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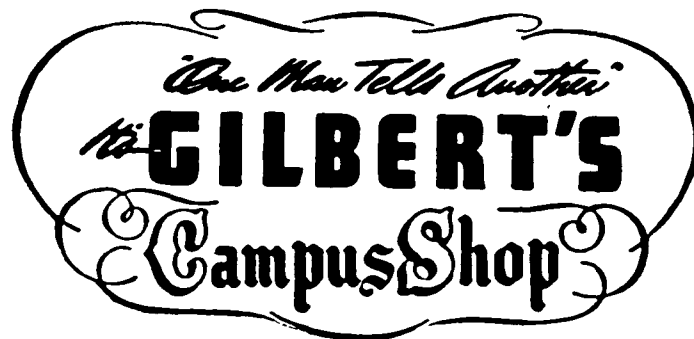
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**ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME**

## East Is East . . . ?

**E**VEN STUDENTS ARE sometimes conservative. They don't like to be rushed out of their rut, especially when their shortsightedness makes them feel degraded. For instance, unparalleled horror seems to be the general reaction when someone from the west end of campus hears of the awful possibility — that upperclassmen could be exiled to the freshman quad! Catastrophic event that it is, the objections are mostly irrational, but they usually seem to spring from a fear of the freshman ghetto and a feeling that injustice is rampant, for everyone knows that there are no good rooms in the east quad.

Most of those hearty, west-end-or-fight myopics aren't really sure of what the new stay-hall proposal says, let alone what its many implications are. Thus, for those who are interested: The proposed stay-hall plan, to be initiated for the coming year, works on a system of freshman integration and hall proportionment. Each hall will have a certain quota of each of the four classes. An upperclassman will be able to stay in his room, or if he wishes to switch within his hall, it is reported that he will be able to choose a new room by his academic average. Once the quota of a class for a hall is filled, however, the student must go through Academic Affairs, switching halls. A word about the quota system: The classes are proportioned, in decreasing numbers, as the student moves from his freshman to senior years. This is *not* done with the intention of kicking seniors out in the snow; the rationale follows the pattern of student averages and drop-outs. Each year a certain number of students (approximated in the stay-hall system) leave school and others move off campus. The new system follows the established pattern — it does not

attempt to institute any novel ideas. The only disconcerting thing we can see is that a certain amount of work will be necessary to get a good room.

And there are good rooms on what is now called the freshman quad. Upperclassmen have the first choice of these, and Keenan or Stanford are two of the most comfortable halls on campus.

Among the major reasons for the change to this new system is that the old one is just not working. Either there is a large turnover of students each year, defeating the whole purpose, or there is an uncomfortable minority of students from one of the classes; they feel forced together, isolated from the whole idea of hall unity — again defeating the idea behind stay-hall.

But many seem to feel that there is no good to be derived from bringing the freshmen into such a system. After all, they're happy over there by themselves. More important than their being happy fifth-year high-school students, though, is that they become mature members of the Notre Dame community, finding out as soon as possible what the Notre Dame spirit really is. This is *not* just an idealistic page-filler. Practicality must admit that freshmen will get more out of living with upperclassmen than anyone could ever hope to achieve by a well-intentioned, but imposed, Senior Advisors Program. SBP John Gearen, put it this way: "They will become more conscious of what Notre Dame is, more conscious of what they themselves are to become, and will achieve some basic maturity long before it is expected of them under the present arrangement."

One argument has been that the freshmen will lose that magnificent spirit that characterizes each exuberant class. The logical thing is not to let this excitement rot by itself, but to channel it into something a little more constructive and mature than riots. Maybe some of it will even rub off on their elders, though *this* does seem a little ideal.

Everyone says that Notre Dame is growing. Someday the enrollment is bound to increase significantly, and even now the University is facing the problem of impersonality. There is a definite need for the more personal unity of the hall. Students can use their imagination to see some of the more cheering social and academic implications of an effective stay-hall system.

But ND students have shown before that they aren't too worried about much beyond the immediate effects of any program — i.e., "Am I going to be inconvenienced?" — and we doubt that it is possible to cure their shortsightedness by a simple explanation. We suggest a *rational* approach to the question by the student body.

— J. W.

# Red China's Bomb

**L**AST WEEK, Red China successfully tested an atomic device. The administration tried to lessen the shock by announcing that such a test was imminent several weeks before it occurred. Secretary McNamara has been emphasizing at every opportunity the vast difference between a crude nuclear test and a sophisticated nuclear capability.

Granted, the Chinese nuclear capability is still in the crudest stage. Granted, it will take five or ten years before China has any real stockpile of nuclear bombs. Granted, the Chinese do not at present have any bombers large enough to deliver these nuclear bombs. Nevertheless, China has proved that it has the personnel and the technological ability, and more importantly, the will, to develop a nuclear striking force.

It is this fact which explains the great fear which has resulted from the initial Chinese blast. For the United States and the Soviet Union, China can never be a serious military threat, because her economy is not sufficiently broad or stable to allow the displacement of the vast resources which such a goal would entail. However, to the nations of Southeast Asia, even a small Chinese nuclear force is a frightening prospect. These nations are accustomed to living with a China whose military consisted of millions of soldiers. Even though this force may be awesome, it is understandable to the Southeast Asians.

They know that strategy, tactics, and the use of modern weapons can help a small army fend off a large one. Further, they know that the difficulty of troop movements in China largely precludes the possibility of a surprise attack by Chinese ground troops. Finally, they know that any blatant and overt hostilities by the Chinese military forces would be met by the combined resistance of the members of SEATO.

