” Ara Parseghian. He has always been an observant and demanding coach. But this spring he has been everywhere like an omniscient, all correcting spirit. He can be heard after every play, praising, correcting, castigating, abashing. He is the personal critic of every player on every unit. His eyes are everywhere. One moment he is showing a young quarterback how deep to roll for a sweep; the next he is asking a defensive back where he learned how not to tackle.

Only perfection receives complete approval and it is an almost urgent lust for this that shades every practice. The mediocre is scorned; and Parseghian will settle for no less than the superlative. He is aiming for the top because he knows everything Notre Dame connotes deserves no less. Many challenges stand between his team and their goal. Spring football must be demanding, must be arduous.

Ara Parseghian will be looking for a lot of things in the Old-Timers Game. And a lot of decisions must be made between now and Purdue. Tomorrow, while Goeddeke is trying a helmet for a size he has not found in 3 years, Parseghian will be looking for the pieces that will make a championship team. A team that has been missing for sixteen years.

May 6, 1966

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IN PREVIOUS YEARS THE SCHOLASTIC SPORTS STAFF HAD DEVOTED THE LAST ISSUE OF THE YEAR TO NAMING THE OUTSTANDING PERFORMERS OF EACH SPORT AND TO SINGLE OUT ONE ATHLETE AS THE "PERFORMER OF THE YEAR."

LAST YEAR THE SCHOLASTIC INITIATED A NEW AWARD, THE "ATHLETE OF THE YEAR" AWARD, DECIDED UPON AND GIVEN BY THE STUDENTS FOR THE MOST OUTSTANDING NOTRE DAME ATHLETE JUDGED ON THE BASIS OF PERFORMANCE WITHIN HIS PARTICULAR SPORT AND CONTRIBUTION TO HIS OWN TEAM. DICK ARRINGTON, REPRESENTING THE WRESTLING TEAM, WON THE AWARD LAST YEAR.

VOTING WILL TAKE PLACE ON SUNDAY, MAY 8, IN THE DINING HALLS DURING THE DINNER MEAL.

NOMINEES

JOHN BISHKO—FENCING
Senior, foil; best season record on squad (35-7); won 13 of 22 bouts to place sixth in NCAA championships; earned All-American honors; third place in foil at Indiana State Championships; three-year record 53-13.

BILL BROWN—TENNIS
Junior, second year in number-one singles; number-one doubles; National Indoor Doubles Champion; 5-2 record in singles to date.

MIKE CARROLL—RUGBY
Senior, lock position; top player on lineouts; named by teammates as most valuable.

MIKE COFFEY—CROSS-COUNTRY
Senior, captain; All-American 1964, 1965; holds Notre Dame course record (18:56:0); tied for first place in Indiana State Meet and dual meet with Indiana; finished sixth in IC4A championships.

ED DEAN—TRACK
Senior, captain; middle distances; holds Central Collegiate Conference, fieldhouse, and Notre Dame outdoor records in mile (4:03:6); Notre Dame record holder in 1000-yard run (2:09:0); finished second in IC4A mile and third in NCAA championship mile 1964.

TOM BOURKE—SWIMMING
Sophomore, backstroke; highest individual point total on team; holds school record in 200-yard backstroke (2:07:4); 9 first-place finishes in 10 starts in 200-yard backstroke; involved in 8 of 10 pool and team records set this year; member of school record-holding 400-yard medley relay team (3:48:4).

PAT DANAHY—GOLF
Senior, co-captain; one of top 16 in 292-man field at 1964 NCAA championships; third in team average (75.5).

HAPPY FOX—SAILING
Junior, number-one skipper; fleet captain; regional representative to Midwest Collegiate Sailing Association; second year nominated by SCHOLASTIC for the award.

JIM HALEY—HOCKEY
Junior; 15 goals, 12 assists, 27 total points for 1965-66 season; second highest scorer on team; voted most improved player.

MARK GONRING—BASEBALL
Senior, centerfielder; captain; 1965 team leader in batting average (.299); currently second in team batting (.295), second in RBIs (8), second in hits (16), second in runs scored (11); errorless fielding.

BILL JOSEPH—LACROSSE
Senior, goalie; captain; All-Midwest Lacrosse Team selection 1964, 1965; All-ND Invitational goalie, 1965, 1966; allowed only 57 goals and recorded 187 saves in eight games.

JIM MONAHAN—BASKETBALL
Junior, most valuable player 1965-66 season; led team in every department; 140 field goals, 113 free throws, total of 393 points; highest average of 15.1 points per game; 253 rebounds; season high of 32 points; captain of the 1966-67 team.

