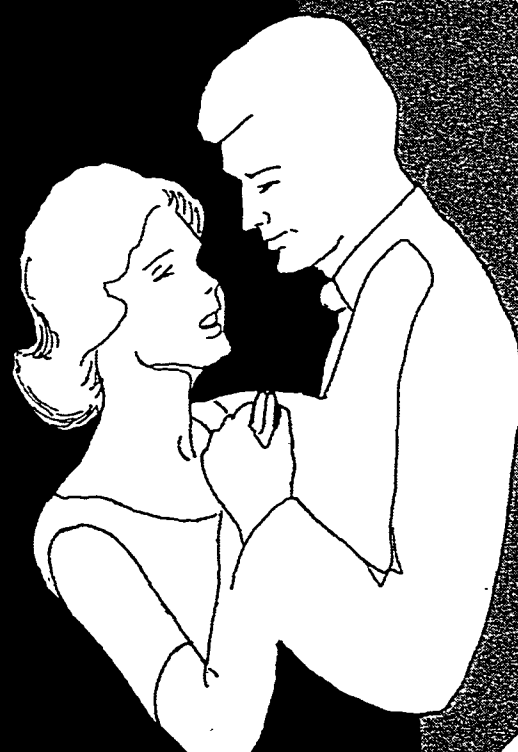


SCHOLASTIC

OCTOBER 23, 1964



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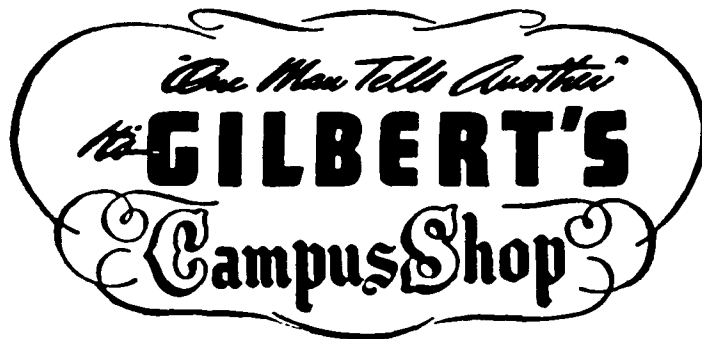
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ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME

Aim At Progress

THIS IS A YEAR OF NOSTALGIA for all old negativists. An old whipping horse has revitalized itself and has, for a while, escaped from their attacks. We are speaking of the Theology Department. The old argument went: "Notre Dame is a Catholic University. By definition it should be distinguished by the caliber of its Theology Department." Many were ready to argue that theology did distinguish us, but that we were outstanding in the *wrong* direction, that we were a bunch of stodgy orthodoxists.

This promises to be only an unpleasant memory for students. We had our first look at a new, thoughtful theology in the title variations offered in the last course selection books. Father Schlitzer, head of the Theology Department, explained that "the previous division of theology into four broad sections was done away with to help both the teacher and the student. Under the new program a student can pick a course which places its emphasis on some phase which particularly interests him." And the teacher is able to choose an area he wishes to concentrate his efforts in; his enthusiasm for the course can develop for he can choose texts, the degree of specialization, etc.

It takes a good teacher to transmit knowledge, let alone the enthusiasm for it. A lack of these good teachers has constantly plagued our disgruntled students of required theology, but even this has been remedied to an extent, and promises to be completely solved. One notices that a few old faces are gone in the classrooms; these have been replaced by

priests from several orders, and all are supposed to be from among the best. This does not mean that everyone will be compatible with the personality behind the desk, but at least now it's worthwhile to try. Nor does it mean that all the deadwood is gone from the department, but it is important that a start has been made. It is interesting to note that the CSC's have future teachers, of "above average" capabilities, studying at Cambridge, in Jerusalem, Paris, Innsbruck, and Rome.

These steps would develop the undergraduate theology of the University, but Father Schlitzer and Father Hesburgh are aiming for prominence. Plans call for the introduction of a theology major program within the year; within two years they hope to be able to offer a Ph.D. (as distinguished from an S.T.D., which has connections with the Roman Curia).

Many of the order's best theologians are located at their seminary at Holy Cross College in Washington. Several orders have seminaries there; this was originally done in hopes that such an arrangement would lead to developing discussion between the lay students and the seminarians. This arrangement has since proved unsatisfactory and Father Hesburgh has intimated his hopes that the Holy Cross seminarians and faculty will be moved to the Notre Dame campus. This would be more feasible if another plan, in which Cardinal Cushing is an interested party, proves successful. An International Seminary for Latin America is planned — the decision on its future will be made within a year — and its site will quite possibly be on our campus. Father Schlitzer emphasized the concern of the order over too much psychological inbreeding for the seminarians by having only Holy Cross faculty. This is why the International Seminary is important: its institution would encourage other orders to move seminaries here, "inbreeding" would be avoided, and the Holy Cross group could move here from Washington.

The Theology Department is on the way up at Notre Dame; a colloquialized Mass is being initiated to make the service more meaningful for Catholics; the spirit of ecumenism is being encouraged for our on- and off-campus relationships. Someone has apparently realized the logic of developing actively committed laymen for the Church's work.

—J. W.

The Best Man

WOODROW WILSON ONCE SAID that the President should be a symbol of the "principles and ideals" which the nation stands for at any given time. If this is the case, then President Eisenhower may be said to have been a symbol of dignity, sincerity, and personal courage, while President Kennedy symbolized the vitality of youth and the hopes of a new generation of Americans.

Because of the assassination of President Kennedy, the American people were given a new President, whom they didn't fully understand, but whom

they were willing to support wholeheartedly because of the circumstances of his accession to the office. He showed himself to be a shrewd manipulator, a master politician who could get things done. He was a man who understood the dynamics of presidential power, and who was ruthlessly efficient in his use of it.

The American people found him to be a pragmatist of the first order. He had been a Southern conservative when the political winds required him to be a Southern conservative; he had been a moderate liberal when the political winds suggested that this was the best course; and in 1960 he had been both as he ran for the Senate from Texas and for the Vice-Presidency. The people could accept him, however, because he was a distinguished man of the old school, and the men of the old school understood the need to win the votes to maintain their positions of power.

Later, the American people found that his "right-hand man" had made a fortune while earning \$17,000 a year as Secretary of the Democratic Party in the Senate. They found that the President's personal fortune was based on a monopoly in an industry substantially controlled by a federal agency. Finally, they discovered that a man who had been the President's personal assistant for twenty years, and who had access to classified security information, had been arrested on a morals charge in 1959 and again in 1964.

Thinking back to Woodrow Wilson's remark, the American people could only wonder if this man truly epitomized the national ideals of personal morality, honesty, and integrity. They began to wonder about the principles of a man who could change so readily with the political winds, so as to attract the greatest number of voters at any given time. They began to wonder about the personal morality of a man who would give tacit support to a subordinate who was using his governmental position to gain a personal fortune. They began to wonder about the political responsibility of a man who would retain an assistant who had access to national secrets, yet whose character made him subject to possible blackmail and bribery from unscrupulous sources. All these things they began to wonder about, and as their doubts grew they looked around for a choice. . . .

—B.McD.

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OUR COVER

Beyond a shadow of a doubt, the "Spirit of '76" — our Homecoming theme — inspired John Twohey's latest cover fantasm. He, our spiritual and artistic editor, claims Edgar Allan Poe had no influence on his rendition of the disembodied.

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The Scholastic

POINT OF ORDER . . .

by Frank Smith

*The Senate is off and running but
has apparently left common
sense at the starting gate*

THIS IS NOT a column of criticism. It is one of evaluation. It may be necessary to point this fact out since several members of our Student Government have complained both verbally and in writing that this column is merely destructive to the idea of a student government at Notre Dame, and is in no way constructive. But it is the object of this column to review the Student Government as it exists on our campus today. It is an attempt to look as objectively as possible upon the important contributions which that government makes to the welfare of the student body and also the considerable defects which hinder it from being a more beneficial campus organization. If this column speaks more of defects rather than contributions, we can only suggest that the cause perhaps lies in the fact that Student Government is not living up to its potential but it is not the result of any evil designs on the part of this columnist. Whether *our* evaluation of any situation or that presented by the staunch defenders of the Student Government is the correct one is a question that we gladly leave up to the student body.

At its most recent meeting, the Senate demonstrated clearly a serious defect which has been continually pointed out in this column and in the editorial pages, a lack of initiative and clear thinking on the part of the majority of the Senators. The issue before the Senate at the time was a "desk pad" policy. The policy was concerned with the procedure to be followed in the annual preparation and distribution of the campus blotter. According to the policy, the Social Commissioner was to appoint a "desk pad chairman" whose duties were to contact the establishments wishing to advertise on the campus blotter and to oversee the actual printing of the blotter. Consideration for this position was to be given primarily on the basis of competence and also on the financial need of the students who applied. The profits from this venture were to be split on a fifty-fifty basis between the Social Commission and the desk pad chairman. It was estimated the chairman's share of the profits would be nearly *one thousand dollars* for approximately two weeks' work.

After a small amount of discussion

on the policy, the matter came to a vote. The result was an overwhelming approval of the measure with but three or four dissenting votes. As far as the majority of the Senators were concerned, the policy was passed and finished with. At the end of the meeting Junior Class President John Phillips took the floor and asked for permission to reconsider the policy. Phillips, expressing the views of himself, Student Body Secretary Bob Guenard and perhaps one or two others, pointed out some obvious failings in the policy as it then stood. First of all, Phillips made the rather obvious observation that perhaps a thousand dollars was a little too much to pay an individual for two weeks' work. If this policy was intended to be some kind of scholarship to a student in financial need it might have some merit, but this fact should have

been explicitly made in the provisions of the policy. Secondly, Phillips explained how the selection procedure to be followed (i.e., appointment by the Social Commissioner) opened the door to various kinds of corruption or, at the least, the unfavorable charges of it. Phillips closed his remarks by requesting that the policy be tabled, its flaws worked out in committee, and reconsidered at a later meeting. Thus enlightened by one man's logical thinking, the Senate voted *unanimously* to table the policy.

The point to be made here is not the obvious defects of the policy itself. Mr. Phillips' arguments admirably made these clear. What one is forced to lament is the way the Senate handled the whole matter. When the policy was first proposed only
(Continued on page 41)

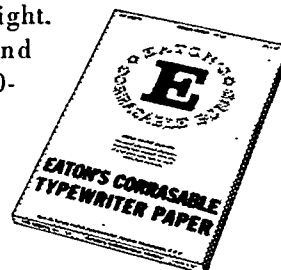
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make
mistakes...**



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Letters . . .

GRACIOUS ADDITIONS

EDITOR:

For all his contention that the Shapiro Collection was more than simply an assemblage of "names," Mr. Morris [SCHOLASTIC, Oct. 16] managed to do little beyond exclaiming over those very "names." I will admit that there is a strong temptation to gasp and bubble. However, a particularly gross omission was the failure to note an exceptionally fine and powerful painting by a lesser-known and more truly contemporary artist. I refer to Maryan's *Personnage*. This bold and bitter image — putting me in mind of Gunter Grass' magnificent novel *The Tin Drum* — is a brilliant work, and I predict that its author will soon lay claim to greater attention.

Secondly, it seems to me that someone who takes it upon himself to spend time in the local gallery and then talk about it might well record the much improved environment of the works on display. I have heard several persons remark with favor upon the new décor of the gallery — simply achieved, it is true, but intelligently — and a laudatory word or two about the redecoration would seem to be in order.

Tom Vitullo
348 Lyons Hall

COUSINS AND RATS

EDITOR:

An IBM dance at Notre Dame. Well, I've heard of Academic Excellence, but just as the English feel Columbus went too far, we were kindred spirits insofar as I felt the same way about the "men" from the land of the Golden Dame.

Mixers, as I was well aware, are not notorious for their abundance of

raw material. This, as I later ascertained, was the farthest from wrong any fair damsel could possibly be. This mixer was a conglomeration of the rawest material ever assembled in a rathskeller or any other type of edifice. As a matter of fact, it was this very assembly which provoked the comment that they should drop the silent "h" from rathskeller.

The real motivation behind this comment, however, lay in the remarkable resemblance between what they refer to in Biology as a rodent, and

my date — small beady eyes, pointed protruding teeth, twitching nose, and a slight hint of whiskers. (I mean he didn't mess around, boy!)

So, for those of you who felt you "lucked out" because your date didn't show up, did you ever stop to consider the possibility that she was a friend of the hostess and was tipped off ahead of time?

And those of you who didn't feel your date was a first cousin to Liz Taylor, did you ever stop to consider
(Continued on page 36)

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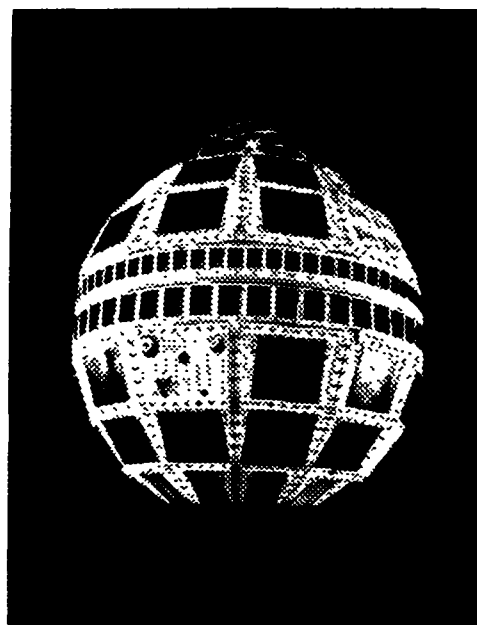
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News and Notes

• **THE HALL PRESIDENTS' COUNCIL** will conduct the Annual Hall Homecoming Display Contest on Saturday, October 24. Each residence hall has been invited to have a display for the weekend based on the "Spirit of '76" theme, commemorating the 76th season of Notre Dame football. All displays must be completed by 9:30 on Saturday morning, and judging will begin at approximately 10:00. Pertinence to the theme, originality, and workmanship will rate high in the minds of the four judges: one faculty member from the Art Department and one from the Architecture School, the President of the Hall Presidents' Council, and the Homecoming Queen.

Announcement of the prize winners will be made during the Homecoming Game in the stadium. Trophies will be awarded to the first, second, and third-place halls. The Hall Homecoming Chairmen will be looking for assistance to make this the best set of displays ever produced.

• **LAST SUNDAY NIGHT** the newly formed Honor Council held its first in a long series of meetings. Chairman Lance Drane, Recording Secretary Pat Cashill, and Corresponding Secretary Doug Lovejoy were elected. Lance Drane will appoint various committee heads for the group of twenty-five which is to activate and develop the Honor Code at Notre Dame.

• **THE THEOLOGY DEPARTMENT** at Notre Dame will sponsor a Biblical Symposium from October 30 to November 2 featuring lectures and panel discussions by five prominent biblical scholars. The purpose of the symposium is to bring to the students scholars of note who should be heard yet are not available as professors or associates full time. Thus Rev. Roland de Vaux, O.P., of the Ecole Biblique, Jerusalem, and visiting professor for Catholic Theology at Harvard, Dr. William F. Albright, a noted archeologist from Johns Hopkins University, Dr. James B. Pritchard of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. John Strugnell of Duke University, and Dr. David Daube, Regis Professor of Civil Law at Oxford will all be here for the four days. The primary purpose of the symposium is to make these speakers available to the student body, and all are invited to attend the series, which, except for an initial session in Washington Hall, will be held in the Library Auditorium.