All of the tenuous comfort of this type of reasoning has been removed by the prospect of the bomb. The nations that are most vulnerable to Chinese aggression — Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand — must now face the prospect of a China that will make full use of the propaganda and intimidation potential of a nuclear capacity. Such a threat is bound to weaken the morale of Southeast Asian peoples, for no matter how well they might prevent Communist infiltration, and no matter how well they might defend themselves against Chinese ground forces, it would still be relatively easy for short-range bombers to win a war almost immediately by dropping a few nuclear bombs on strategic installations.

Two possibilities are left to the Southeast Asians. They can put all their trust in the good faith of the American commitment to defend Southeast Asia. On the surface, this may seem easy and attractive, but if Charles de Gaulle can seriously doubt that the United States would defend Europe from an attack by the Soviet Union, certainly a Pakistani must entertain serious doubts about whether the United States would risk nuclear war if Karachi were attacked.

The alternative is the course presently being followed by Cambodia. Rather than be hostile to China, the theory is that a country can maintain its independence by denouncing the West, turning neutral, and starting trade negotiations with Peking. There is no guarantee that this plan will work, since it is essentially one of appeasement and accommodation, but it seems more practical than depending on a country 3,000 miles away.

This type of reasoning can ultimately spell disaster for Southeast Asia. As its freedom is gradually eroded, it will drift more and more inexorably into the Chinese orbit, until China's satellite system rivals that of Russia, and threatens the Pacific outposts of the United States. Faced with this prospect, the United States has the difficult task of reassuring the Southeast Asians, of convincing them of our good faith and of the dangers of accommodating the Chinese. This will take firmness and courage, but it is a step which is crucial to the safety of both the United States and the free world.

— B.McD.

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The Scholastic will not be published next week due to mid-term exams. We will resurrect on November 13.

### OUR COVER

John T w o h e y, Scholastic's artsy-craftsy political analyst, depicts his feelings on the campaign. Which candidate will you give your Mars Junior Bar to?

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## SCHOLASTIC

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The Scholastic



# POINT OF ORDER . . .

by Frank Smith

Money, Money, Money . . . When  
it rains, it pours.

ON LAST TUESDAY NIGHT, the Senate held what is traditionally its most important meeting of the year, the budget meeting. At this particular meeting, the Senate began appropriating the \$20,000 which it is allotted from the student activities fee attached to the bill of every student. Because of some lengthy debates the Senate was able to approve only a part of the budget proposals made by its Finance Committee. The rest of the proposals will come under discussion on Monday night and it is only at that time that the budget can be approved as a whole, and hence officially implemented. The Senate's actions at this initial meeting, however, are of interest because of the importance of some of the issues considered and because of the way it handled them.

The parts of the budget which the Senate took under consideration at the meeting were the allocations to be made to their various committees, to the Hall Presidents' Council, to the four college councils, and to the national associations with which Notre Dame is affiliated. In general, the way in which the Senate went about its job showed much improvement over previous Senate attempts to fulfill its legislative role in a responsible fashion. The meeting was characterized by brief flashes of efficiency and clear thinking, qualities which had been markedly absent in the Student Center amphitheater up to this time. The fact that the meeting was run as smoothly as it was can be primarily attributed to the determination of one man, Student Body President John Gearen. Many members of the Stay Senate (the newly elected senators' contributions to the proceedings were limited to the taking up of seats in the overcrowded amphitheater) often attempted to waste time in long discussions over trivial matters. Gearen, on the other hand, doggedly used every means of influence at his disposal to move through the agenda in a legislatively mature way and was successful enough to cause the five-hour meeting to be somewhat productive.

Most of the allocations made were routine matters but one, dealing with our affiliation with the National Student Association, was of crucial importance and hotly contested. Notre Dame has been a long-

standing member in NSA, an organization founded in 1947 and composed of student-government representatives from schools throughout the nation. Whether Notre Dame should remain as a member of this student group was the most disputed proposal in the Financial Committee's preparation of the budget. The committee was split evenly over the question of Notre Dame's continued participation and thus the matter came to the Senate floor promising a good deal of debate.

The debate that did take place was generally conceded to be one of the best and most intelligent to be heard in the Senate in the last couple of years. Unfortunately a good deal of it was wasted on a majority of the senators, who preferred to carry on private conversations rather than to have the courtesy to listen to the speakers. But at any rate the arguments both pro and con were extremely well presented and managed to accomplish one thing that is rarely done in the Senate — present a clear view of the issues at hand so that the senators can cast an intelligent vote on the question.

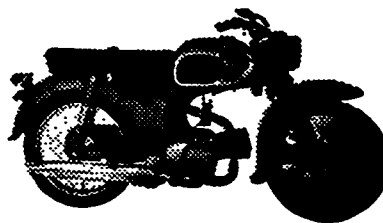
Opposition to Notre Dame's participation in NSA was primarily voiced

by Barry McNamara and Bob Stewart, who clearly listed the problems which such an association brings. They dwelled upon the fact that membership brings little in the way of concrete contributions to the welfare of the Notre Dame student, and more importantly, that our membership in this organization lends our name to the frequent political proclamations which it makes, many of which are ultra-liberal and clearly leftist. The other side of the question was argued very effectively by Gearen, Tom Brejcha and Al Valkenaar. They pointed out that our affiliation with NSA is very beneficial because it gives our students a chance to shake off their parochialism, and to exchange our ideas on student government and national issues with those of student leaders throughout the country. Furthermore they maintained that Notre Dame's participation in this association is a chance for us to interject a Catholic point of view into its ideas and perhaps to one day gain sufficient influence to guide it down an avenue of thought more closely akin to our own. When the dust had cleared, the Senate had voted 20-11 to continue Notre Dame's affiliation with NSA.