XAVIER MONGE—SOCCER
Senior, center-fullback on defense; second year honorable mention All-Midwest Collegiate Soccer Conference.

FRED NUGENT—CREW
Junior, captain; rowed in number-4 seat; named rower of the year by the club.

NEIL PIETRANGELI—WRESTLING
Senior, heavyweight; 18-5 record this year, including seven pins and 74 team points; second place Indiana State tournament; second place Wheaton Invitational; fourth place 41 tournament.

NICK RASSAS—FOOTBALL
Senior, safety; established 9 records this year; single-game and season marks for most yards on pass interceptions, most punt returns and most yards on punt returns; all-time records for most punt returns and most yards on punt returns, and highest average per punt return; first-string UPI All-American, first-string AP All-American; American Football Coaches Association All-American, Football News, Look magazine, Pro Football Coaches, and New York Daily News All-American selection.

LARRY REYNOLDS—SKIING
Senior, captain and coach; first place in slalom at both Caberfae and Sugarloaf; first place in giant slalom at NCAA Regionals; fourth in downhill at Michigan Invitational; qualified for both events in the NCAA championships.

May 6, 1966
A few days ago Roger Valsiserri received a phone call in his Sports Information office from a Chicago reporter who wanted to write a story on the football team's progress during spring drills. Valsiserri suggested that the writer drive down and report on the Old-Timers Game. But the Chicago man checked him, “Roger, I want to see how the team really looks. When’s the next intersquad scrimmage?” Valdiserri told him. “I’ll be down for that one.”

Should tomorrow’s Old-Timers contest follow last year’s script, 72-0, or thereabouts, the reasons for continuing the series under the present conditions could be seriously questioned. If the goals of spring drills—experimentation followed by careful evaluation—are to be realized, a final exam score of 72-0 against drastically inferior opposition frustrates these aims. Last year’s game accomplished little more than exposing the inadequacy of the Old-Timers. Worse still, it presented an erroneous picture of the varsity’s relative strengths and weaknesses as the 1965 season later indicated.

A number of factors affected the Old-Timers performance last year. The all-powerful pro club owners were the greatest detractors, preventing most of the Irish “money” players in the pro ranks from participating for fear of injury. The graduating seniors, looked upon as the core of opposition for the varsity, were in many cases unable to play because their contract stipulations also forbid them. Those that did, notably Huarte and Snow, made only token appearances. Add to this the perennial problem of practice time—most of the Old-Timers arrive Thursday or Friday—and their disappointing showing was understandable, if not acceptable.

Because the coaches welcome the Old-Timers contest as the first opportunity they have to observe their sophomores-to-be under fire, they hope to avoid last year’s fiasco by creating a pressurized atmosphere for the game. The varsity will probably be limited to traveling squad size, allowing the majority of the second-stringers to aid the Old-Timers later in the game. Further bolstered by an unusually large percentage of departing seniors, the Old-Timers could very well provide enough competition to elevate the rivalry to its former status, and maybe that Chicago reporter might see how this team really looks.

Mike Bradley
Music

(Continued from page 19)

might be ready to understand something like jazz and this does not constitute a real need in such a small school.

If the Music Department is inadequate, the campus is almost totally ignorant of the fact. Music Department-sponsored concerts and lectures are considered a "big success" if the audience approaches 150. The usual attendance is around 50. Again this year, the CJF failed to come out of the red. Band and Glee Club concerts find themselves in similar straits. Without South Bend attendance, Director of Bands Robert O'Brien believes his concerts would depend only on one-twentieth of the student body. He finds it difficult to improve the band because student musicians have so many excuses for avoiding practices. And indeed, the band as well as the Glee Club and Choir need improvement. In short, student unconcern is overwhelming.

The administration, too, seems not to understand the need for an active, complete music school. From the amount of administration involvement, it sometimes seems the department was established only because other "good universities" had them.

A case in point is Indiana University in Bloomington. In '65 their Ensemble I took "Best Big Band" award at the CJF. This year, while Ensemble I was on tour in Europe, Ensemble II won the award. The university also sponsors a third band and several small groups. The Indiana audience learns to truly appreciate the various types through exposure, and this exposure is not done in a slipshod manner. There are about 1000 music majors involved; but beyond this, the difference becomes essentially one of a musically aware campus versus our own ignorant situation.

Actually, much of the final fault seems to be inherent in a parochial education — of which both students and administration are products — which ignores such cultural pursuits as music. Little more than bands and glee clubs are fostered by Catholic high schools, if that. Because of this, the administration is unaware of what is lacking and the students are musically ignorant both in listening appreciation and individual participation.