• **APPLICATIONS** are now being accepted for executive and committee positions for the Junior Parents-Son Weekend. This thirteenth annual Weekend will be held March 5, 6, and 7. One of the most complex and important activities of the Junior Class, it is hoped to demonstrate to the parents our admiration and respect, by sharing of the experience that is Notre Dame.

Aside from the position of General Chairman, which is traditionally held by the Class President, the following positions are open for application: Executive Co-ordinator; individual chairmen for these functions: President's Dinner, President's Reception, Luncheon and Breakfast, Accommodations, Tickets, Publicity, and the colleges' and ROTC Receptions.

Juniors should send all applications (including related experience) to Tim Gunn, 381 Dillon Hall by Tuesday, October 27.



• **NINE DELEGATES** from the Notre Dame Young Democratic Club attended the second annual state-wide convention of the Collegiate Federation of the Young Democrats of Indiana held Friday and Saturday at Indianapolis.

The Notre Dame delegation was second in size at the convention only to Indiana University and consequently played a very active role in the convention proceedings. Marty Stamm, president of the ND Young Democrats, was elected treasurer of the group, and quite a few aspects of the ND club's expansion program

were incorporated into the Indiana organization's outline of policy for the year. This was a program that saw the campus club's membership increase by over six hundred per cent at Notre Dame.

Resolutions of significance that were offered by Notre Dame delegates and accepted by the State Federation were: first, a resolution that all colleges be allowed to have political clubs (the University of California recently disallowed such clubs); second, a resolution that campus clubs be allowed to assist and work closely with their local county political organizations; and third, a resolution strengthening the power of the soon-to-be-created state regional directors.

• **LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY**, home of "world famous" Keeneland Racetrack was the site of another race this past weekend. At the Kentucky Thoroughbred Tournament held by the University of Kentucky, twenty schools "ran" in the first big debate tournament of the season for three trophies appropriately engraved Win, Place, and Show. Jim Cavnar and Howard Dooley of the ND Debate Council took second, losing by a nose to Boston College and just edging out the University of Vermont.

• **A GRANT** of \$203,900 has been awarded to the Department of Mathematics at Notre Dame by the National Science Foundation. The grant is part of a program begun in 1959 which establishes institutes to instruct teachers in modern math. A stipend for the student teachers and funds for the University's administration of the institute have been provided each year since to give high-school and college teachers instruction for one summer and one academic year.

• **THIS YEAR** in an effort to personalize each senior's copy of the *Dome*, the editors have arranged to have the name of each senior stamped on the cover. The cost to those who want this service will be twenty-five cents. 500 seniors must sign up in order to institute this service. You can sign up any day between now and November 15 by going to the *Dome* office on the second floor of the Student Center.

Also, any seniors who have not arranged their final activities card for the senior index of the 1965 *Dome* can do so by stopping in at the *Dome* office at any time until November 1. As of that date no more activities cards can be changed and no more extra orders for a yearbook can be taken.

STEP FORWARD WITH FORD MOTOR COMPANY

*An Open Letter to the 1965
College Graduate
from Donald N. Frey,
Assistant General Manager,
Ford Division of
Ford Motor Company*



Donald N. Frey was awarded a bachelor's degree in metallurgical engineering by the University of Michigan in 1947 and a doctorate in 1950. One year later, he joined Ford Motor Company as manager of the Metallurgical Department in the Scientific Laboratory. In 1962, Dr. Frey was appointed assistant general manager of the Ford Division with responsibility for all engineering, product planning and purchasing activities. He is 41 years old.

America's automobile industry is in the midst of a challenging era, with prospects of an even more exciting and demanding tempo in the years to come. Ford Motor Company is determined to achieve leadership in all phases of its operation. This leadership promises to bring lasting success to the company, its employees and its stockholders.

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A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Donald N. Frey". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.



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The Fall Open House was probably as big a success as any project of this type could have been. Girls started arriving on campus Friday night for the pep rally and after-rally activities. The official chartered buses started unloading Saturday morning around 10:00 next to the fieldhouse, and the overall turnout was better than the Social Commission had expected. The girls moved on to the Student Center where the second floor had been reserved for their weekend orientation, and thus avoided much of the confusion of last year's invasion of the campus.

The visitors then had a chance to see the campus and gather around Sorin or Badin halls for the pre-game rallies and entertainment. One disappointment was the Lyons Hall concert-rally which didn't live up to expectations. But it didn't make much difference anyway, as only forty or fifty people showed up for the affair. The Open House girls moved on to the stadium after the activities for the double-header football afternoon.

The annual Barat-SMC football game was begun two years ago following a suggestion by Student Government that a few laughs be put into Open House weekend and was implemented by the Social Commission's initiation of the Rolling Pin Trophy. In 1962 Barat took the honors and in '63 the two schools tied. In '64 it was up to St. Mary's to even the score. The whole idea of girls playing football seemed pretty funny — and indeed it was — until this year.

The Mauler-Bomber contest got

under way soon after the main contest ended. The St. Mary's Maulers, dressed in green jerseys and blue jeans (thank God they weren't allowed spikes!), lined up to kick off after losing the toss. They faced the Barat Bombers dressed in purple and yellow jerseys and white levis — eager for another victory. The stadium was still eighty percent filled as pro-Barat cheering by Notre Dame began, all in good fun. St. Mary's didn't see it that way. The boys they had just cheered to victory were now turning on them. The SMCers did a slow burn, all the more determined to win and show "the boys" that they were "number one" too.

Both teams were up for the game. St. Mary's had been practicing hard for a month coached by ND junior Cappy Gagnon. Barat's coaches couldn't make it down for the game so NDers Jay Coggesball and Harrison Brand took their places. The actual play began with more mauling than bombing being done. The "rules" stated that to make a tackle one was supposed to grab the pink flag flapping over the top of each girl's shorts. The idea seemed to be: smear the carrier into the dirt, then grab the flag if possible. Time after time girls hit the ground hard, getting the wind knocked out of them but each time they gamely pulled themselves together for the next onslaught. With no equipment it was as rough as any rugby match ever fought. The half ended with no score.

In the second half, sparked by Sharon Loisel, the Maulers made their biggest run of the game to the Barat 22-yard line. This was quickly

followed by a lateral pass from Quarterback Patty Theisen to Halfback Chipper Rafts and a push through the middle, as the SMC students chanted, "Here come the Maulers! Here come the Maulers!" On the next play Chipper again carried the ball, to the 9-yard line. In a final desperate push through center Sharon Loisel carried the ball across the goal line for the only TD of the game just as the quarter ended.

In the fourth quarter Barat completed a pass and began moving the ball, and a 15-yard penalty was called against SMC for roughing and illegal use of the hands (there was plenty of that from both teams!). But the strong SMC defense held fast.

The Barat team couldn't hold back the tears as ND Quarterback John Huarte presented the Rolling Pin Trophy to a wildly happy SMC squad. Not all Barat players were crying though. A few could be heard as the final remnants of the crowd filed out of the stadium: "That's O.K.! Wait until '65. We'll get 'em!"

But there may not be another chance for Barat, because the Social Commission is seriously considering canceling any future games. The only alternative to cancellation seems to be to issue the respective teams equipment before someone is seriously hurt. As for ND-SMC relations, the girls on the whole were so mad that a general boycott of the Four Seasons Dance with girls standing up their dates was being advocated quite seriously.

After the game the Open House crowd gathered in front of the fieldhouse where food was sold by a catering service hired by the Social Commission. Two years ago the girls ate in the dining halls and they didn't want to go through that again! Last year they brought box lunches which was worse. This year's plan worked much better, and took pressure off the overcrowded, overheated Huddle. Thirty-five hundred crowded into the Stepan Center at 8:15 to hear the Four Seasons, and a big crowd was at LaFortune as well, to end a successful, if somewhat violent weekend.

Hall Government Innovation

A new system of hall government, designed to remedy the isolationism common to many campus residences, appears to be on the verge of realization in Walsh Hall. Conceived by Junior John Chesire and encouraged by Walsh rector Fr. Daniel O'Neil, the system will be placed before Walsh residents on their senatorial-election ballot Tuesday.

Presented to the hall at a meeting in the student amphitheater in late September, an outline of the proposed

system was treated to an enthusiastic welcome by a majority of those present. Two committees of volunteers were formed to study the outline, seek suggestions, make improvements, and draft a final proposal for hall-wide ratification.

Fundamentally, the proposal consists in dividing the hall into eight parts, each floor being separated into a north and south section. Each section would be represented on the hall council by one man selected after three weeks of informal gatherings. This selection process, enabling each student to make a serious and pressure-free choice of a section representative, is the heart of the plan.

The eight members of the hall council would select one of themselves to act as their chairman and to serve on the Hall Presidents' Council. Hall-wide committees would then be appointed to organize hall functions for the year.

A problem immediately evident to those formulating the plan in Walsh was that the normal procedure for hall elections would have to be suspended if the sections were to function properly. It was estimated that Walsh would not be able to have a hall council, and thus a Hall President and Senator, until some three weeks after normal campus elections. Consequently, the plan and the problems of a postponed hall-council election were presented to Student Body President John Gearen during the second week of school. It was agreed that the plan deserved a trial and that the problem of not having a Hall President in Walsh until early November was not of crucial importance.

Walsh will elect their senator and decide the fate of the proposed system at a special election Tuesday. Chesire pointed out that it is hoped that in the future the hall will have more control over the election of its Senator. This year the senatorial election could not be included in the new system.

Dialogue Dissent

Dr. Ralph McInerny of the Philosophy Department spoke last Wednesday night on "Plato and Totalitarianism" in the first lecture of the Collegiate Seminar series. Professor McInerny explored the question of whether Plato's ideal state, outlined in *The Republic*, was totalitarian. The dialogue addressed itself to the question "What is justice?" In it Plato set up an ideal commonwealth as a norm for measuring existing states. Professor McInerny used Dr. Karl Popper's book, *The Open Society and Its Enemies*, as the reference point for his lecture.

Popper claims that in the commonwealth constructed in *The Republic*, the individual exists for the state. He argues this from the fact that the philosopher-rulers have complete control over every aspect of life and must be given complete obedience. Dr. McInerny feels that the basis of Popper's dissatisfaction is the Platonic belief in "forms" — the ideal moral absolutes that are the true reality of which earthly things partake. And what appears to be a totalitarian subjection of the individual to the state and its rulers is really a benevolent paternalism. The people are not subject to the state, they are subject finally only to these moral realities. The rulers are given absolute power over their lives because they alone have the philosophic minds and training to arrive at an awareness of the realities. They are familiar with them and try to imitate them in the state. The lower classes are treated essentially as metaphysical children; they are ruled for their own good by people who know this good better than they themselves can ever hope to.

Dr. McInerny also points out that Popper was incorrect in describing this as a closed society. Plato makes provision for both upward and downward mobility on the basis of ability.

Dr. McInerny concludes that the real question is thus not that of totalitarianism, but the extent to which one can organize the lives of others around ideas which may be absolute, but which these others can neither agree with nor see.

Russian Reality

Hans Morgenthau, a man who thrives on controversy rather than fearing it, spoke before a full house in the Library Auditorium on Monday night. With the explosion by Red China of a nuclear device and the ouster by the Soviet Union of its leading political figure in the preceding week, Mr. Morgenthau's lecture topic of "Myths and Realities in American-Soviet Relations" was a timely one. The sponsoring group for the talk was Notre Dame's Committee on International Relations.

Mr. Morgenthau explained that it is necessary to consider several factors in distinguishing myth from reality. It must be realized that the perspective of various countries differs, making the problem of distinction difficult. Also to be considered is the fact that what may be a reality now may be a myth a week from now. An example is the quick change in the heads of government in Russia last week. Thirdly, perhaps most importantly, it must be decided on



Myths and Realities

which level Russia is acting. A particular act may be the move of Russia in its own interest as a state, or a move of the Communist Party in the interest of world domination. Before American foreign policy can be planned, these factors must be analyzed.

In the past, Dr. Morgenthau believes Russian policy to have operated under three distinct facts. After the First World War, Lenin based his policy on the revolutionary theory of Marx. He worked during his lifetime for the world-wide spread of the Communist revolution, though it became obvious to him in his latter years that he would never see his dream fulfilled. This realization was evident in the years of Stalin's rule. Stalin was content with the development of Russian Socialism, hoping only to fulfill the territorial desires of the czars in Central and Eastern Europe. He once stated that he "knew where to stop."

Khrushchev represented a switch back to the ideas of Lenin. Though thought less dangerous to the Western world by many, he was not. Only the method changed. Subversion, foreign aid, and support of wars of "national liberation" became his weapons. Russian technological advances enabled him to use persuasion rather than power. In so doing, he signed the orders for his own destruction.

The turn came in 1956, when Khrushchev denounced Stalin and his policies. By attacking what may be called the basis of the Communist doctrine, the structure began to tumble. The Poles and Hungarians that year asked, rather noisily, why they now had to follow Russian rule. China is now challenging on the same question: Is Russian communism still holding to the principles of Marx?

The reaction of American foreign policy in the face of this split must be twofold. First, the U.S. must decide how to deal with the various separate Communist nations. It would be folly to treat all alike, still greater folly to regard communism as a shattered force. Secondly, the U.S. must realize that the Cold War is not over. Relations with Mr. K had made it seem so, but the main objective of the Communist Party, the objective of ruling the world, remains as forceful as ever. Mr. Morgenthau concluded that mistaking appearances for substance is the greatest myth of all.

Brays and Yeas

At the Pick-Oliver on Monday night the Young Democrats under the leadership of Marty Stamm and Louie Jepeway presented the second major political rally within ten days, the first being Senator Humphrey's speech at the Stepan Center. Monday's campaign banquet was in honor of Senator Vance Hartke and Congressman John Brademas, both of whom are running for reelection.

The original plans were to include a greater portion of the campus in the festivities by having Senator Hartke deliver an address at either the Engineering or Law Auditorium. The scheduling of an hour-long telethon for Senator Hartke at 7:30, however, prevented his coming to the campus. He was even considerably pressed for time in his speech at the banquet, and left immediately afterwards for the TV station and then returned for a question-and-answer period in the banquet hall.

The Senator's speech, throughout which dinner was served with considerable noise and distraction from the hotel employees, consisted in large part in lauding the accomplishments of the Kennedy-Johnson administration, and particularly on the present extraordinary domestic prosperity of the nation. This last he outlined in and attributed to five points which he labeled the "Five P's of Prosperity": production, people, pay, prices, and profits, demonstrating how the present administration has aided the development of each. He then went on to praise what he called the fiscal

risk of the tax cut, explaining that the administration's economic planners had rejected the traditional method of greatly increasing government spending to stimulate the economy, and instead chose to reduce taxes, thus allowing private spending to accomplish the desired uplift in the economy. The Senator then went on to predict that this method will evolve into the accepted concept of fiscal integrity, and that the present prosperity will not only continue but grow beyond all present predictions.

After Senator Hartke's hurried departure and the finish of the interrupted dinner, John Brademas delivered what became the major address of the evening. With effective eloquence Representative Brademas expressed his gratitude for the large numbers of young people interested in and actively working for the Democratic Party. He extolled the Democrats as being the party that has captured the imagination and the energy of the youth of America. Two shining examples of this are the Peace Corps and the Civil Rights Law, both of which cover fields in which young people have long been concerned. Brademas termed the

statement signed by 201 faculty members endorsing the Johnson candidacy, he introduced in a group those in attendance, among whom were Dean Plunkett, Professors Shapiro, O'Malley, Rauch, and Carberry to name a few.