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# Letters . . .

## CAMPUS RELATIONS

EDITOR:

I applaud the item in "The Last Word" of last week that commented on the incredibly stupid conduct of the police guarding (?) the field at football games. I was thinking of suggesting that what is needed is a total replacement of the personnel of the Notre Dame security (sic) force, beginning with Elmer whatever-his-name and working down through the ranks to Rent-a-Cop and the mustachioed villain (Snidely Whiplash) who darts nervously in and out of the front-gate guard station nightly, and would qualify admirably for an insecurity force anywhere. As I say, my original idea was that those people should be dismissed, but then I realized what a rich source for academic investigation our security force would be when the Psychology Department is opened next year.

Perhaps it's the public relations department that needs replacing. (Do we have one? It would seem unlikely.) How many potential donors on the average weekend are shoved and insulted by the "clean" old men in the Bookstore whose only function in life is to keep the lines straight? (No one is allowed to buy a book on Saturdays; the line-keepers won't let anyone upstairs.)

How many alumni in the course of a year hope to take their families through the campus and are insulted by the "I-own-the-campus" boys at the front gate? The front-gate-keepers must go through a grueling selection process; nowhere have I ever met a ruder, meaner, or more slovenly collection of individuals. It must have been quite a task to locate them.

Of course, if the University would pay a living wage, we could hire someone besides refugees from a re-training program. There's hope for the Psychology Department, however; even if someone would correct the "security force problem" at Notre Dame (a task that ranks with cleaning the Augean stables), the psychologists would have only to walk across U.S. 31 to observe similar phenomena on a smaller scale with the St. Mary's Kops; for advanced students, an armed safari to the south could prove even more rewarding.

There is a single competent person hiding in the washed-out blue of the Notre Dame police, but I won't be the one to betray him to Fudd and Co.

Please withhold *my* name also; I hear they're considering issuing dogs and guns to the local Bull Connors.

Name Withheld

## ARSENALS AND APPEASEMENT

EDITOR:

William Miller in his nation-wide search for a sympathetic audience has finally turned to the SCHOLASTIC to impress upon us the weighty and momentous decisions of the coming election. After all, there is something festive about the aftermath of a football game which does not lend itself to the harum-scarum, gut-type politics of Miller. And, as usual, upon a careful reading of his brief remarks, it is as evident as ever that he has nothing to say.

Nevertheless, the tone of his remarks smacks handily of the small Radical Right element entrenched in the Government Department (under these circumstances one hesitates to call it a department of political science) which has been issuing a lot of campaign flotsam and jetsam of late, with just about the same result — a flat taste and a nauseous odor. Prof. Niemeyer told a meeting of Citizens for Goldwater-Miller on October 15 that the Johnson Administration "is steering the United States toward war, along the low

road of appeasement." "Shall we continue," Miller asks, "to preach accommodation of the Communists and co-existence and thus suffer one defeat after another as we fight the cold war on the Reds' terms?" For Miller this is the most important question of the campaign and it doesn't make any difference whether the rest of America thinks so or not.

For once I would like to hear the Miller-Goldwater sect define appeasement. For many members of this strange cult anything short of nuclear war is kowtowing to the Red barbarians and appeasement. If this is so, then I will admit to favoring appeasement because I can still conceive alternatives to self-destruction. For some Goldwater-Miller supporters the determination of the peoples of Cuba, South Viet Nam, or Zanzibar to rule themselves is appeasement. They have stretched the word beyond all its extensive meanings. They have turned the word into a meaningless campaign slogan, which even they don't pretend to define.

The only way to destroy Russia is to destroy America at the same time.



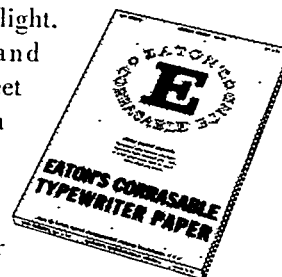
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since there is no ultimate preparation against an all-out nuclear attack. Miller's arsenal, once the nuclear threat is removed, is filled with paper bullets prepared by the sloganeers. "The free world's economy is a Colossus," "The free world's psychological strength is a mighty fortress, that of Communism is a house of cards," "Communism's fear-driven machine," "The umbrella of false security," are only a few from his great stock of political clichés.

It is hoped when the political campaign is over and W. E. Miller is retired from the national scene, as he certainly will be, he will find time to return to school to complete his education. His remarks only show that even Notre Dame can turn out a man with a mind an inch wide, an inch deep, and half a mile long.