Finally, it seems the dead end is reached — the circumstances are beyond our control. Maybe this is the case, but it seems absurd to continue in our complacent and insensitive musical bankruptcy. Fr. Hager estimates that no less than $4 million would make a complete, yet small music school possible; otherwise he sees "no future here for a music school." Perhaps the $4 million won't become a reality in the near future, but an individual reexamination on the part of the administration and student body may bring the revelation that the cultural aspect of music is as important for "the whole man" as the character-building view of athletics ... a remedy is necessary.

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CITY LIMITS

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students have expressed an outspoken desire for the convenience of a telephone and if in this past year as many as 84 per cent of students in certain halls polled desire to have telephones, why shouldn't the Council decide to install telephones? Because of several articles listing the halls which have passed the hall referendum, students are aware as they are applying for halls that telephones might be installed and few will feel compelled to change halls because of an additional $15.00 per semester on their rooms. If anything, many more people are being penalized for not being able to call rooms in even a few halls in a convenient manner.

I believe careful consideration should be given to this proposal. Students should make rectors and administrators aware of the important utility of telephones next semester as well as in the future.

Raymond Myers
Student Affairs Commissioner
The Las Vegas Sun prominently featured Notre Dame news last week when its front-page, one and one-half inch lead headline proclaimed "Notre Dame Brawl." The head was printed in red ink for good measure. The story from United Press International wire services reported that "fist swinging high school and college youths went on a rampage across a crowded dance floor at the University of Notre Dame and ended the melee only after police brought in K9 Corps dogs."

The first wire service stories had exaggerated the affair, reporting that Notre Dame students were involved, but the story was quickly retracted. The Sun, however, printed its expose in Monday's edition. The "brawl" occurred on Saturday night.

Apparently, a number of newspapers picked up the wire services' report of the riot, though as far as we know Las Vegas was the only city plagued by a "slow news day." At any rate, it shows once more that we at Notre Dame have to be on our guard; stories with a South Bend dateline seem to make good copy.

The letter printed in this column last week from the Illinois girl apparently had a devastating effect on the Notre Dame man's ego. At any rate, this week we received a letter from "Ruth," who attempts to repair the blow to our pride by writing that we're "a great bunch of fellows. I can't walk into or out of a building without one of them holding the door open for me." She fears she may be putting "the Notre Dame man on too high a pedestal." Her faith remains solid, though: "Who is going to be the responsible father of my children? I hope a Notre Dame man."

Ruth gave neither full name nor address, but she works in some capacity as an employee of the University.

Today registration ends—at least for 60 per cent of us. We have heard that the remainder will be reregistering as the 1107 pitilessly determines which classes are overbooked. Actually, this semester's system of course selection seems to be the most sensible yet devised, although being in the M's, I might have some quarrel with Academic Affairs' version of the alphabet (A to L, then Z to M). Also, I must be dense but how can classes be closed twice ("at the halfway point and when completely filled")? But at least the rat race of procuring class cards has been eliminated, and the semiannual ritual of preregistration can now proceed at a leisurely pace.

After paging through the course catalogue, we thought several courses likely to be passed over in the rush should be given publicity. Among the more obscure class offerings for next semester: Gnotobiology, Univ Iconography, Med Astronomy, Mats Sci EE, Res in Met, Air Condition, Underwater Sound, San Engr Lab, Inspection Trip, Part Diff Eq Sc Eng, Real Analysis, Svrln Vrbls Sc Eng, Pop Ecology, Christ and Soteric, Sem Perg Cog, Medieval Welsh, Per Dyn Men Hyg, Wood Carving, and finally MSCI 401—"Intelligence."

In this week's issue appears several articles on two very important problems Notre Dame is now confronting—the pastoral vacuum and psychological counseling. Both subjects are raised because we feel they are areas of which the student should have some awareness.

In what sense and to what degree a pastoral vacuum exists on this campus is uncertain. Certainly many students feel the lack of pastoral care; Gerry Rauch and Jim Cavnar present such a point of view in this issue. Because the priest is primarily a shepherd, above all else he must be concerned over whether he is performing his function as a shepherd of souls. For both priest and student the subject of the pastoral vacuum is vital. The Scholastic repeats its invitation for further discussion in its pages.

The second area to which we have devoted a cover, editorial, and feature campus story is less familiar to the student but also of vital importance—that of psychological counseling. The questions here are neither easy to formulate nor easy to answer. What is the relation between psychological counseling and pastoral care? It is difficult simply to delineate the problem. But there is a problem.

The confessional cannot completely take the place of the psychological clinic; nor vice versa. Notre Dame now does not even have the clinic. It is impossible to move in the direction of a solution to the problem if there is nothing with which to work.
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