The banquet ended with the Democratic county chairman, Mr. Ideal Baldoni, introducing the current Democratic list of candidates. Senator Hartke then returned for a question-and-answer period, and buses hurried Young ND and SMC Democrats back to their cloisters.

Cuba and Conflict

The International Student Organization sponsored a debate last Tuesday evening between its moderator, Dr. Samuel Shapiro, and Mr. Luis V. Manrara, President of the Truth About Cuba Committee. Originally scheduled for the Law Auditorium, the debate was moved to the Engineering Auditorium due to the size of the crowd that gathered. The debate was proposed by Mr. Manrara, who issued a statement of dissent some weeks ago, saying: "I disagree with almost everything that he [Dr.



Hartke and Brademas at YD banquet

hoped for landslide victory of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket a tribute to the legacy of President Kennedy, a legacy which has inspired the youth of the nation, a legacy stressing positive attitudes and actions in meeting the problems of the country and the world as opposed to the negative approach of the Goldwater-Miller team. Paying special tribute to the Notre Dame Faculty, and more particularly to a recently released

Shapiro] has said and published regarding my native Cuba." He specifically objected to the assertion that the conditions which promote the spread of Communism are "widespread poverty, racial barriers, lopsided export economics, maldistribution of income . . ." Mr. Manrara denied in the course of the debate that such conditions exist in Cuba, and also attacked the theory that
(Continued on page 33)

on other campuses

• NOTRE DAME IS NOT the only manifestation of the "new era" of football. Fordham University, after an absence of 10 years from the football field, has instituted a student operated, student supported football club. The whole idea began last year as a plank on a platform of a candidate for student body president. The candidate won and spent all summer figuring out how he could fulfill his promise. In his plan he had to bypass any expense to the administration for this was the reason football was dropped: financial losses absorbed by the university. This he did by running the entire operation from Student Government, omitting football scholarships and establishing a student coaching staff. The term "club" is used to distinguish it from a "team" which recruits many of its players.

For the first few seasons, Fordham will play only other football clubs. Some of Fordham's more formidable opponents are likely to be New York University, the University of Chicago and Georgetown. This year, only one game is scheduled and that is against NYU on November 7 at Fordham's Coffey Field. In time, of course, the Fordham Rams hope to add to the Fordham football fame of the '30's and '40's. Between 1933 and 1942

under the coaching of "Sleepy Jim" Crowley, one of ND's famous Four Horsemen, Fordham rolled up an impressive 55-12-7 record. Included in this number was a 2-0 Sugar Bowl victory over Missouri and a tight 13-12 defeat at the hands of Texas A&M in the Cotton Bowl. In 1937, three Rams were given All-American honors. The new football program has received strong student support and already most of the NYU game tickets are sold. (For those who consider themselves football predictors, the Rams hold a 23-6-4 record against NYU.)

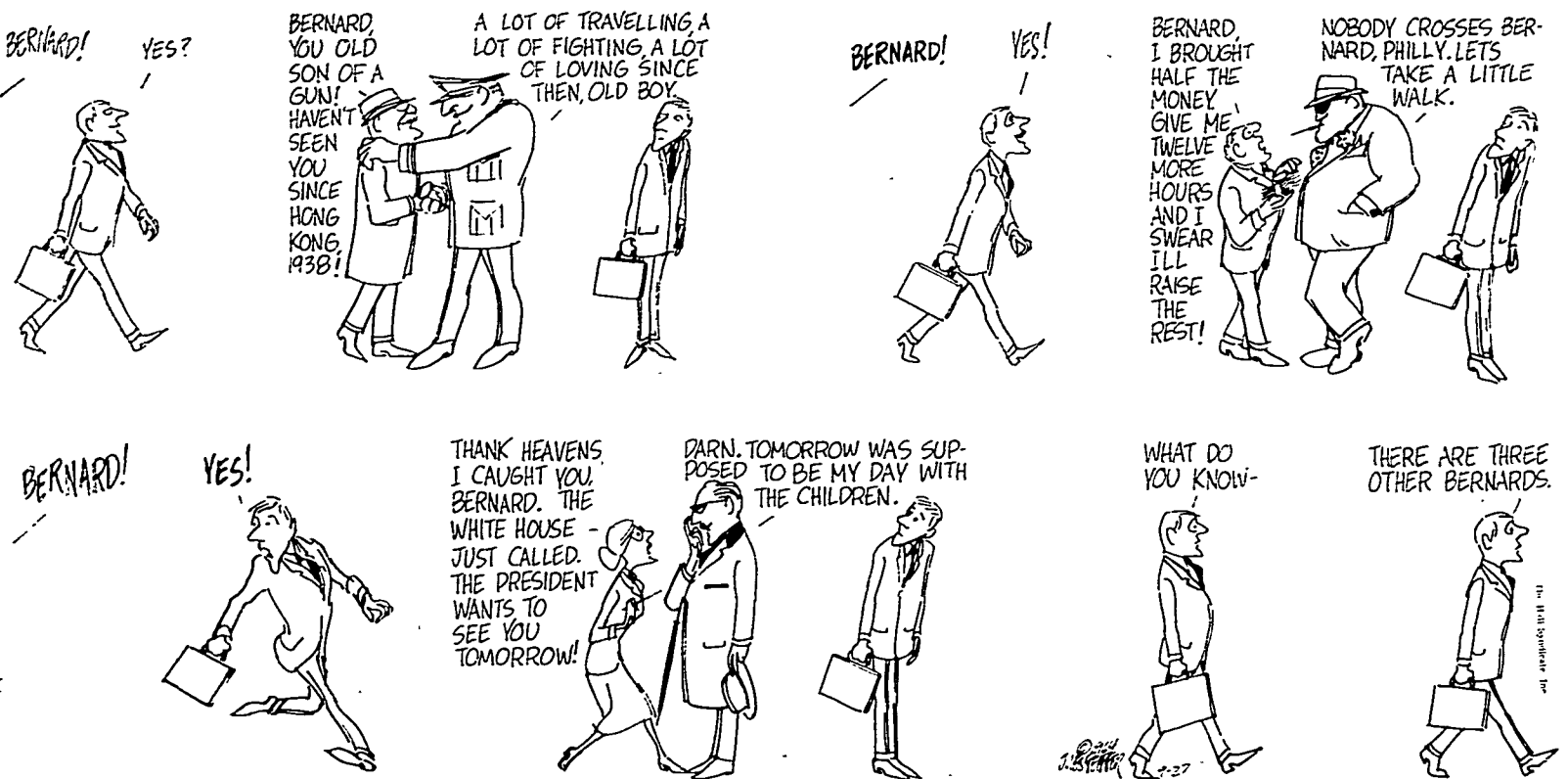
• CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY has reached the pinnacle of swankiness. Its latest innovation is a Sauna bath, sometimes referred to as a hot box. As described by its makers, it is a "wonderful place where tensions are eased and aches and pains are soothed with a magical touch. It's a way of life; a way of keeping your body healthy." Evidently, the first benefactors of the Sauna lived in Finland over a thousand years ago. According to the *Tower*, the university's newspaper, the Sauna's effects are similar to those brought about by taking doses of Dristan, Bufferin and Geritol all at once. Yet the athletic director calls it "the best thing in

the athletic department in 42 years." However, of this one can be sure, the Sauna makes one feel very hot. Even though it is a dry heat, 200° F is liable to make anyone run for the nearest cold shower. The *Tower* advises its readers to "Take a Sauna: it may even make you feel 'happy.'"

• GIRL-WATCHERS at the University of South Carolina have announced a change in their rating system from a six-point to a four-point scale. The translation of points is: four, cream puff; three, let's ask her for a date; two, *pleasingly* plump but not my type; one, Frankenstein's sister, South Carolina students have even been known to deluge girls in the three and one-half to four bracket with pennies.

• LONELINESS ON A COLLEGE CAMPUS can be attacked in many ways. One student at Virginia Tech was suffering from the lonesomeness of having no roommate. Obviously, the only way to remedy this problem was to manufacture one. He chose carefully and decided upon Miss Heidi Becker, *Playboy's* playmate of several months previous. He printed her name neatly under his on the door and soon many eyebrows were raised. When the resident advisor compiled his list of students, he failed to understand the joke. Sure enough, when the master list of all Virginia Tech students appeared, in the "B's" was the name Becker, Heidi.

feiffer



NFCCS in Time of Crisis

by Al Dudash

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION of Catholic College Students is an organization ostensibly formed to represent Catholic students' opinions and to coordinate their activity in such areas as civil rights, government legislation and other concerns which might call for national organization. This is at least the first thought that comes to mind when one conceives of what an agency like NFCCS *could* be. The possibilities, however, have outrun the realities of NF activity throughout much of its existence since 1945, and the present-day result is a questioning re-evaluation of the program in many quarters. This is perhaps particularly true at Notre Dame, one of the oldest and consistently most influential members of the organization.

NF was reportedly on the verge of a breakup during its summer convention. Then Rev. Daniel O'Neil (ND Moderator and active in NF for many years) attended a Detroit regional conference last weekend, and new developments in this area were announced. Although past attempts have failed, NF is again in the process of a self-re-evaluation, purportedly a more effective one than in the past, to consider the criticisms usually directed against it: that its basic purpose overlaps that of the National Student Association; that it lacks officers who are exercising leadership ability; that it is under the domination of the Catholic hierarchy; and others.

The hierarchical domination which apparently is present in NF possibly follows naturally from the organization's inclusion within the Youth Department of the National Council of Catholic Welfare. Whatever the cause, the results are obvious; when NF wished to have a liberal Anglican archbishop speak at their summer convention; the veto of their Moderator, Monsignor Stevens, was revoked only when NF officers threatened wholesale resignation.

Perhaps a more important bar to effectiveness, however, lies within

NF itself. Its general organization has been described as "fuzzy" by Father O'Neil, and he characterizes some of the student officers as lacking the positive leadership needed for effective NF programs. On a national scale, there has been little involvement by NF in such activities as the Mississippi Summer Project. And although a Michigan student group composed of Protestants, Jews and Catholics managed to persuade the state of Michigan to make state scholarships applicable for use at both public and private schools, NF has disregarded most of its potential to influence similar legislation.

Suggestions which have been made to "help NFCCS" vary from proposals for a merger of NF, YCS, and Newman Clubs to a total disbanding of NF, with Catholic schools "finding their place" in NSA. Suggestions such as the latter are founded on a seemingly obvious duplication between the two organizations, in that both have a similar purpose, even if their approaches may differ. In a recent interview, however, Father O'Neil emphasized a need for Catholic participation in both groups. He sees a definite purpose in remaining in NSA, for the sake of preserving a dialogue among all types of private and state schools if for no other reason. The rationale behind continuation of NFCCS, however, is equally obvious: If there is no room within the ecumenical movement for a distinct Catholic voice, then it seems senseless to talk of a distinctively Catholic philosophy of life at all. The logical conclusion might then be that there is no justification for any type of separate religious education. Rather, it would seem to be a problem of making the Catholic position more clear by taking steps within NF to broaden its activities and attitudes in keeping with the ecumenical spirit.

The liberalizing of NF and the fostering of an attitude of initiative toward issues vital to Catholic life today seem to be far away considering the present orientation and las-

situde of the organization. But some steps have begun. Father O'Neil placed the possibility of lay advisors for NF before the conference last weekend. He is currently considering the establishment of a committee here at ND to study the organization, its purposes and its structure with the aim of drafting a proposal for change to be forwarded to the national office.

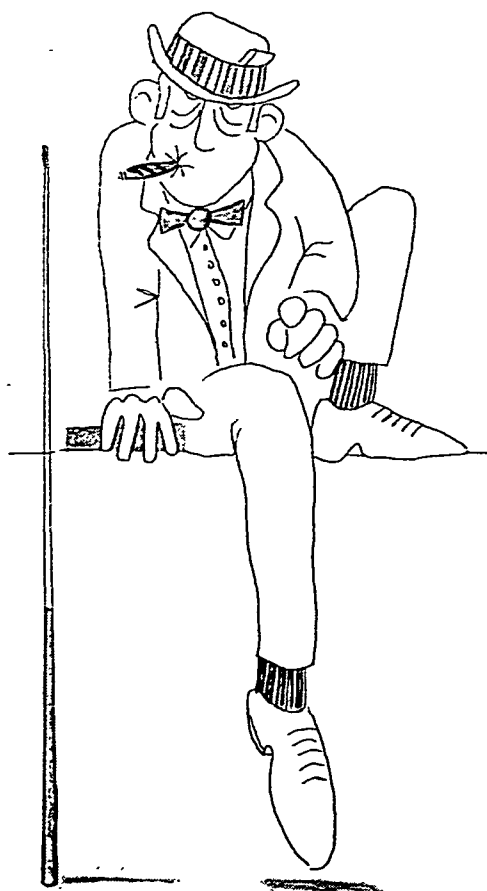
Whatever is done, NFCCS without any changes can hardly be said to be effective, or to represent *student* opinion. In fact some have apparently decided that even changes would be fruitless, and as a result a move is reportedly afoot at a number of NF schools to convince them to withdraw from that organization. On our own campus, one usually reliable source has stated that the question of withdrawing ND's membership in NF will be brought forcefully to the Senate during the budget meeting scheduled for next Wednesday.

More important than any outside threat to NF, however, would seem to be the recognition both inside and outside the organization that it must change — to meet the demands of a modern Catholic student body, one that is interested in the issues that concern both the religious and secular modern world. In conjunction with the self-study committees initiated last weekend, NF might ask itself if it can continue at all without the exercise of more student initiative; if it can become effective to any good purpose without disassociating itself from the NCWC and forming a body representative of student opinion; if it *should* continue at all without clarifying its purpose and goals.

Self-investigation is taking place, but an organization can often debate itself to death over trivialities. The threat presented by the forces moving against it, and more important, the challenges presented by these times of change may soon demand exercise of some of the initiative many have said NF does not possess.

Elected On Campus:

by Greg Hobbs



AS NATIONAL POLITICS enter the final stages of a long campaign, campus politicians have already taken office in Notre Dame student government. Fall elections were held last Tuesday for the offices of hall senator, president, and secretary-treasurer and for the position of off-campus senator. These newly selected representatives of the student body will be entering a government which is in the process of trying to define its roles and objectives in a new era in administration-faculty-student relations. The implementation and success of the Honor Code, the new Speaker's Policy, and a proposal to integrate Freshmen into all the halls are high among the important matters this government must deal with.

Good men have been elected this year, but the general apathy towards student government, as evinced by the statistics of this week's vote, may hamper the progress of important advances. In many respects it was a typically lackluster campaign and election. The greatest enthusiasm came as usual from the five Freshman halls where a total of sixty-six candidates were on the ballot. This compares with fifty-five contestants from the eleven non-Freshman halls and off-campus. Twenty-one of the upper-classmen ran unopposed. Contrast this with contests in Cavanaugh where nine Freshmen competed for senator and in Keenan where the same number wanted to be president.

The following are the men who will represent us this year in the halls and in the senate. The vote totals are those of the two top men on the final ballot, as announced by Blue Circle Election Chairman Jim Tedford.

Alumni: Senator, 1. Drew Kershen (unopposed); President, 1. R. J. Harper (unopposed); Secretary-Treasurer, 1. Rudolph Navarre (unopposed).