Ronald M. Benson,  
Graduate Student,

#### CHARACTER OF A MANIFESTO

EDITOR:

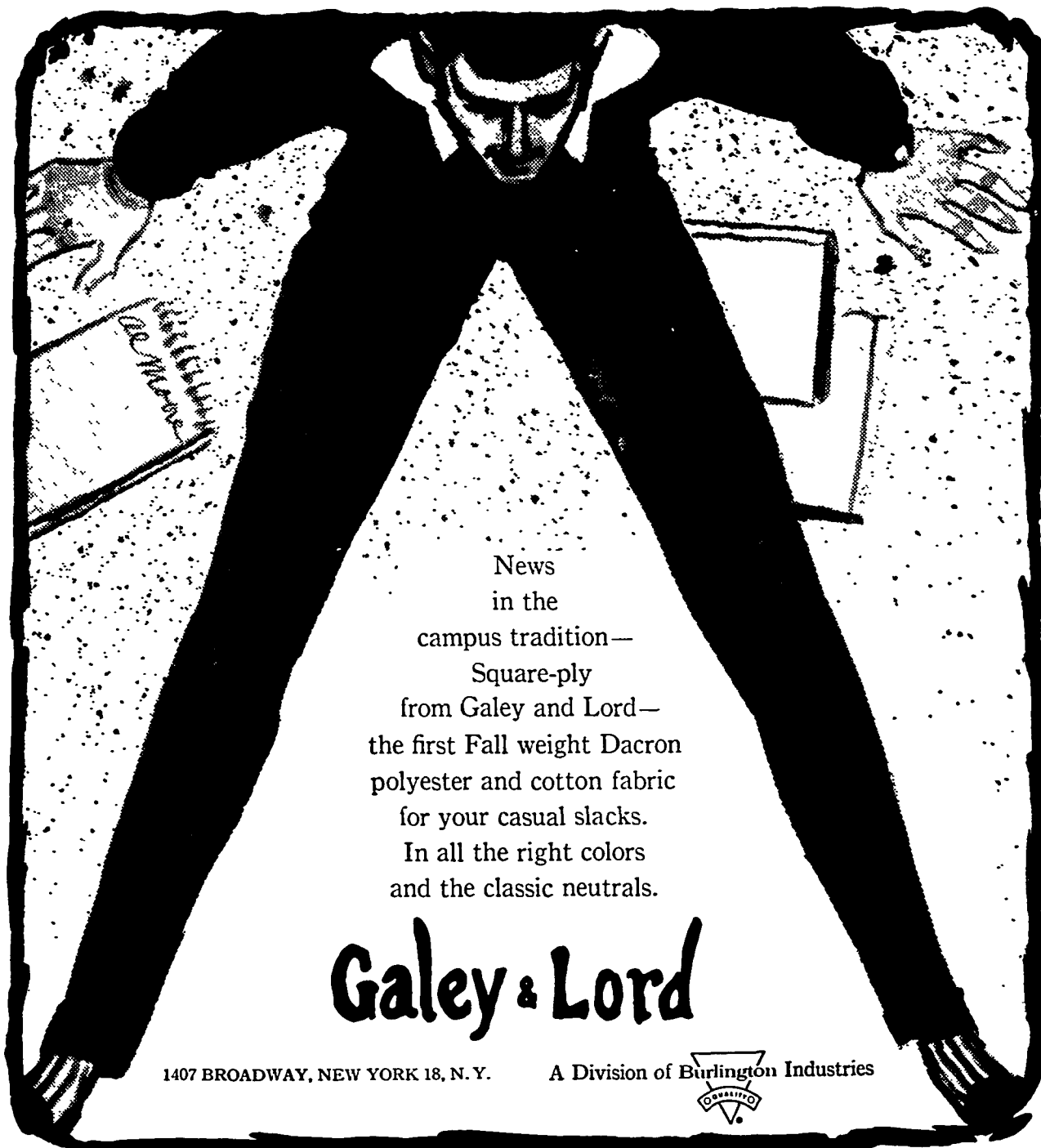
I feel compelled to write concerning the remarks attributed to my colleague, Professor Carberry, in your issue of October 16. In these remarks, whether wittingly or not, Professor Carberry has impugned the character and judgment of the entire engineering faculty.

Concerning the Johnson-endorsement letter, I find incredibly shallow Professor Carberry's reasoning that those faculty members who refused to sign and were not pro-Goldwater are thereby proved guilty of a "disgraceful" lack of interest in either candidate." There are those faculty members, among whom I count myself, who consider partisan political activity by a faculty group identified with a single university as inappropriate to the nature of a university and as an immoderate means for achiev-

ing political ends, however desirable such ends might appear. Perhaps Professor Carberry has not reflected upon the matter sufficiently to recognize such a position, or perhaps he subscribes to the theory that "moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue."

Professor Carberry is represented further as pleading for a more liberal arts-oriented engineering education, presumably to save present engineering students from the fate of their professors. It is unfortunate that he should pose a serious question — namely, whether or not the engineering curriculum is sufficiently liberal — in such a cavalier and irresponsible manner. It might be alleged that this question is presently being ignored by the engineering faculty in view of the fact that the Engineering College Committee on the Liberal Arts Pro-


(Continued on page 32)



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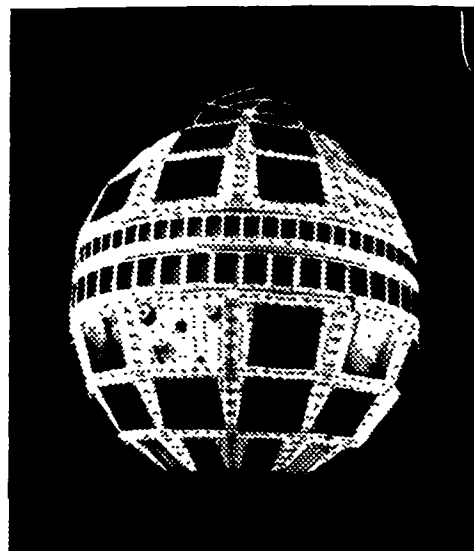
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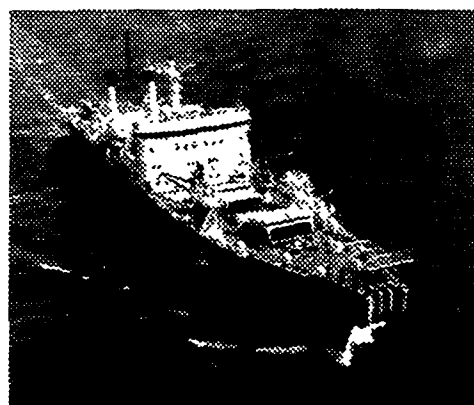