Badin: Senator, 1. Bill Bender (82), 2. Jerry Premo (42); President, 1. Jim Muller (unopposed); Secretary-Treasurer, 1. Mike Read (unopposed).

Breen-Phillips: Senator, 1. Mike Crutcher (116), 2. Drew Hellmath (90); President, 1. John Blake (131), 2. Tom Holstein (73); Secretary-Treasurer, 1. Bruce Morrow (140), 2. Bill Sills (78).

Dillon: Senator, 1. Rich Linting (144), 2. R. Rotolante (19); President, 1. John Klier (unopposed); Secretary-Treasurer 1. Jim McGauley (unopposed).

Cavanaugh: Senator, 1. Phil Ratheweg (145), 2. Tom McCloskey (83); President, 1. Charles Ryan (145), 2. Mike O'Hanlon (112); Secretary-Treasurer, 1. Bill Olvany (119), 2. Mike Cohen (99).

Farley: Senator, 1. Louis Pignatelli (119), 2. G. Bruce Papesch (91); President, 1. Stephen Cantwell (95), 2. Mark McGrath (84); Secretary-Treasurer, 1. John T. Celio (123), 2. Richard L. Storalz (120).

Fisher: Senator, 1. Larry Poliner (54), 2. Richard Gritta (24); President, 1. Anthony Petrillo (unopposed); Secretary-Treasurer, 1. Bob Dillenschneider (unopposed).

Howard: Senator, 1. Thomas Madden (unopposed); President, 1. Vic Paternostro (79), 2. Dan Rooney (61); Secretary-Treasurer, 1. William Staszek (unopposed).

Keenan: Senator, 1. Chris Murphy (147), 2. Mike Berkowick (137); President, 1. Jerry Carroll (118), 2. Ed Lewis (116); Secretary-Treasurer, 1. Steve Srieburger (149), 2. Frank Galvin (136).

Lyons: Senator, 1. Tom Mulvihill (101), 2. Louie Jepeway (91); President, 1. Paul Knipper (unopposed); Secretary-Treasurer, (no candidate).

Morrissey: Senator, 1. Dave McMorrow (162), 2. Sean Crimmins (64); President, 1. Larry Allen (178), 2. J. Stuart (50); Secretary-Treasurer, 1. Robert Cuccias (unopposed).

Pangborn: Senator, 1. Rick Zeto; President, 1. Leonard Seraphin; Secretary-Treasurer, 1. Aram Jarret (all unopposed).

Sorin: Senator, 1. Anton Uhlrich (92), 2. John Capacci (50); President, 1. Spike Stein (112), 2. Charles McAuliffe (43); Secretary-Treasurer, 1. Robert Petrero (92), 2. John Reilly (58).

St. Edward's: Senator, 1. James Fish (61), 2. Robert Farmer (48); President, 1. William O'Connell (75), 2. Mike Corrigan (39); Secretary-Treasurer, 1. John Austin (unopposed).

Zahm: Senator, 1. Frank Yates (150), 2. Wayne DeHond (115); President, 1. Denny Hoover (unopposed); Secretary-Treasurer, 1. Pat McGroder (unopposed).

Off-Campus: Senator, 1. Tim O'Neill (85), 2. John McDonald (21).

Stanford: A re-vote was held Wednesday, October 21 (too late for the SCHOLASTIC deadline). Father Austgen, Stanford's rector, invalidated all the ballots because first choice among the nine candidates for president had been marked by some with 1 as an indication of their choice while others had placed 9 before the name of their first choice.

Walsh: No nominations for any of the offices were received due to an effort by the hall to initiate a new hall government system (see "Campus" article). A special election for the office of Senator only will be held this coming Tuesday.

Season of Sounds

by Steve Gunther

The Notre Dame Glee Club embarks on another season of campus and nation-wide entertainment. The Music Department will sponsor varied programs oriented toward wider student interest.

THE NOTRE DAME GLEE CLUB opened the 1964-65 season last Thursday night with its annual Fall Concert. Under the direction of Mr. Daniel Pedtke for the 26th year, the Glee Club presented a wide variety of musical styles, from an exciting Brazilian hymn to hauntingly beautiful English ballads. Also included were selections from Bach, Grieg, and *West Side Story*.

Each year the Glee Club makes several extended tours throughout the country. This year's schedule begins with a trip to Youngstown, Ohio, Pottsville, Pa., and New York City over the Thanksgiving vacation. A short tour around the Midwest is planned for December 5-8. A Christmas concert on December 14 will be the club's next appearance on campus. Over semester break they will travel to Minneapolis, and Appleton, Wisconsin. Short weekend trips are also planned throughout the semester. The second semester will be highlighted by a spring vacation trip to the West Coast, via Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City and possibly San Francisco.

The Glee Club is but one example of the wide variety of music available to the interested student this semester. Father Hager, Chairman of the Music Department, has planned a varied program to broaden the student's listening perspectives.

First scheduled artist is Jean Langlais, blind organist and composer, who will appear this Wednesday at 8:15 p.m. in Sacred Heart Church. Monsieur Langlais is from Paris, where he holds the position of organist at St. Clotilde Church. This is a traditionally revered position, having been previously held by such virtuosos as Cesar Franck and Charles Tournemire. M. Tournemire personal-



ly requested that Langlais be his successor.

Father Hager has varied his selections remarkably well to present the interested student with the possibility of exposing himself to the widely different paths that musical creativity can take.

On January 19, the Albeneri Trio will appear in the Library Auditorium. Consisting of piano, violin, and cello, the Trio is well known for their excellent performances of chamber music. The *Dallas News* said the Albeneri Trio "has not relinquished the palatial splendor that is the tradition of this musical form."

From this palatial splendor the next concert takes us to what some might call the basement economy. On March 9 Vladimir Ussachevsky will present his program of "Tape Recorder Composing." This rather unique venture consists of taping various common sounds and arranging them to pro-

duce what is argumentatively termed a musical effect.

There will also be a performance of woodwind pieces March 18, in the Library Auditorium, by the Chicago Woodwind Quartet. Vocalists appearing in the series this year are soprano Marjorie Hayward, and Suzuki Mitubai, a Japanese mezzo-soprano.

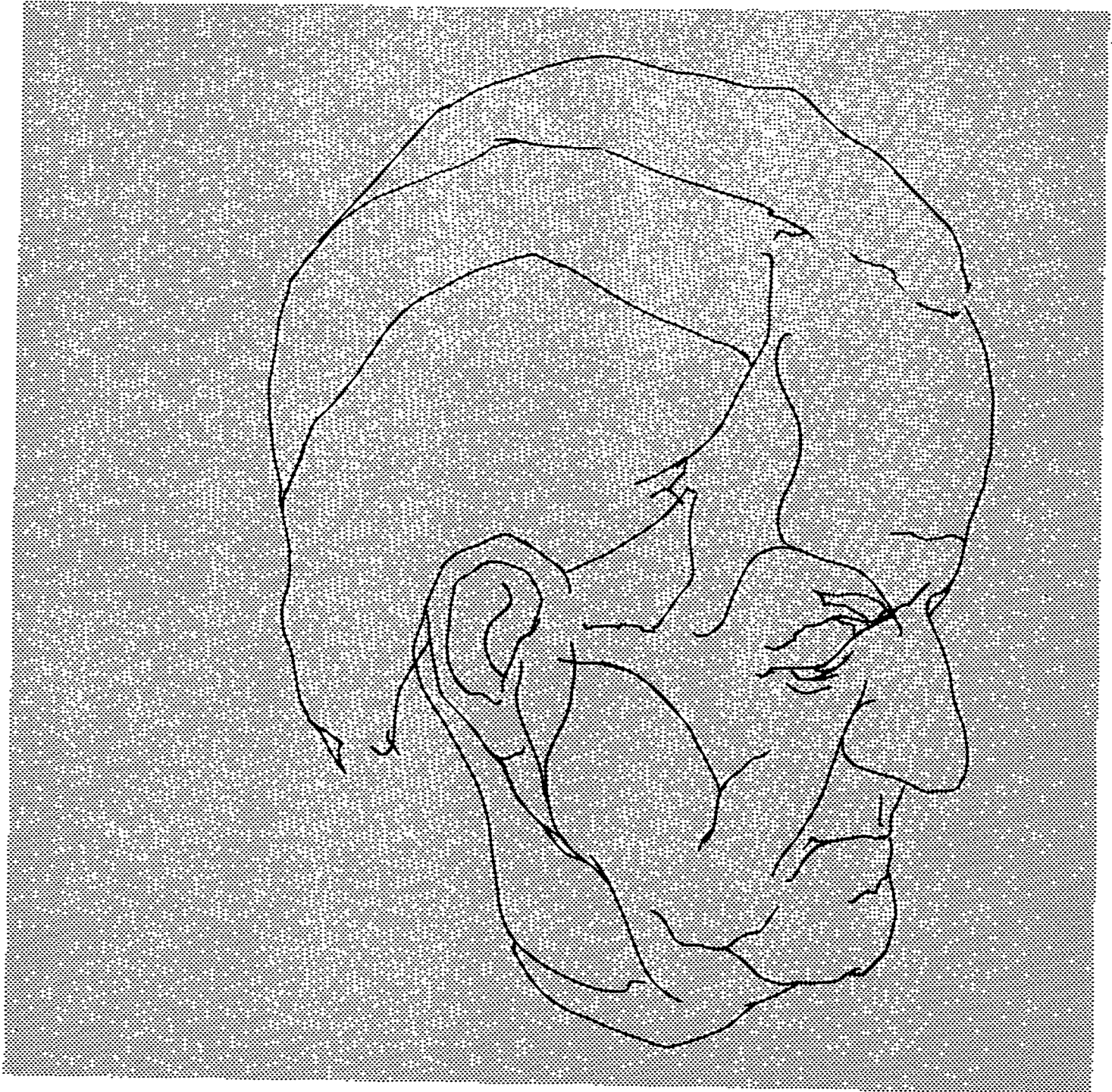
Also scheduled is a piano recital by Cara Verson on November 19. In addition, plans are being contemplated to form an instrumental group of faculty, students, and local residents, although the type and size of the group would depend upon the number of musicians interested, and the variance of pieces to be played.

The coming musical season at Notre Dame promises to make available, at no cost, an excellent and varied program for any interested student.

The Saint Mary's season will be more extravagant and more expensive. Most of the shows are booked by Markay Enterprises of South Bend, which rents O'Laughlin Auditorium and opens the performances to the public (reduced prices for students).

On November 12, a professional road company will present Gilbert and Sullivan's *HMS Pinafore*, directed by Tyrone Guthrie. The SPEBSQA (Society for the Prevention of Extinction of Barber Shop Quartets of America) will appear on November 15, with, obviously, barber-shop music.

This season has such a wide selection of musical events both at Notre Dame and Saint Mary's that it would be well worth a student's time to gain some vestige of a cultural perspective. It shouldn't require too much effort, as there is usually more than enough room, the Notre Dame series is free, and the Saint Mary's series inexpensive.



Vitality and Vision

by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey
Democratic Vice-Presidential Candidate

I KNOW OF FEW BETTER forums for the presentation and discussion of public issues than a collegiate publication, and I am grateful to the editor of the SCHOLASTIC for his invitation to present the Democratic point of view.

Democrats believe in the Open Mind. The mind is like a parachute; it functions only when open. The Open Mind is the society of youth, and those who think young. It is the society of vigor, of challenge, and it says "Yes" to the crucial issues of our times.

I submit that the Republican Presidential nominee, Senator Barry Goldwater, has a closed mind and an almost knee-jerk compulsion to say "No" to every challenge facing America and the world.

When we sought to guarantee the basic rights of human dignity under the Constitution, Americans said "Yes" and we passed the civil rights act. But Senator Goldwater said "No"; he voted against it. When we finally achieved an opportunity to end the outpouring of radioactive, lethal poison into the air, Americans said "Yes" and we ratified a test ban on airborne nuclear explosions. But Senator Goldwater said "No." When we agreed that a carefully formulated tax cut would provide the necessary stimulus to continuing prosperity, Americans said "Yes" and we passed the tax reduction act of 1964. But Senator Goldwater said "No." When, in this great land of plenty, we found pockets of degradation, of hunger, of hopelessness, Americans said "Yes" to the antipoverty act to furnish food and clothes and training and jobs to the poor. But Senator Goldwater said "No." When we favored strengthening and encouraging and insuring the survival of the United Nations as one of the vital hopes for world peace, Americans said "Yes" and we approved the bond issue which has kept this organization alive. But Senator Goldwater said "No." When we developed a farm program to help the farmer who risks his livelihood against the uncertainties of nature, Americans said "Yes" and we passed legislation to protect the dedicated, hard-working men and women who have made this country the granary of the world. But Senator Goldwater said "No." When we discovered the older citizens in this country, through no fault of their own, desperately needing hospital insurance under social security, Americans said "Yes" and we passed the medicare legislation. But Senator Goldwater said "No."

This record of Senator Goldwater's is one of error, irresponsibility, and fear. It is the product of a closed mind. On the other hand, the Open Mind proclaims that all things can be possible, and this leads inevitably to the spirit of discovery.

Discovery was the magic of the dream that kept our pioneers moving forward when maps were vague and security was unknown. Discovery was the promise which kept our great-grandfathers plodding along one more mile after one more mile.

We are now embarked on another exciting age of discovery. We are discovering the secrets of the moon, the sun and the stars. We are unlocking the mysteries and the might of the atom. Perhaps our greatest discoveries are right here on earth. While we are thrilled by the exploits of our astronauts in space and by the advances in space science, we should find equal satisfaction in exciting achievements in the human sphere. By these I mean our recent actions to feed the hungry, to house the dispossessed, and to bind up the wounds of those deprived of the good life by the accident of birth or the afflictions of old age.

The naysayers among us reject the very thought of discovery. It frightens them. It makes them think. It leads them to deny the existence of great advances we Americans have already made. For example, Senator Goldwater recently accused the Democratic Administration of creating an "artificial prosperity."

There is, however, nothing artificial about the increase in the weekly wages of 72 million American workers — up \$4.8 million from January, 1961. There is nothing artificial in the increase in the average factory worker's weekly wage — from \$89 in January, 1961, to \$103 at present. There is nothing artificial in the increase of the gross national product — now standing at \$625 billion, up 23 per cent from January, 1961. There is nothing artificial about the decrease in the unemployment rate from 6.7% in January, 1961, to the 4.9% achieved in July, 1964. There is nothing artificial about 43 consecutive months of peacetime economic expansion, the longest of its kind in history.

In my opinion, the essential negativism of the Republican ticket should hold no appeal for our young people. For youth — and the young at heart — there is always hope, there is always vision. I believe the positivism of the Johnson Administration — the spirit of "can do" — is much more attractive to our young people than anything the Senator from Arizona is able to offer. Certainly its responsiveness to human needs, its responsibility in the conduct of foreign affairs, its determination to achieve the Great Society for America — its total outlook toward peace, prosperity and progress — makes the Johnson Administration most worthy of a resounding vote of confidence on November 3.



Richard Cardinal Cushing: born in Boston, Massachusetts, on August 24, 1895; ordained in 1921; was consecrated bishop in 1939, served as Auxiliary Bishop of Boston; named Cardinal in 1958. Cardinal Cushing served as the Episcopal Director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, Youth Department, in 1947. In 1957 he received the Grand Cross Order of Merit from the German Government.



Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr.: born in Westminster, Md., Nov. 9, 1915; received his B.A. cum laude from Yale in 1938 and his LL.B. in 1941; honorary LL.D. from Notre Dame in 1961; assistant editor of Newsweek 1945-46; president of the Chicago Board of Education from 1948 to 1961. Mr. Shriver was appointed Peace Corps Director in 1961, and is director of President Johnson's Poverty Program.

PATRIOT of the YEAR

The preferential election by the seniors of the Notre Dame Patriot of the Year will be Wednesday, October 28.

Certifications (IBM cards in the vernacular) will be delivered to the halls on Tuesday. Off-campus seniors may pick up their cards in the Coke Bar of the Rathskeller on Tuesday from 11:30-1. Seniors cannot vote without these cards as the cards will be exchanged for ballots.

Off-campus seniors will vote in the Coke Bar of the Rathskeller. On-campus seniors will vote in the South Dining Hall from 5:30-7.



Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy: born in East Hampton, Long Island, July 28, 1929; educated at Vassar College, the Sorbonne, and George Washington University; inquiring photographer for the Washington Times-Herald in 1952; married John F. Kennedy in 1953. As First Lady Mrs. Kennedy conducted a restoration of the White House. Mrs. Kennedy is a trustee of the Whitney Museum of American Art.



Glen Theodore Seaborg: born in Ishpeming, Mich., April 19, 1912; A.B. from UCLA in 1934, Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley in 1937; Honorary D.Sc. from Notre Dame in 1961; chancellor of the U. of California at Berkeley, 1958-61. Mr. Seaborg has been chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission since 1961. He is acknowledged as co-discoverer of eight elements.



Walt Disney: born in Chicago, Illinois, December 5, 1901; Honorary M.S. from U. of Southern California, and honorary M.A. from Yale and Harvard, 1938; Red Cross ambulance driver during WW.I, 1918-19; member Order deMolay, American Society of French Legion of Honor. Since 1933 Mr. Disney has been the recipient of thirty Oscar awards and four Emmy awards.



Martin Luther King: born January 15, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia; A.B. from Morehouse College in 1946, L.H.D. in 1957; Ph.D. from Boston U. in 1955; D.D. in 1959; LL.D. from Howard U. in 1957; named president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; pastor Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama. This month Dr. King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.



James Edward Webb: born in Granville County, North Carolina, October 7, 1906; A.B. from U. of North Carolina, 1928; LL.D. in 1961 from Geo. Washington U.; Director Bureau of the Budget, 1946-49; Undersecretary of State 1949-52. In 1961 Mr. Webb received an LL.D. from Notre Dame. He is presently the head of the National Aeronautics and Science Administration.



Dr. Albert B. Sabin: born in 1906 in Bialystok, Russia; came to U.S. in 1921, received medical degree from New York University in 1931; in 1935, was first to grow polio viruses in a test tube; in 1962 his type III oral vaccine was approved, the first of its kind to confer virtual permanent immunity; as an active major in Army, he fought disease in Italy, New Guinea, Okinawa, and China.



Francis Keppel: born April 16, 1916 in New York City; A.B. from Harvard College in 1938, LL.D. from Hamline U. in 1957; Secretary of Joint Army and Navy Common Welfare and Recreation Commission 1941-44; Assistant Dean Harvard College 1939-41; Assistant to Provost 1946-48; Dean of Faculty Education 1948-62. In 1962 Mr. Keppel was named the United States Commissioner of Education.



Dwight David Eisenhower: born in Denison, Texas, October 14, 1890; 1915 graduate of West Point; appointed Commanding General of Allied Powers, 1943; Commander of occupation forces in Germany, 1945; Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, 1945-48; President of Columbia University, 1948-52; appointed Supreme Commander of Allied Powers in Europe, 1950; President of United States, 1952-60.

Conscious Of



AT THE CLOSE of the second session of the Vatican Council there were many disappointed people. Many council members and some observers and commentators of the session vocalized their disappointment especially as it concerned the suppressed or delayed parts of the session dealing with the issue of religious freedom and the statement exonerating the Jews from the deicide charge. We are happy to say that the third session redeemed itself brilliantly by taking a very decisive and unequivocal stand on both these issues. The American hierarchy, especially in the persons of Cardinals Cushing, Ritter and Meyer, played important roles in getting these issues in the proper direction.

We, in America, are rather surprised that these issues on religious liberty and on the Jewish guilt should find such strong opposition from representatives of other hierarchies, notably those of Spain, Portugal and Italy. But it was a long tradition of Church-State relations resulting in suppression for non-Catholic forms of religion that found itself challenged and labeled as anti-Christian. Such reversals of policy do not get accepted without a battle.

In this country the Church has greatly benefitted by the American policy of freedom of religion and co-existence with non-Catholic forms of religion. Separation of Church and state is incorporated into our Constitution, the right to worship according to one's conscience is guaranteed both by our Bill of Rights and by a declaration of rights of man in the Charter of the United Nations. We are in the habit of taking these things for granted. Our bishops would have to answer many questions not only from non-Catholics but even from their own coreligionists if the Council approved a very slanted and weak declaration. And the ecumenical movement as well as Pope John's *aggiornamento* would have been given a severe blow, had the Council continued the traditional nineteenth-century Church-State hassle on religious differences. Even though the statements are not yet finalized, everything points to a liberal document, especially after the appeal of fifteen Cardinals to the Holy Father. Cardinal Ritter and

Cardinal Meyer figured prominently in this appeal.

The official position of the American Church has been under a cloud on the matter pertaining to freedom of religion and separation of Church-and-State issues. Paul Blanchard and his colleagues of the POAU have consistently accused the Church of pragmatism. They maintain that the Church is for freedom of religion as long as it is in the minority and as long as the Church benefits from such a policy. The moment that it gains a majority position, the Church reverses itself and legislates against other forms of religion. They point to Spain, Italy and Portugal as glaring examples. To clarify this equivocal stand, it is important that the Church come out strongly on the question of freedom of religion according to one's conscience. A clear and forthright declaration for all men to exercise their freedom of worship according to their conscience will go a long way toward a respect for the religious convictions of all men and toward seeing religious differences from a more positive point of view.

But the attitude of the Church toward other religions and toward the Jews were not the only areas of importance treated by the third session of Vatican II. The major task of the Council concerns itself with discovering its own nature and mission in the light of the twentieth-century needs. Hence collegiality of bishops was an important issue and will affect us to the extent to which the American episcopate will become a legislative body for the Church of America. It will also need to be better represented in the councils of the universal Church. The issue of the married diaconate received, perhaps, more emphasis in this country's coverage of the Council than it deserved with its overtones in regard to sacerdotal celibacy.

THE ISSUE that will make its greatest impact on the future of the Church, so it seems to me, is the role of the laity in the Church. The laity has always been the major element in the Church numerically, but its place in the Church has been very ill-defined, largely because in the past the

A Freedom

by Rev. Louis J. Putz

laity has been mostly on the receiving end of the Church's ministration. Now that the laity are educated and almost exclusively in charge of the secular world, the Church will not be able to carry out its mission without the active collaboration of the laity. Hence it was good to hear Pat Keegan, the former international president of the Young Christian Workers, speaking thus as the first layman to address the Council representing the lay auditors: "It is for us lay people to bring to our pastors our experience of the needs of the world in which we live, and to seek from them guidance in our endeavor to respond to these needs."

There is nothing negative about such an attitude. The layman in today's world is in charge of his own destiny. He elects his own representatives to govern him. He is in charge of all the media of communication. He runs the businesses, the various professions and the labor unions. He is in charge of the secular world. If the Church is going to be the leaven of modern society, it can do it only through the layman. Hence the layman must be recognized by the hierarchy and the clergy as having a voice in the mission of the Church in making the Gospel relevant. The divorce between clergy and laity has been too deep. The laity is a sleeping giant within the Church. If the Council begins to give the laity its proper place within the framework of the Church's structure, we shall see quite a dynamic evolution in the Church's relations to the present world. We shall see a less clerical Church.

And again the American Church will have a great contribution to make to the final development of this new image of the Church. After all, the Church in this country has no tradition of a clerically run world as Europe has experienced in ages past. Hence when they speak of lay participation, the specter raised is one of anticlericalism. In America the Church is discovering that to exercise its influence on the secular world through the layman and through the modern stance of the Church calls for this kind of Church-world relationship. If we ever get the new thinking into Canon Law and

hence into seminary formation, the new image of the Church will be less frightening to the Protestant and to the non-Catholic in general. Until recently the Church has been largely identified with the parish church, the school, the rectory and the convent. The great need of the Church in this country, in order to exercise its God-given mission, is to recognize the layman as its frontline missionary and to have the clergy serve and help him to become a witness to Christ and His Gospel in the secular world. For this to happen universally and generally, there is a need for new structures within the Church. This is the task that the Vatican II Council has proposed for itself. This has a great importance not only for lay movements within the Church, but also for each individual layman. He must become aware of his status within the Church and his mission toward the rest of the world as a member of the Church. He is a member of the Church not merely to achieve his eternal salvation. He can save himself only in the framework of his daily existence which is his apostolic opportunity.

Obviously, too, the layman must make his contribution even to the future structure of the Mass and Catholic worship. A vocal and educated laity will have a great opportunity in recasting our Church worship especially during the next few years when the changes take place. New hymns, new music, new ways of participating will all get a chance of trial and error before they will be finally set as practice and custom. It is vitally important for Catholic college students to see their God-given opportunity and to lend their help and talent in the structuring of the Church's worship in this period of change.

The Vatican II Council is in process of recasting much of the Church to meet the challenge of the modern century. What has to be kept in mind is that the whole Church, hierarchy and members, need to help in the process of renewal. This task will not be easy. It will need the collaboration of all members, but especially those of the more educated people within the Church, the college men.



Mancini . . .

Music and Movies

by Robert Haller

IT IS DAWN on the African veldt and John Wayne calmly sits in the front seat of a jeep, lasso in hand and a high-powered rifle by his knee. Only the hiss of the morning wind in the high grass can be heard. Then, hundreds of yards away, a rhino trots away from its nighttime wallow. Wayne's eyes narrow and thousands of miles and hours away Henry Mancini makes the first sound — a restless pock-pock from a pair of castanets. The rhino turns about as if alerted and Wayne and his hunting party come storming out of their hiding place, motors roaring and tires tearing into the ground.

But in the long travelling shot that follows another sound dominates — an out-of-tune piano ringing at an ever-increasing tempo as Wayne comes closer to his prey. Kettledrums keep time with its feet and when it sweeps its horn into the jeep's open door, raking Wayne's partner, Mancini repeatedly brushes the high-pitched strings of his piano. Then Wayne swerves away, Mancini eases the tension on his strings, and director Howard Hawks brings the first sequence of *Hatari* to its successful conclusion.

To a great degree *Hatari*'s success depended upon Mancini's score, an integral part of the film and another credit to his already distinguished career. He is, today, one of the most sought after film-music composers in the country; three Oscars, eleven Grammys, and many other awards attest to his popularity both in Hollywood and with the film-going public.

Born in 1924, and reared near Pittsburgh, Henry Mancini was first introduced to music by his father, who played the flute. At the age of



twelve he began to study piano and a few years later he became interested in music arrangement, largely guided by the conductor of the Stanley Movie Theater in Pittsburgh. Graduation from high school was followed by study at the Julliard School of Music but the war intervened in 1943. Upon his discharge in 1945 he joined the Glenn Miller-Tex Beneke Orchestra as a pianist-arranger, continued his studies with composers, and met the woman who would become his wife.

In 1952 he joined the music department of Universal-International Studios, contributing to more than 100 pictures; among those he scored was Orson Welles' *Touch of Evil* and in 1954 he received an Academy Award nomination for *The Benny Goodman*

Story. But it was not until the *Peter Gunn* television series that he became nationally recognized for the body of his work rather than individual efforts. His chance meeting with producer-director Blake Edwards in a studio barbershop led to one of the most brilliant collaborations television has ever seen. Edwards' narrative sensitivity, Mancini's chilling but insinuating jazz, and the often surrealistic photography of cinematographer Philip Lathrop made *Peter Gunn* the most stylistic series ever to appear on the 24-inch screen.

Mr. Lucky was the second effort of this team and it, too, struck it rich rating-wise. A third TV series, *Johnny Guitar*, was planned but the sponsors junked it, and the frustrated Lathrop, Edwards, and Mancini turned back to the movies where they had started. The film they made was *Breakfast at Tiffany's* (minus, at this time, Lathrop, who was shooting *Lonely Are The Brave*). Three Oscars came to *Breakfast*, and two were for Mancini.

With Lathrop back again the three made *Experiment In Terror*, a relative to *Peter Gunn*. Where *Breakfast at Tiffany's* had an amplified harmonica underlining the dreamy quality of the picture, *Experiment* used two autoharps to radiate into the audience Mancini's own particular kind of creeping terror. Then *Days of Wine and Roses* copped more Academy Awards as it examined the other side of *Tiffany's* glittering world. Mancini's lament for the living again topped the record lists, as would his next major theme, *Charade*, which used a Japanese samisen for its shrill quavering notes of mystery. Other films he worked on were *Mr. Hobbs Takes a Vacation*, *Bachelor in Paradise*, and the grossly underrated *Soldier in the Rain*.

His latest triumph is the score for *The Pink Panther*, another Edwards-Lathrop collaboration. At one point, where Claudia Cardinale loses her senses due to drink and the script meanders away from relevancy, Lathrop and Mancini surpass themselves, registering her image on film and soundtrack with a touching beauty that is at least as good as the first scenes of *Breakfast at Tiffany's*. This piece, *The Lonely Princess*, deserves another Grammy or Oscar.

Ahead for Mancini, if he continues to score all of director Edwards' pictures, are some interesting projects. Next to appear will be *The Great Race*, and *Planet of Apes*, both comedies, the latter science fiction. Projected for production are *What Did You Do In The War, Daddy?* a comedy, and another that isn't — *The Battle of Gettysburg*.



Beauty Of The Beast



THE COACHES

PART II: The Offense



Doc Urich and Tom Pagna devise a potent and diverse offense each week, by exhaustively studying each opponent and demanding perfection of themselves and their players.

PERFECTION IS THE ultimate aim of every coach but particularly of the offensive coach. If a good defense boils down to anticipation and reaction, a good offense depends on the ability to run the assigned play with drawing board precision. Achieving that precision requires patience, determination and relentless practice, and coaches like Doc Urich and Tom Pagna.

Each Sunday the coaches look at the team they will play the following Saturday and ask two questions: what plays will work best against this team and what is the best way to teach our players these plays? These questions set up a weekly challenge that demands every bit of time, effort, and dedication the coaches can generate.

The new challenge brings all the coaches together at 1 p.m. Sunday to review Saturday's game film, edit it, and prepare it to show to the players. The last meeting on Sunday ends at ten. Monday through Wednesday the coaches are kept busy from seven in the morning until ten at night. Thursday is a light day — eight to ten. Friday's work begins at eight and ends with the evening pep rally if the game is at home; departure time concludes practice for away games.

During this relatively short time the offensive coaches must work their magic. They begin by running and re-running films of their opponent's most recent game, obtained through a film exchange program, and by re-studying scouting reports from previous weeks. The coaches probe the opposing defense for weaknesses and strengths. They find what plays have been most effective against this opponent in earlier games. With this knowledge they formulate a game plan. The merits of each play are weighed carefully before they are used in a game.