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# News and Notes

• DR. JAMES J. CARBERRY of the Engineering Department seems to have succeeded in stirring up a political hornets' nest at Notre Dame (see "Letters" column). Two weeks ago he was one of the principal sponsors of a letter supporting the Presidential candidacy of Lyndon Johnson and denouncing the Goldwater-Miller team, which was signed by 201 of the more than 300 faculty-status persons polled. The reaction was a protest from Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer, a political science professor and a campaign advisor to Goldwater, in a letter to the *South Bend Tribune*, in which he said "Notre Dame is not represented by that statement." Niemeyer feels the statement was too easily interpreted as a consensus of University opinion, which he maintains it is not. Excluding clergy and non-citizens, about 400 faculty members should have been eligible to sign the letter.

Carberry defends his letter for several reasons, including a fear that Miller was attempting to link the University with his Vice-Presidential campaign since telegrams were sent by Miller backers to presidents of 169 Notre Dame alumni clubs asking the presidents to become chairmen of "Go, Go Miller Clubs."

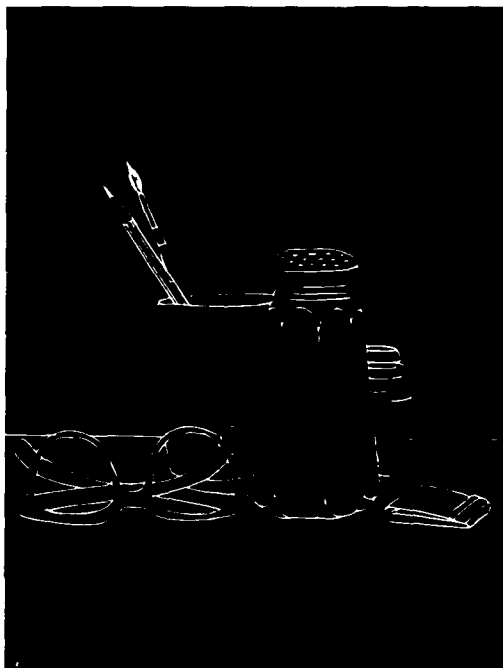
• THE HONOR COUNCIL has announced that questions, reports of violations, etc., are to be mailed to the Honor Council, P.O. Box 81, Notre Dame. Written accusations (which must be made in all cases) should include the name of the violator, the course in which the incident occurred, its section and the instructor. Concerning the violation itself, the reporter should mention how he became aware of the incident, the nature and manner of the violation, and state its date and hour. He is requested to make the Honor Council aware of how he can be contacted; only signed reports may be considered.

• THE THEOLOGY DEPARTMENT, which is sponsoring the Biblical Symposium being held this weekend, will also sponsor an informal discussion by Dr. Paul Tillich on Wednesday, November 4. Dr. Tillich, a professor of theology at Chicago University, will discuss "The Problem of God and Faith." Two discussions will be held; the 4:00 session will be open to everyone, the 8:00 session will be exclusively for faculty members. These sessions will be along the lines of a panel discussion, with a panel questioning Dr. Tillich instead of a formal lecture.

Moderators for the discussions will be Father Albert Schlitzer, C.S.C.,

head of the Notre Dame Theology Department, and Father Francis deGraeve, S.J. Fr. deGraeve is a Belgian Jesuit from Louvain University who is visiting Notre Dame this year and teaching a course in comparative religion in the graduate school. The panels will be composed of selected students and faculty members. Both sessions will be held in the Library Auditorium.

• INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS are invited to a reception sponsored by the Ladies of Notre Dame on Monday, November 2, at 8 p.m. in the North Dining Hall. Dr. Paul C. Bartholomew of the Political Science Department will speak on the national elections to take place the following day. His purpose is to familiarize the students with the electoral system and voting procedures of the United States. The Ladies of Notre Dame is an organization that includes wives of the faculty and staff, and also professional women who work at the University.



• WALSH HALL, constrained by the fact of the Senate budget meeting last Wednesday, elected Gordon Nash as its Senator in a special election Tuesday night. With 90% of the hall voting, Nash won by a margin of 4-1 over Guy Williams. The proposed new hall government system was approved by a 9-1 margin.

In a special election held Wednesday, October 21, Stanford Hall elected John Darrouzet as Senator out of a field of four candidates, with Brian Lake in second place. Three candidates ran for Hall President, and Dan Lungren was the victor there; Herbert Parker III was elected Secretary-Treasurer over Thomas McGrath.

• ON SATURDAY, October 24, Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., received a gift presentation of 50 books for the Memorial Library from the Canadian Government. The presentation was made by Senator John J. Connelly, government leader in the Senate, as the representative of Prime Minister Lester Pearson. Also present was Mr. C. F. Wilson, Canadian Consul-General in Chicago.