According to Coach Pagna the staff used to work out an idea and then play a game of touch football to test it. He quickly adds, however, that the staff is getting older and doesn't test plays this way as much as they used to, though on occasion they still do. The final decision on any play rests solely with Coach Parseghian.

Once the plays have been devised they are put into a learnable sequence, since it would be nearly impossible to learn all the variations of each week's plays if they were treated as separate and unrelated. A few changes may be made during the week on the basis of the daily scrimmages, but for the most part the plays are ready early in the week. The coaches have devised the game plan as best they can, but the task of transferring it to the players, who must make them work, remains.

Line coach Doc Urich believes that offense is strictly a matter of learning. Defense may depend on courage and reaction, but offense is a matter of going over and over assignments until they have been perfected. For such a task Doc Urich is an ideal teacher.

Learning plays is a wearisome chore for the offensive line. A tiring, trying chore, because learning means repetition. Everything is repeated until it is exactly right. Urich's one-phrase litany is "learn your assignments." Hours and hours are spent running the entire game plan. When Urich shows films of the opponents' defense he will often run the same play four or five times until he is certain everyone has memorized it.

When the film sessions are complete he expects his men to know what he has taught. The linemen swear he can look at two places at once. In one play he will often catch mistakes on two sides of the line. He seldom misses an error and never fails to correct it. His corrections are rarely just vocal. He takes mistakes seriously. Once he has explained an assignment, he expects his men to know it. Not knowing it disappoints him.

In practices, Urich and Pagna go to great lengths to simulate the defenses' moves under game conditions. They chart the basic formation and stunts of each opponent. The prep defense employs them against the offense. The Parseghian staff has placed a manager in charge of outfitting the prep squad in intramural jerseys matching, as closely as possible, the uniforms their next opponent will be using. The varsity wears the same color jerseys as they will for the game. Practices are made to resemble, as nearly as possible, the actual game situation.

Professor Urich has taught his men well. The number of decisively blocked tacklers in each game attests to that.

If halfbacks learn best by example,

Tom Pagna is the man to teach them. In his playing days at Miami of Ohio, under Coach Parseghian, Pagna set school scoring and ground gaining records. He was little All-American for two consecutive years and played in the National Football League for Green Bay and Cleveland until he was stopped by injuries. All of the knowledge he got the hard way is cheerfully and effectively passed on.

As the offense runs repetitiously through the game plan, Pagna inserts a great deal of instruction in the fine points of backfield technique between each play. The young coach will often stop a play, take the ball, scamper along the same path the ball carrier took, and show him where he should have sidestepped or swept wider. He emphasizes footwork and timing — fundamentals only a great runner can teach.

A person of such great ability might be impatient with his pupils. Great football players often make poor coaches, but not Pagna. He is indeed exacting, but he tempers his demands for precision with an easy-going manner.

He is pleasant and outgoing, but perhaps his greatest asset is an acute sensitivity to the needs of his players. The monotony of running plays over and over is often as wearing as the accompanying fatigue. Just when everyone starts feeling that he can't run another play Pagna hops into the huddle and calls the play with an impersonation of Edward G. Robinson or some other celebrity. It never fails to bring laughs and restore the morale.

In the fall camp before school opened the team had two chalk talks every day. One evening the chalk talk was replaced by Coach Pagna doing impersonations of famous actors as football coaches. His imitations of Robinson, James Cagney, Peter Lorre, Marlon Brando, and Jimmy Stewart brought laughs from the whole team. His impersonation of Ara Parseghian brought down the house.

Coach Pagna's know-how and humor, Coach Urich's precision and patience, these are the elements that compose the offensive coaching staff's weekly pursuit of perfection.

The principal difference between this team and those of the past few years has been a potent offense. The success of the new offense can be attributed to the offensive coaches' insistence on perfection. Players and coaches put in long, hard hours. But as Coach Urich says, "Winning is worth it."

— TOM BETTAG

Voice in the Crowd

The University calls me 611968345. This number symbolizes something that was wrong with Notre Dame. It was big and impersonal. It's still big but steps have been taken to remedy the impersonality.

Several years ago, the complaint was common and true that nothing at Notre Dame took place in an intimate, natural atmosphere. Sacred Heart Church resembled the dining hall. Its assembly line confessions and communions, irrelevant sermons and inaudible Latin hardly stimulated community worship.

Students could hardly wait to study in the world's largest college library. They ate in monstrous, clanking dining halls and slept in quarters that were more like barracks than residences. "Social life" was confined to the high-pressure, false-faced atmosphere of the "big" dance and the sweaty mixer. "Big-time" athletics flourished while interhall competition declined. Notre Dame was a community in no meaningful sense.

The Stay Hall Residence System was devised in answer to these problems. The residence halls are communities of manageable size and possess a natural unity. The Stay Hall Residence System is to be a framework in which meaningful religious, academic, social and athletic events can be conducted.

So far the system has been partially successful. In the religious realm it has worked admirably. Rectors and prefects have listened to student suggestions and responded to them with enthusiasm and imagination. Evening Masses, the "Father River's Mass" and other "liturgical experiments" have been successful.

Lack of interest has hampered improvement in the academic area. However, Lyons Hall has demonstrated that with initiative a hall community can make significant achievements. A few other halls have sponsored lectures, but they were rarely the focal point of an evening.

Social activity too has been hamstrung by lack of facilities but most halls have planned mixers, held stag parties and sponsored trips. There is certainly enthusiasm in this area.

But in the realm of interhall athletics, where the possibility for improvement is great, the Stay Hall system has accomplished nothing. Interest in athletics is keen at Notre Dame, talent is plentiful and facilities admirable. Interhall athletics are a potential unifying factor, yet nothing has been done to utilize it.

Last year there was interhall competition in football, basketball, boxing, track, handball, tennis, fencing, wrestling, golf, volleyball, swimming, softball and baseball. Needless to say, the competition was of a very limited sort. Few knew about it and fewer participated.

Each year the hall with the best record in interhall sports wins the President's Cup. Only a few people have even heard of this award. It hasn't been presented in three years. As a matter of fact no one seems to know where it is. Interhall athletics, like the cup, have virtually disappeared — at a time when they should be prominent.

Believing that interhall athletics can be a significant factor in hall unification, the SCHOLASTIC, in conjunction with Mr. Napolitano, has devised a plan to stimulate interhall athletics.

We recommend that each hall president appoint an athletic commissioner. His duty will be to confer with the other commissioners and Mr. Napolitano in order to construct a suitable schedule of athletic events. It will then be his duty to see that these events are adequately publicized and attended.

In order to provide incentive for this program, we recommend that the President's Cup competition be renewed, that the Cup be presented publicly to the winning hall and that it be displayed prominently. Further we recommend that each hall construct a bulletin board solely for the results of the competition.

The SCHOLASTIC will maintain a weekly column, beginning this week, devoted to interhall athletics.

Finally, we recommend that these proposals be immediately adopted and implemented by the Hall Presidents' Council. Action, not discussion, is needed — now.

— JOHN WHELAN

THE CRAGG-MIRE PICKS OF THE WEEK

FLORIDA AT ALABAMA: Alabama's Crimson Tide will try to swamp Florida. The Gators are accustomed to swamps, however, and will slither off with a victory in the Upset of the Week.

MINNESOTA AT MICHIGAN: Michigan hasn't had a nip from the Little Brown Jug in years. This year they're getting off the wagon with a win that should sober up the Gophers.

WYOMING AT ARIZONA: The unbeaten Cowboys are having a successful trail drive in the Western Conference, and should have no trouble with an Arizona team intent on rustling their title hopes.

DARTMOUTH AT HARVARD: Harvard's tremendous endowment could easily be used to attract top football players, but then Ivy League football is not the fiscal activity it is in the Midwest. Nevertheless, Harvard still does pretty good, and should beat Dartmouth.

OREGON AT WASHINGTON: Len Casanova hopes his Webfoots haven't completely flipped over their unbeaten record. If they fly into Washington with an up in the air, upside down attitude, they're certain to quack up, besides running afoul of the Huskies. They won't, and should level Washington with their passing game.

PURDUE AT IOWA: After two Big Ten victories, the Boilermakers have built a full head of steam; Iowa, on the other hand, was cooled off by Wisconsin. In a pressure game, Purdue will have the edge.

OTHER GAMES:

USC over California
Syracuse over Oregon State
Missouri over Iowa State
Ohio State over Wisconsin
Texas over Rice
Illinois over UCLA
Pitt over Navy

— : —

Last week: 10-2-1, 83%.

To date: 34-14-2, 71%.

The Scholastic



SCOREBOARD

CROSS-COUNTRY: In the annual Notre Dame Invitational meet, the Irish beat Western Michigan, Loyola, Kentucky, Bowling Green, and Northwestern. Captain Bill Clark ran the four-mile course in 19:19, six seconds off Frank Carver's course record. Mike Coffey was third for Notre Dame and Sophomore Bob Walsh finished sixth.

The victory was especially significant because Notre Dame beat Western Michigan (28-29) who had previously beaten the Air Force Academy. Bill Welch and Ed Dean, although still unable to compete, began working out last week and should be ready by early November.

SOCCKER: Notre Dame slaughtered Illinois last Sunday, 7-3. Forward Mariano Gonzales (*see cut*) scored four goals while Captain Hernan Puentes, Denny Karpviska, and Don Del Manzo each scored once.

GOLF: Co-Captain Mike O'Connell shot a 70 in the third round of the annual Burke Open for a 211 total, seven strokes in the lead. Juniors Pat Danahy and Bill Regnier now stand second and third, respectively. Ex-Marine, 25-year-old graduate student Dick Marms is fourth, Joe Smith is fifth, Mike Thorpe sixth, and Jim Murray is seventh.

SCORES

CROSS-COUNTRY: Notre Dame 28, Western Michigan 29.

SOCCKER: Notre Dame 7, Illinois 2.

SCHEDULE

CROSS-COUNTRY: Notre Dame at Michigan State, Oct. 23.

SOCCKER: Notre Dame at Goshen College, Oct. 22; Tri-State at Notre Dame, Oct. 23.

GOLF: Final round of Burke Open, Oct. 25.

THE PRESIDENT'S CUP

THOSE WHO BRAVED the elements to watch the inauguration of the interhall football season were treated to six close, hard-fought contests. The greatest margin of victory was ten points. This attests to the closeness of the games. The number of penalties for illegal roughness gives some indication of the quality of play.

The Off-Campus squad showed promise of being the top team in the Western Division by stopping Morrissey. Both teams played excellent football in the first half though neither team scored. Off-Campus began to move in the third quarter behind a good rushing attack. When a third-quarter drive stalled on the Morrissey 16, Ed Hurley broke the tie with a 33-yard field goal, his fourth in interhall competition. Off-Campus boosted this lead late in the fourth quarter when Joe Nimick hit Paul Jackson with a 30-yard pass. Hurley converted for a 10-0 final.

The Dillon vs. Sorin-Saint Edward's battle was decided by a touchdown late in the first half. After controlling the ball throughout the first half, Dillon appeared to be on its way to victory. A long Dillon drive

was stopped by an interception, though, and Sorin-St. Ed's went to work. A pass-interference call gave them the ball on the Dillon one and John Kelleher bucked over for the score. Tom Hyden passed to Bill O'Conner for two points. Dillon mounted several drives in the second half but fumbles and interceptions stopped them on each occasion. Sorin-St. Ed's still led at the final whistle with a well-earned 8-0 victory.

Walsh-Alumni next butted heads with Badin-Fisher. Both teams showed a preference for the forward pass. The results were a number of interceptions, huge yardage losses for the quarterbacks, and a scoreless tie. Both teams have speed and size and must be considered as title contenders.

The Eastern Division turned in the day's most exciting contest as Zahm upset Farley, 20-14. Zahm scored on the first play of the game when Gary Kuckel passed to Tom VonLuhrt, who outran the stunned secondary for an 80-yard touchdown. Kuckel then hit VonLuhrt for two points. Farley came back with a strong running attack but Zahm stopped a long drive

and took over deep in their own territory. Farley's Bill Kanehly evened the score a few minutes later, though, with a 55-yard punt-return touchdown. Ted Samulski passed to Jack Mulhall for the extra points. Zahm came right back as Mike King took a short pass from Kuckel and ran 75 yards for another touchdown. Farley evened the score on the first play of the second half when Kanehly took a pitchout and raced 65 yards for his second touchdown. The score remained tied until the last two minutes of the game. Zahm had a fourth and five situation on the Farley 25, and Kuckel passed. Grant Marquis was the recipient of Kuckel's third touchdown pass, a seventy-five yarder, and Zahm had an exciting 20-14 win.

In other games, Jim Schaefer's five-yard run gave Keenan a 6-0 victory over Breen-Phillips, and Greg Hughes' return of an erratic punt was all that powerful Stanford needed to defeat Cavanaugh, 6-0. Keenan and Stanford both have ball-control teams that looked polished in winning.

Next week's feature games are Zahm vs. Keenan at 2:30 and Off Campus vs. St. Ed's-Sorin at 3:30. Other games are Farley vs. Cavanaugh, Breen-Phillips vs. Stanford, Walsh-Alumni vs. Dillon, and Morrissey vs. Badin-Fisher.

— STEVE ANDERSON

NOVEMBER 1, STEPAN CENTER

HARRY BELAFONTE



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“Campus”

(Continued from page 15)

such conditions do actually engender Communism.

Dr. Shapiro did not define the terms of the debate in his first speech, however, and the debate seemed to founder as a result. His argument was that there were present in pre-Castro Cuba four conditions conducive to a great social revolution: economic strains, political stresses, desertion of the intellectuals and class conflict. He repeatedly pointed out that Cuba was not, by any means, a developed country.

Mr. Manrara, on the other hand, argued on the basis that Cuba was a developed country, with relatively high living standards. Consequently Cuba was not a country ripe for Communism, and the Communist takeover was necessarily accomplished by deceit. He agreed that there were political stresses caused by the atrocious policies of Batista, and admitted there was a desertion of pseudo-intellectuals from Cuba. But the political revolution against Batista was simply taken over by Castro under the guise of restoring free elections.

There was a noticeable lack of common ground on which the two men could launch a meaningful attack. Dr. Shapiro was arguing *for* the inevitability of a social revolution in Cuba, because of the presence of *poor* economic conditions; Mr. Manrara was arguing *against* the inevitability of a Communist takeover in Cuba, because of the presence of *good* economic conditions. They seemed to have both contrary statistics and contrary personal experiences.

Only in the rebuttal period were any constructive statements made about the future of Cuba. Dr. Shapiro feels that we should have compassion for the poverty-stricken masses in Cuba. He feels that we should resume the sugar trade with Cuba, especially since Castro has in return offered to give some financial compensation for those American industries confiscated by him. He concluded that freedom for all of the Cuban people won't be achieved merely by the overthrow of Castro, because liberty can come only through an American effort to defeat the Russians economically in Cuba and win the people over in this manner.

Seasoned Combos

It is the Saturday night of Fall Open House that pays the expenses of the entire weekend. In connection with the Open House this year, the Social Commission invited the Four

(Continued on page 34)



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the wsnd-fm program guide,
published biweekly during the
school year. write wsnd-fm,
box 595, notre dame, indiana.

(Continued from page 33)

Seasons to entertain at a combination Victory Dance-Mixer-Rock'n'Roll show. Fearing that the student body might not turn out *en masse* to support the show, the commission advertised over the local rock'n'roll station in hopes of drawing on the teen market of South Bend. As long as the kids could put money on the counter, they would be let in. This proved to be good planning since, despite competition from a Senior activity in town, the show was a financial success.

The program, however, was not without its difficulties. The first came Friday night when the Four Seasons called and told the commission they could not come. The great legal minds of the commission pointed out that it would be to the great disadvantage of both parties were they not to show and the group was convinced.

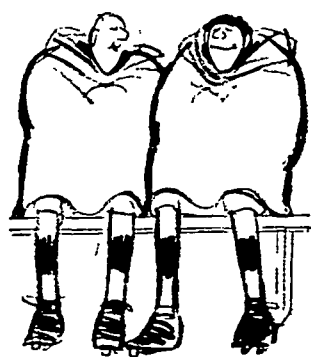
The second came during the performance itself. First the Nightlighters, then the Four Seasons had trouble with the P.A. system. This was not cleared up until halfway through the show when some lady inadvertently threw the proper switch for the speakers overhead. Though they would probably slaughter anything soft and delicate, the big horns were perfect for electric guitar and organ. The result was a good show with a lot of good dance music. As advertised, the Four Seasons ran the gamut of their hits and in addition conducted what appeared for a while to be a pep rally. They proved to be good entertainers, something that is not often expected of such groups. The undisputed high point of the evening came, however, when Texas' defeat at the hands of Arkansas was announced by the Nightlighters. Pandemonium broke loose on the floor, and for a few seconds thoughts of an eleven-game season drove sex out of the minds of most of the fellows there.

As a victory dance, the show was by definition successful. As a rock 'n' roll show, the Four Seasons backed up by the Nightlighters proved to be a real stompin'-and-shoutin' combination. Success at the mixer level, however, is usually pretty much a matter of luck. The girls from Rosary, Barat, and St. Theresa's were there but the probability of meeting them was diminished by the horde of South Bend bubble gummers. Separating wheat from the chaff was a basic but rather tedious process, and a worthwhile acquaintance made with a college girl before 9:30 should be considered quite an accomplishment.



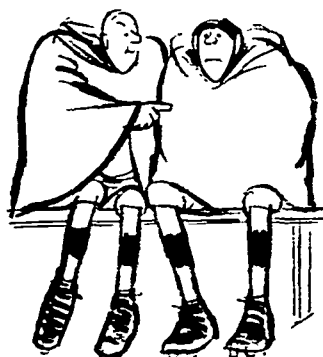
1. Now that we're 21 we have a lot more responsibility.

Now *we* make the decisions.



2. Right. And this year we have a big decision to make—who gets our vote for President.

I've already decided to vote for the candidate of my choice.



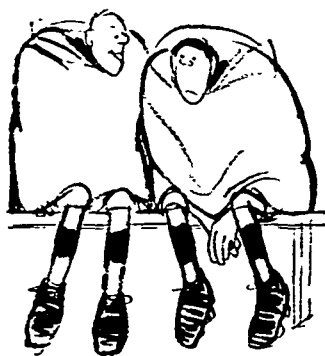
3. Your decision should be based on what the candidate stands for. For example, does your man's fiscal policy square with your philosophy on the matter?

I hope not. I never could handle money.



4. Then how do you expect to go out into the world, support a wife, raise children, and be a two-car family?

I wish I knew.



5. Let me give you a piece of advice that will help you off to a good start.

I'd sure appreciate it.



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Student Enrichment

During the afternoons and evenings of October 13 and 14, three sessions of a symposium were sponsored by the College of Business Administration. It was, mainly, the successful culmination of a year's dedicated work by faculty members C. Joseph Sequin and John W. Houck. The result, they hope, will be published in a book of fifteen essays under the title: *The Kennedy Administration And The American Economy*. Dean T. T. Murphy, Chairman of the third session, said that although attendance was well appreciated, the main purposes of the meetings were to discuss each speaker's address and to add to both faculty and student enrichment.

There were nine speakers from the faculty who spoke in the October 13 sessions. These speeches were given during two sessions (afternoon and evening), with each session broken up into two different study groups.

On October 14, three prominent speakers from outside the Notre Dame faculty were featured in the Library Auditorium. First speaker was the Honorable John Brademas, U.S. House of Representatives and member of the House Education and Labor Committee, on "The Congress and the Kennedy Economic Program." He pointed out that had the Kennedy Administration not faced reality, little noteworthy legislation would have passed both Houses. He mentioned the Nuclear Test Ban, the Civil Rights Bill, the Trade Expansion Act, the Revenue Act, and the Manpower Retraining Act which has been so instrumental in the training of unskilled men in South Bend and other neighboring cities.

Dr. Richard S. Landry, the second speaker, a former economist for the Federal Reserve Board and Assistant Director of Research, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, spoke on the "Monetary Developments of the Kennedy and Post-Kennedy Years." Here the doctor pointed out the monetary and fiscal problems that face both the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations and how they are expected to be handled.

The last speaker of the day, Dr. Richard M. Lyon, a Labor Relations Consultant and a former Notre Dame faculty member, spoke on "Labor Policies of the Kennedy Administration." He pointed out the importance of the administration's labor policy in that it pertains to all facets of the economic and social climate of the country.

It should be noted that in conjunction with the Business School and its objective, there are the O'Hara Lec-

tures. "Poverty in the United States" was held October 7. Several noted speakers in the business world are included in this series. On January 12, 1965, we will hear Herbert E. Striner, the Director of Program Development of the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. Also scheduled, for February 18, 1965, is Fred Weston, Professor of Business Economics and Finance, University of California. Lastly, the School of Busi-

ness Administration itself will sponsor before the new year, a symposium in five sessions: "Ideas, Facts, and Business."

The business school has activated and enlarged its student-faculty programs. The series, held in conjunction with the school, should be enriching not only to business students, but to all those who are interested in hearing some outstanding speakers of the business world.

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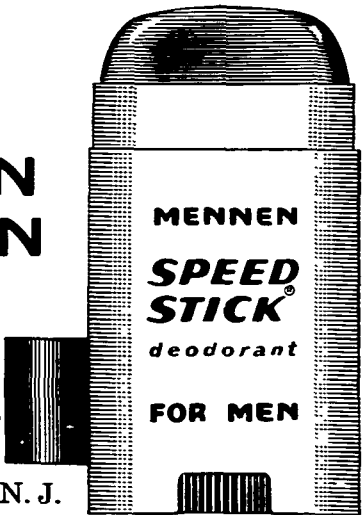
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Letters

(Continued from page 9)

the fact that she might not have noticed the remarkable resemblance between you and Richard Burton?

Happiness is not an IBM date.

Mary Tracy
Rosary College

CAUTION ON COST

EDITOR:

I believe a word of caution is in order for those connected, either by action or by sentiment, with the article "Controversy and Christianity" that appeared in your last issue. One phrase in that article, "to provide . . . bail-bond funds for the volunteers," struck me as it did twice-President Dwight Eisenhower who has voiced concern over the distraction that arrest has become to these high-minded workers. Abraham Lincoln,

the great Emancipator, voiced similar sentiments when the talk shifted to the Abolitionists' movement at the meeting of the Young Men's Lyceum of Springfield on January 27, 1838. "It thirsts," he said, "and burns for distinction; and if possible, it will have it, whether at the expense of emancipating slaves, or enslaving freemen."

Michael T. Schaefer
805 East Angela

BIGOTS NONETHELESS

EDITOR:

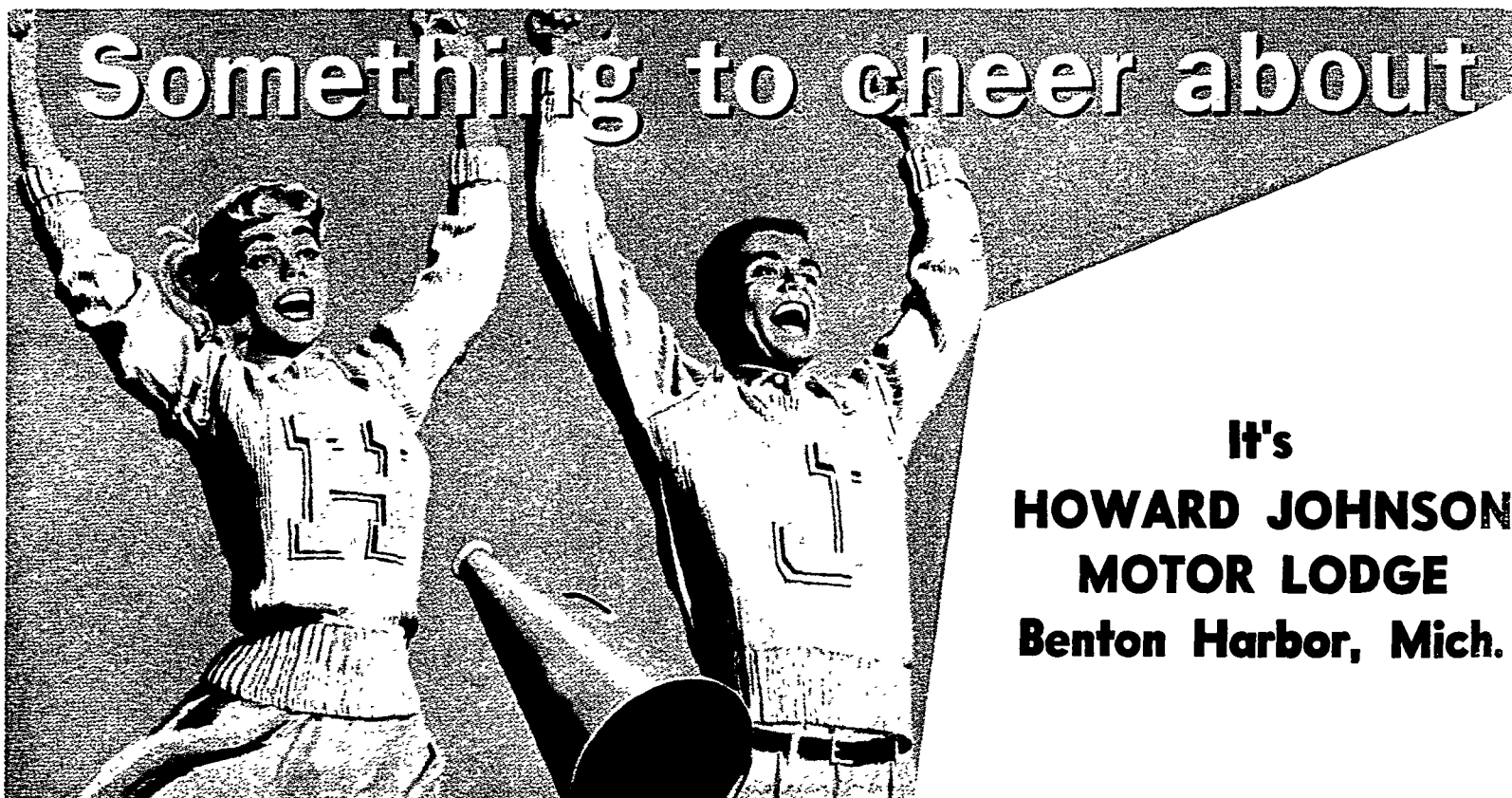
As a Republican who has been working precincts since last July, I was indeed shocked by the editorial written by Mr. Bill McDonald entitled, "The Conservative Thrust" which appeared in the October 9 issue of the SCHOLASTIC. To say that the Republican ticket's strength will rest largely on a vote of racism, bigotry,

and prejudice is not only unfair, but disturbingly prejudicial. For to make such a sweeping and deliberate charge is to read one's own opinion of the Senator's appeal into the vote he receives.

Indeed, one could use polls and statistics election night to prove that your opponent won because all the bad guys voted for him. But this hardly can be called being nonpartisan and fair.

I maintain that Senator Goldwater is a man of principle, that he has never deliberately sought the vote of a bigot, but that he gets the support of bigots because they want to hide behind his principles. I also want to assert that the Goldwater "vote" is based on positive principles which are opposed to prejudice and bigotry.

Peter J. Fugiel, Jr.
143 Pangborn Hall



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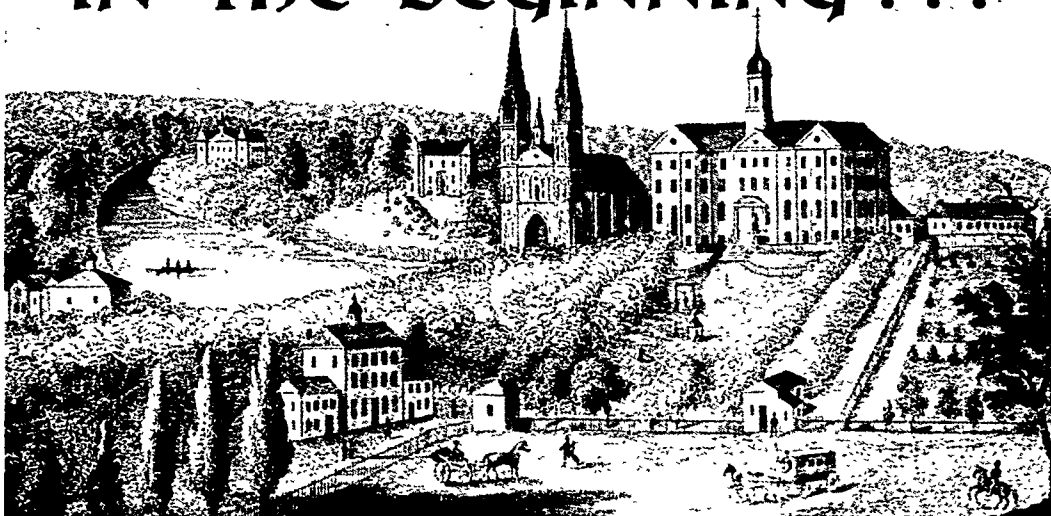
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GOING TO HOMECOMING?

Get a Picture
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IN THE BEGINNING . . .



ANY SERIOUS student of Notre Dame history must, sooner or later, come to grips with the question of when football bacteria first spread across campus. We are certain, from archaeological findings (petrified footballs, etc.), that intercollegiate football was not a serious campus disease until 1888. Casual games of throw and catch the ball were most likely popular, however, as early as 1867. Looking into their Woolworth crystal ball, the editors of the post-Civil War SCHOLASTIC prophesied that, "Although Foot Ball appears to be gaining in popularity among undergraduates, the playing of Base Ball still retains the affections of Notre Dame men and will for some time to come." And people think that only the Bible was divinely inspired.

Another topic receiving much coverage in the early SCHOLASTICS was the adventures of Very Rev. Edward Sorin. From accounts given in the SCHOLASTIC, Father Sorin was nothing less than a clerical Jack-of-all-trades. Born too early to make a living as a Gillette salesman, Father Sorin instead turned explorer, stumbled across South Bend one rainy afternoon in 1842, and decided that if it didn't stop raining within the hour he would found an excellent Catholic university in the neighborhood. It didn't. He did.

Having finished the preliminary tasks of building a campus, erecting a dome, and conscripting several hundred students to marvel at the first two accomplishments, Father Sorin sailed back to his native France on October 31, 1868. Once in France, Father Sorin penned a letter to the students:

"My Dear Young Friends,

The departure of one of our Seminarians for America this evening offers me an opportunity which I gladly

seize to write you a few lines, were it only to show you that I have not forgotten you. Indeed I have continually before me the touching sight you presented me when I took leave from our dear Notre Dame.