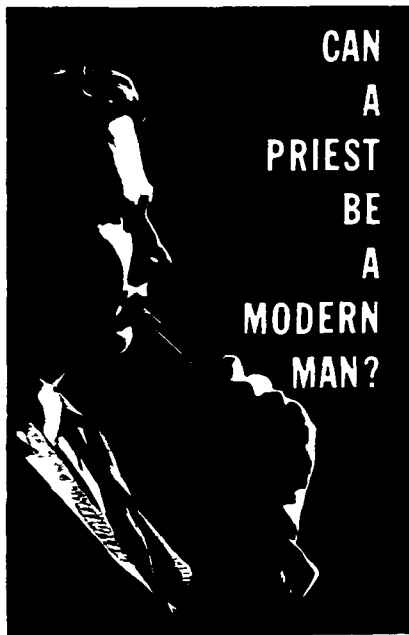
Mr. Pearson received an honorary degree from Notre Dame last year, and sent the books as a token of Canada's and his personal friendship toward Notre Dame. In a letter to Fr. Hesburgh, Mr. Pearson expressed the hope that the gift would help stimulate "interest in relations between our countries and help strengthen the unique partnership our two nations are so fortunate to share."

• IN CONJUNCTION with charter flights and tours to Europe to be sponsored by the N.F.C.C.S. and Craven Tours, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Craven of Liverpool, England, will be on the campus this afternoon and evening to explain the program to all interested students and faculty members. Mr. Craven is the National Tour Administrator for N.F.C.C.S. From 1:00 to 9:00 in the Student Center Amphitheater, Mr. and Mrs. Craven will show slides of Europe and answer any questions about the program or travel in Europe in general.

The charter flights are set up for N.F.C.C.S. member schools, and cost between \$275 and \$310 for round trips. These flights are between \$30 and \$50 cheaper than other similar flights. They are set up in conjunction with the regular program of European Tours, but students may take the flights without making the tour. The Student Government Travel Commission, giving full support to this program, is providing an information service to aid Notre Dame students in their appreciation of the European culture. Details on that service will be forthcoming in the second semester.

• IT'S INTERVIEW TIME for this year's seniors. These meetings serve as publicity for various graduate programs and help the schools to evaluate applicants. They are most important to the student, though, giving him a firsthand idea of the cost and the program of the school to see if he fits in.

Interested seniors may arrange for the interviews for business schools by signing the roster near the Dean's Office on the second floor of the Commerce Building.



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## campus at a glance

### *Notre Dame Coeds?*

Coeducational classes are being discussed (once again) as a possibility at the University of Notre Dame. Some of the freshmen will undoubtedly experience a quick intake of breath at that revelation, and sage upperclassmen will only mutter to themselves that "We've heard that before," but this time the administrations of both Notre Dame and Saint Mary's have agreed to the program — at least in its theory. One of the obstructions to the plan in the past has been the SMC Administration's fear of the loss of St. Mary's independence. Their administration has since been found, however, in favor of Father Hesburgh's proposal, at least in its general outline.

If the plan is accepted, the first classes might begin next semester. Tentative plans would restrict the types of classes offered (at least at first) to "specialized" courses, i.e., those normally offered to upper-class students who have already decided on a major. Another aspect of the types of classes to be included is that they will probably be on the seminar pattern, calling for a mutual interchange of ideas rather than the mass-audience lecture approach. In addition, student enrollment will probably be restricted much as our current honors courses are, again at least during the early development of the program.

The concept of coed classes has of course had much prior investigation and discussion within the ND-SMC community. During the past year, however, student government and administration figures of both schools have been considering some of the specifics and delicacies that are inherent in such a concept. Helen Reichert, President of the SMC student government, and John Gearen, Notre

Dame SBP, have discussed the matter on the student level and there has been administration contact throughout the development of the idea. Sr. Mary Grace, C.S.C., Vice-President at SMC, and Rev. Charles Sheedy, C.S.C., Dean of ND's College of Arts and Letters, have now been chosen to work out the myriad of details involved. While those "little" details may take some time to work out, the idea of some sort of cooperative education program between the two schools seems sure to be realized.

### *Ascendancy of Order*

Monday night in the Rockne Memorial Lounge, Professor Matthew Fitzsimons delivered an address entitled "Political Order in the Middle East," the content of which was drawn in large part from his recently published book, *Empire by Treaty*. Professor Fitzsimons began by giving a definition of political order in a given region as the way in which the existing states of the region and their relationships to each other are recognized by those states themselves. This political situation can be changed at any time by movements within the state, exterior political pressures or a combination of both.

The political order in the Middle East in the 19th century, according to Professor Fitzsimons, hinged in a large part on the existence of the Ottoman Empire which enclosed the greater part of the then Middle East. The Ottoman Empire weakened and neared political collapse for several reasons: archaic wealth and organization; an exceptionally corrupt government; the multitude of different nationalities within the Empire and the rise of nationalism; and pressure from Russia and Great Britain. The Ottoman Empire finally ended in World War I. Germany gained the

support of Turkish national groups and the Ottoman Empire entered the war on the side of the Central Powers.

The period following the war and lasting until after the second World War, 1918 to 1948, marked the period of British ascendancy in the Middle East. During this time Britain had just slightly less than complete control of the affairs of this region. The end of this period came about through World War II and as a direct result of Indian independence beginning a chain of events which proved to be the dismantling process of the British Empire.

After 1948 the single largest problem in the Middle East was that of Palestine and it proved to be one the British were extremely loathe to solve. The final solution had to be one of force which depended on the United States for assistance and the compliance of the Arab states. The latter was impossible to get.

As the U.S. gradually assumed more responsibility in the Middle East, it advocated a policy of retaining the status quo as nearly as possible, using among others the Truman Doctrine and the Northern Tier defense plan.

At this time direct Soviet influence evolved in the form of military and technical aid to Egypt.

1956 was the year of the Suez crisis in which Britain and France attempted to gain a glimpse of the past. The combined British and French policy in this particular case failed because of a lack of communication and cooperation from the United States.

The Eisenhower Doctrine of 1957 was another U.S. method to hold the line in the Middle East, guarding against direct pressure from the U.S.S.R. This policy largely failed.

1958 marked the termination of British ascendancy in the Middle East with the bloody revolution in Iraq which removed the last traces of British influence there.

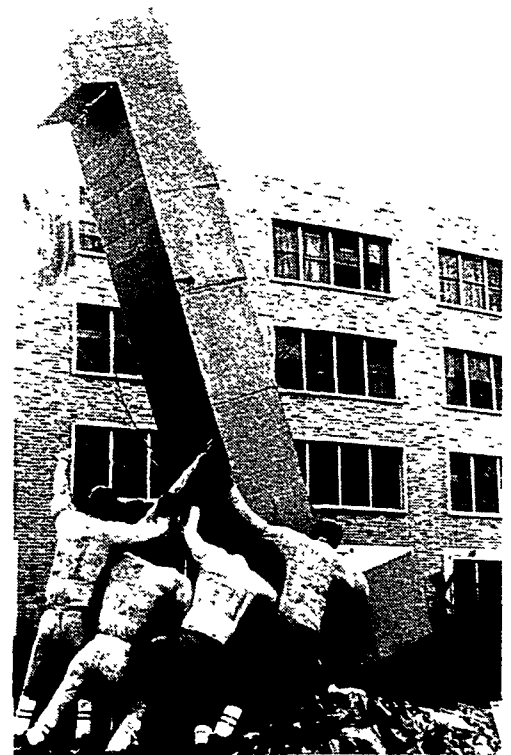
Professor Fitzsimons concluded by saying that although the Middle East has been quiet by contrast in the last five years, there have been rumblings and the region continues to be one of ferment and unrest. The ultimate fate of the Arab world is going to now have to be decided by its own leaders. U.S. intervention grows more and more difficult as the states of the Middle East emerge. The Arab states of this region now face four great crises: the Islamic crises of meeting the 20th century, technical modernization of the traditional Middle Eastern society, a general recasting of education and educational values, and the forces of nationalism in conflict with the de-



*Badin Hall — Number One*



*One and One Makes Homecoming*



*Number One — Fisher Hall*

sire for Arab unity. The Arab leaders must meet these crises not only in the context of local struggles but also in the context of the struggle for world dominance between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

### *Soaring Spirit*

With the warm red, yellow and browns of a balmy Indian summer weekend setting the pace, the 1964 Homecoming Weekend was a tremendous success. The theme for the weekend was "The Spirit of '76" in honor of the 76th year of Notre Dame football. The music of Woody Herman filled the vast space of the Stepan Center and Billy May carried on at LaFortune at the dual Friday night celebrations, before our "revenge" battle with the Stanford Indians at the Stadium. Miss Sharon Burns was crowned the Queen of Homecoming after close voting in the election.

Saturday morning saw the miraculous appearance of the decorations in front of each hall. Tom Oddo of the Hall Presidents' Council said that the displays were in general the best since the contest started. The winners were announced at halftime of our fifth straight victory. Badin Hall took first prize for a huge rocket which was periodically "launched" by a crane donated by an alumnus. Walsh Hall won second prize for a live display that revolved around a skit telling of Notre Dame football down through the years. Fisher Hall finally put away its "RAH!" sign of past years and won third prize for a re-staging of the Iwo Jima flag raising, Notre Dame players lofting a huge number ONE into the sky. The Home-

coming parade prize was won by St. Mary's College and was announced to feminine cheers for the second straight week of "We're Number One!" The parade itself was well organized, and several South Bend car dealers got in plugs for their new cars. The floats were very well done and the bright colors stood out as the motorized procession wound its way around the campus.

For the seniors, spirits high from a great victory soared higher in the rarified atmosphere of Robert's Supper Club where Club '65 presented for the second time the amazing Baby Huey and the Baby Sitters. Those of a milder disposition and nonseniors headed to the Stepan Center where Henry Mancini and orchestra performed in concert.

Sunday came with its sad farewells, its Communion Breakfast for the big-weekenders, and its rush to catch up with studies neglected from the previous Friday — or earlier.

### *Casual Listening*

Undoubtedly one of the best sounds to come out of Stepan Center recently was last weekend's Homecoming Concert. Henry Mancini brought one of his 40-piece orchestras (he has several, each located in a different part of the country) to Notre Dame for a performance of what he might have described as "numbers I have recorded." But instead of a mechanical rendition of quality easily duplicated on any phonograph, Mancini's presence sparked a performance full of life and enjoyment which quickly captivated the audience. Mancini himself seemed to be having as good a

time as his listeners. When many late arrivals came drifting in after the concert had begun, expecting the traditional late start, he held up his right hand and explained how "this is the hand that shook the hand of Ringo Starr" until all had been seated and he could resume the musical part of the evening.

Much of the music Mancini played was his own, including the well-known favorites from *Breakfast at Tiffany's* and his other motion picture scores, but the program also included a tribute to Victor Young, a suite of Academy Award Losers, and music by David Rose and others. Mancini assured himself of the unconditional approval of his listeners when he began the second half of the concert with the "Notre Dame Victory March." Every aspect of the concert was casual and relaxed, with Mancini offering humorous introductions to many of the numbers and working such diverse elements as a few selections by an excellent folk group, the Neighbors, and the "Stars and Stripes Forever" by Sousa into a coherent and most entertaining performance. When the show was over and Mancini left the stage, he received such an enthusiastic ovation that he returned for an encore, something he rarely does. He returned the compliment by again playing the "Victory March" and then had to return to a number played in the early part of the program, as the orchestra had exhausted its repertoire. Before leaving, Mancini commented that he hoped to be asked to return to the geodesic dome next year. Anyone who attended would be glad to second the motion.