I send to you a beautiful velocipede, one of the largest and best finished in Paris. I wish that I could have sent a dozen instead of one; but my income did not allow of more than this one model. That it will be a source of new and great enjoyments, I have no doubts. After you have tamed it, you will please give a ride upon it to my good friends Eddie, Willie, Charlie, and George of the St. Cecilia Philomathean Society.

I have spoken to some of you of the possibility of finishing your French education here in Paris. Decidedly, it is the place to finish.

Your Friend,
E. Sorin"

Decidedly, "velocipede" is a word that needs translation. Webster tells us "it is to be applied to the early forms of tricycle and bicycle, and to a form of the railroad handcar."

Those who believe that the ND tradition of shaking down the thunder is a recent innovation will be interested to learn that it goes as far back as 1867. A SCHOLASTIC news article informs us that "Brothers Simon, Jerome, and Paul have just returned from France, after having just escaped death by shipwreck. The steamer St. Lawrence, upon which they embarked, reached New York in a damaged condition, having encountered a terrific gale and *tremendous thunder* near the banks of Newfoundland. For nearly two days death seemed imminent, and it is only by dint of superhuman efforts that we have not to deplore another disaster like the Hibernia's." Moral: never shake down the thunder while at sea. —JOHN TWOHEY

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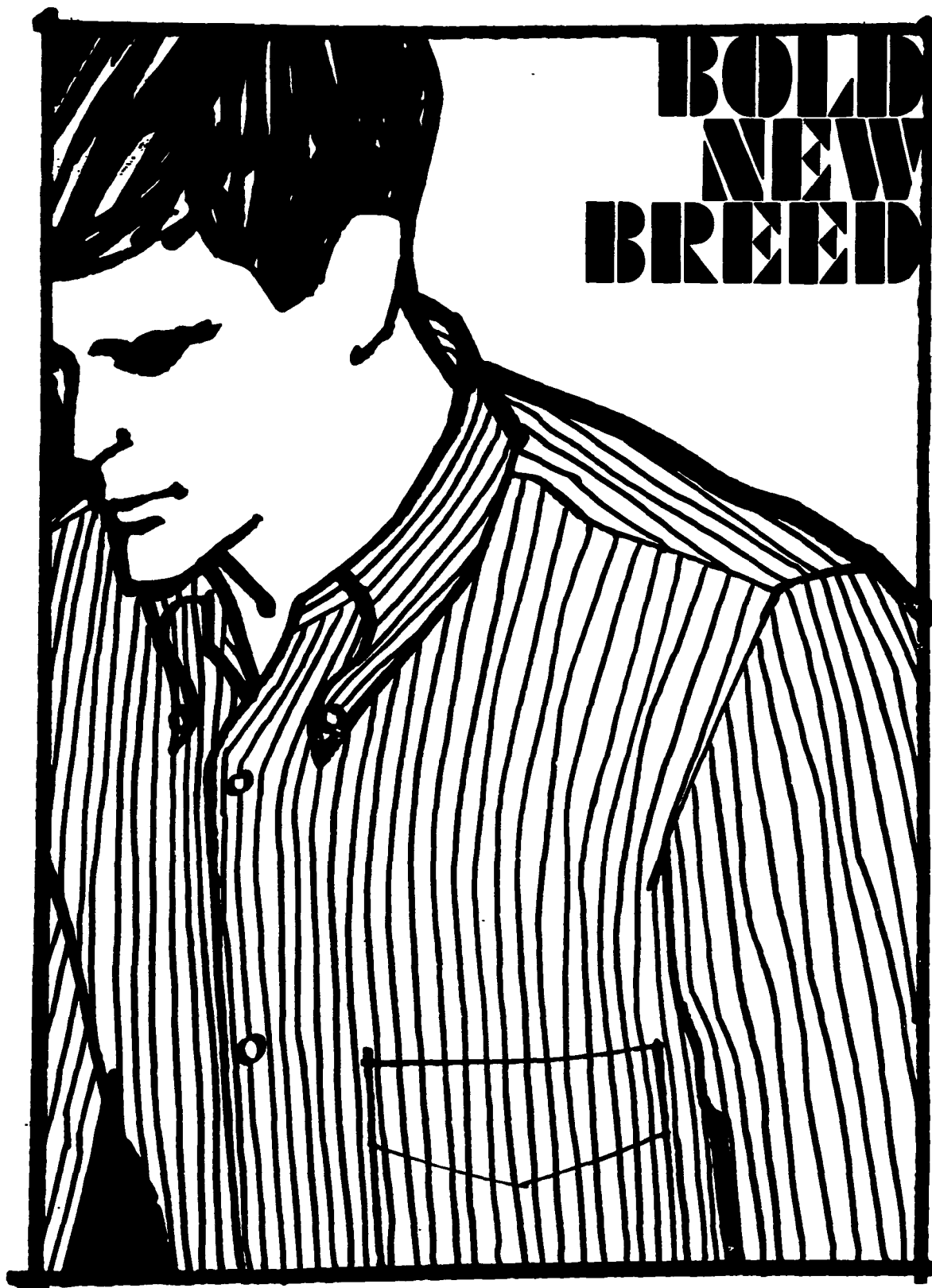
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Die Wandernden Schne



John Meany writes the fifth of his reports on Innsbruck from the living quarters at Pension Steinbock (shown above).

AT the conclusion of the registration proceedings at the University, we were free to do as we pleased for a week. For some, the week meant time to recuperate from the last vacation and to rest up for the hard semester ahead. For others, the week meant more time to travel and to see the sights of Europe. By far the most traveled spot during this vacation was scenic Switzerland. Notre Dame students continuously met each other in their travels through this small country. This can best be evidenced by the one night that there were no fewer than thirteen Notre Dame students at the Youth Hostel in Lucerne.

While Notre Dame and environs were enjoying Indian Summer, Innsbruck was hit by the first snow storm of the season. The skiers were enthusiastic about it, but in vain; this first storm didn't provide quite enough snow. The event most dreaded by the skiers this winter is a repeat of last winter's weather. Innsbruck and the surrounding areas, known collectively as the Winter Sports Capital of Europe, had to buy snow for the Winter Olympics.

On the night of October 10, Notre Dame students, regardless of where they were, tuned their radios to the local Armed Forces Network station. The event was the Notre Dame-Air Force game. This was the first time this year that we were able to hear the Irish in action, and we certainly hope that it was not the last.

With the approach of the Presidential election, Europeans are becoming more interested in the outcome.

October 23, 1964

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NOVEMBER 11

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If you expect to be graduated before July, 1965, and would like to discuss your career interests with a Bethlehem representative, see your placement officer to arrange for an interview appointment—and be sure to pick up a copy of our booklet "Careers with Bethlehem Steel and the Loop Course." Further information can be obtained by writing to our Manager of Personnel, Bethlehem, Pa.

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Point of Order

(Continued from page 7)

three or four Senators demonstrated that they could think clearly enough to spot the rather obvious faults in the policy. The rest had to be enlightened by one of their colleagues and only after having their thinking done for them did they reject unanimously a policy that should have been rejected in the first place. The only conclusion that can be drawn from these proceedings is that our Student Senate has a long way to go before it obtains the necessary legislative responsibility to handle serious problems.

These observations are not meant to be destructive. We merely wish to point out a serious problem that does exist in the Senate and hope that the students or the Senators themselves will take the necessary steps to alleviate it.

THEATERS

Colfax: *I'd Rather Be Rich* — Sandra Dee, Andy Williams, Robert Goulet.

Granada: *Where Love Has Gone* — Susan Hayward and Bette Davis.

State: *So Dear To My Heart* —

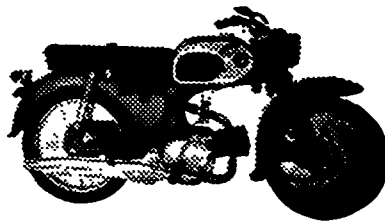
A Walt Disney production — one of the candidates for Patriot of the Year.

Washington Hall: *Love With The Proper Stranger* — Steve McQueen and Natalie Wood.

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Mel Noel...

The Last Word



NOW THAT almost 7,000 highly sophisticated and intelligent students inhabit Notre Dame, members of the Administration have decided to defend themselves with a Department of Psychology. Present plans, as revealed by Fr. Hesburgh, call for the department to take shape within the year. Six new faculty members will teach approximately 45 graduate students and 70 undergraduates. The psychologists will have space in the old architecture building temporarily, but may move into the Biology Building later. Two weeks ago, professors of psychology from around the country met at Notre Dame to offer suggestions on the construction of our department. They brought with them the experience and know-how of schools like Harvard University, Berkeley, and Fordham. Fr. Hesburgh reports that these men were anxious to have Notre Dame benefit from their experiences, good and bad, and were interested in seeing that we acquire the best professors available. The visitors evidently felt that, after swallowing such great lumps of academic excellence, ND needed the understanding analysis of psychology.

OUR NEW PSYCHOLOGISTS might use, for their first study, what we call the Notre Dame drama complex. Minor officials connected with the University (and sometimes their superiors) seem to have an unbelievable knack for dramatizing small incidents and embarrassing as many people as possible. There have been many manifestations of this complex over the years, such as the legendary efforts of our campus security force to protect green growing things. One manifestation caused some embarrassment at last Saturday's game. The last minutes of half-time saw students running onto the field to form a cordon of welcome for the team. This practice is as old as Rockne and has been evident at every football game so far this year. Guards at Wisconsin's stadium made no protest as ND students poured onto the field, and officials at Air Force Academy helped our fans back to their seats after their ritual welcome. But on the home ground last weekend, policemen made menacing gestures as students began to trickle out of the stands. What began as a harmless demonstration of support for our winning team, turned into an unpleasant incident. Three swarthy officers walked to the sidelines as if they were approaching a breach in the great wall of Alcatraz. Students sensed the absurdity of the situation and hooted while some ID cards were confiscated. Cries of "dirty old cop" must have sounded strange

to guests across the stadium who could not see the action in front of the student section. The incident can only be described as ridiculous, and the impressions it left were totally unnecessary. When will officials tied to the University learn not to meddle in harmless affairs?

IN THIS LAND of pseudo-intellectual activity, almost everyone we know has a favorite author or politician whose quotations are liberally sprinkled around for effect. Feeling that we have been without this status symbol for too long, the SCHOLASTIC is adopting as Chief Whip, the venerable Ambrose Bierce. Mr. Bierce lived from 1842 to 1914. He was sometimes an adventurer and always a writer. His *Devil's Dictionary* was a column that appeared in a weekly paper between 1881 and 1906. The dictionary column contained humorous definitions and essays which were eventually formed into a book. Bierce prescribed *The Devil's Dictionary* for those who prefer "dry wines to sweet, sense to sentiment, wit to humor and clean English to slang." He knew these qualities well. He practiced sense and wit as editor of a San Francisco newspaper, and felt sentiment and humor in his personal life. Bierce's biographer asserts that "the memory of Bierce is still so green" in Frisco as to stir up disgruntled antagonism (1951).

An example of how Ambrose Bierce stirred up controversy is found in his definition of the noun "day."

"A period of twenty-four hours, mostly misspent. This period is divided into two parts, the day proper and the night, or day improper — the former devoted to sins of business the latter consecrated to the other sort. These two kinds of social activity overlap."

An interesting combination of mirth and mythology is found in Bierce's definition of "birth."

"The first and direst of all disasters. As to the nature of it there appears to be no uniformity. Castor and Pollux were born from the egg. Pallas came out of a skull. Galatea was once a block of stone. Peresilis, who wrote in the tenth century, avers that he grew up out of the ground where a priest had spilled holy water. Leucomedon was the son of a cavern in Mount Aetna, and I have myself seen a man come out of a wine cellar."

Remember that definition next time you wish a friend "happy birthday."

Orange Blossom

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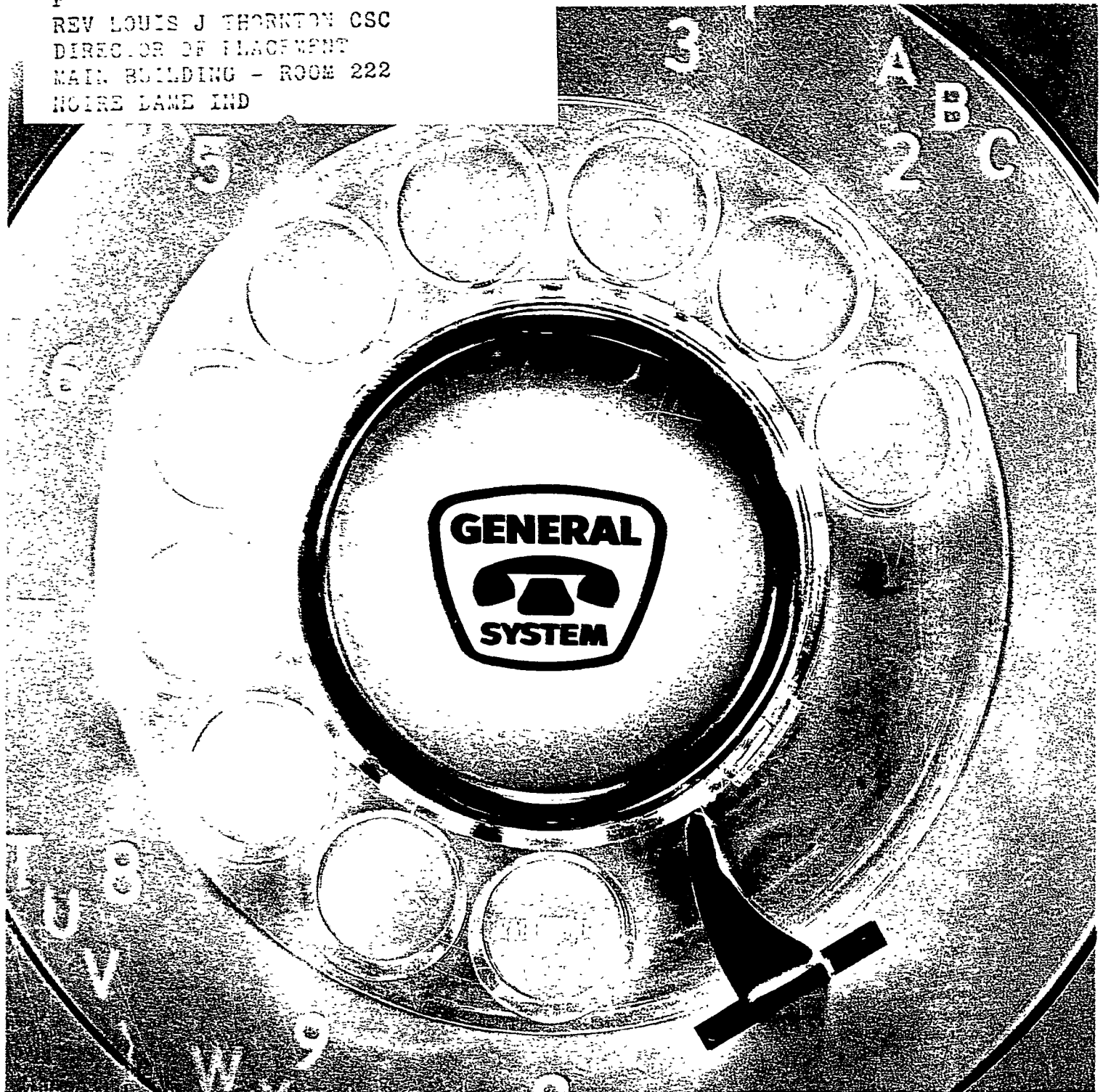
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