## Pre-election Forensics

The Political Science Academy sponsored a series of debates to present the views of the opposing parties in the coming election on certain issues. Members of the faculty represented the two parties. The first was held on Thursday, October 22, at 7:30 p.m., in the Engineering Auditorium. William O'Neill, President of the Political Science Academy, acted as moderator and the topic was centralized government. Professor Robert Blakey of the Law School took the Johnson Administration's part and Dr. Bernard Norling, professor of history, represented the Goldwater Republicans.

The debate started with a ten-minute statement by Mr. Blakey in which he tried to point out that the federal government is not growing more powerful and that, in fact, the state and local governments are getting more and more power. He stated, among other things, that the state and local government now have almost as many workers as the federal government, seven million and nine million, respectively. Prof. Blakey also said that the federal police force, the F.B.I., has only six thousand members while a city like New York employs eighteen thousand on its force.

Dr. Norling was allowed to question Mr. Blakey for five minutes and then got ten minutes for his opening statement. He declared that too little centralization is just as bad as too much and that a middle ground must be found. Dr. Norling accused the Democrats of using Socialist Party platforms of fifty and sixty years ago. During Prof. Blakey's five-minute question period the debate centered around individual liberty or freedom. Federal farm programs, Medicare, and private enterprise were discussed. The two opponents finally agreed on

one thing — that being that they disagreed on the degree of freedom the people should have and the degree of control the government should have.

Each man had ten minutes to present a rebuttal. Mr. Blakey gave some more arguments for big government and some examples of how it has benefited the U.S. already. He finished up by saying, "I should forego some of my freedom to allow a minority a chance for human dignity." Dr. Norling gave a warning that the U.S. was heading for dictatorship and armed revolution. He said that we weren't near that point now, but that the trend was toward a totalitarian government. Dr. Norling concluded with, "Not enough children and too many adults believe in Santa Claus."

The original series was scheduled to contain four debates, but the Norling-Blakey encounter and two held this past Tuesday and Thursday completed it. The change was made when Doctor Gerhart Niemeyer refused to appear in his scheduled debate with Professor Samuel Shapiro. He stated last Sunday that he had not consented to debate. At that time also, Prof. Shapiro reaffirmed his willingness to meet Dr. Niemeyer. It should be pointed out that the men taking part in these debates do not necessarily adhere to the views which they propose, but are only representing these views for the sake of informing the student body.

## Of Women and War

Euripides' *Trojan Women* is the opening production of the St. Mary's College Speech and Drama Department. It will be presented Friday and Saturday evenings at 8:15 p.m., and on Sunday at 7:30 p.m. Mr. Dennis Hayes, the new head of the department, directs the Greek tragedy, assisted by Mr. William Gratton,

technical director.

The play is centered on Troy after the city has fallen into the hands of the Greeks. The men of Troy have been slain, and *Trojan Women* depicts the wives of Troy as they are waiting to be led away as the personal possessions of the Greek warriors. The playwright searches and questions the morality of war, not by making didactic statements from the stage but by examining the effects of war on the people. What Euripides found to be the case 2300 years ago is still true today, and the modern audience is given a very vivid picture.

The St. Mary's production is a departure from what is generally considered the classical style. The dance is introduced and a primitive set with heavy, rocklike colors replaces the traditional marble columns and splendor associated with antiquity. Area lighting is used to focus attention on prominent speakers, while the dancers sway in the background, separated from the action of the play by a screen. As a result the author's key observations are stated with an urgency which demands the consideration of the audience.

The character of Hecuba, the queen of Troy, is played by Marilyn Petroff, who has acted on the stages of both ND and SMC, but never in a dramatic role of this nature. Merry Kay Schatzle is her daughter, Cassandra, who is to become the mistress of Agamemnon, leader of the Greek forces in the Trojan war. Andromache, the wife of Hector, killed by Achilles, is portrayed by Doris Wilke. Sean Griffin holds the only male speaking part, that of Talthybius, the Greek messenger, who reveals the fate of the women of Troy to them. Helen, the disgraced wife of Menelaus and mistress of Paris, Hecuba's son, is depicted by Pam Gallagher, and Menelaus is played by Jim Clare.



A Weekend of Sounds to Hear . . .



. . . and Sights to See

## on other campuses

• "SEXUAL EXPERIENCE is a great healer . . . ." So saith Rev. Gerald W. Paul in the newspaper of Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada. Fr. Paul, representing the Anglican, Presbyterian and United Churches on campus, decreed, "Only if we are certain the sexual relationship will help more than harm our partner in the long run as well as in the immediate encounter, are we justified in premarital sex." He classifies reasonable students as those who feel that the commandment prohibiting adultery does not apply to a type of sex engaged in by two unmarried students. After all, this is only a psychological and religious insight of post-Victorian thinkers. Now, thinks Rev. Paul, a new sex ethic should be introduced to accommodate what he feels are the two types of students. First of all, there are those who are guided by those post-Victorian thinkers and take an absolute approach to sex activities. Then, there are the freethinking (perhaps nonthinking) students who might point to the tensions of university life as justification

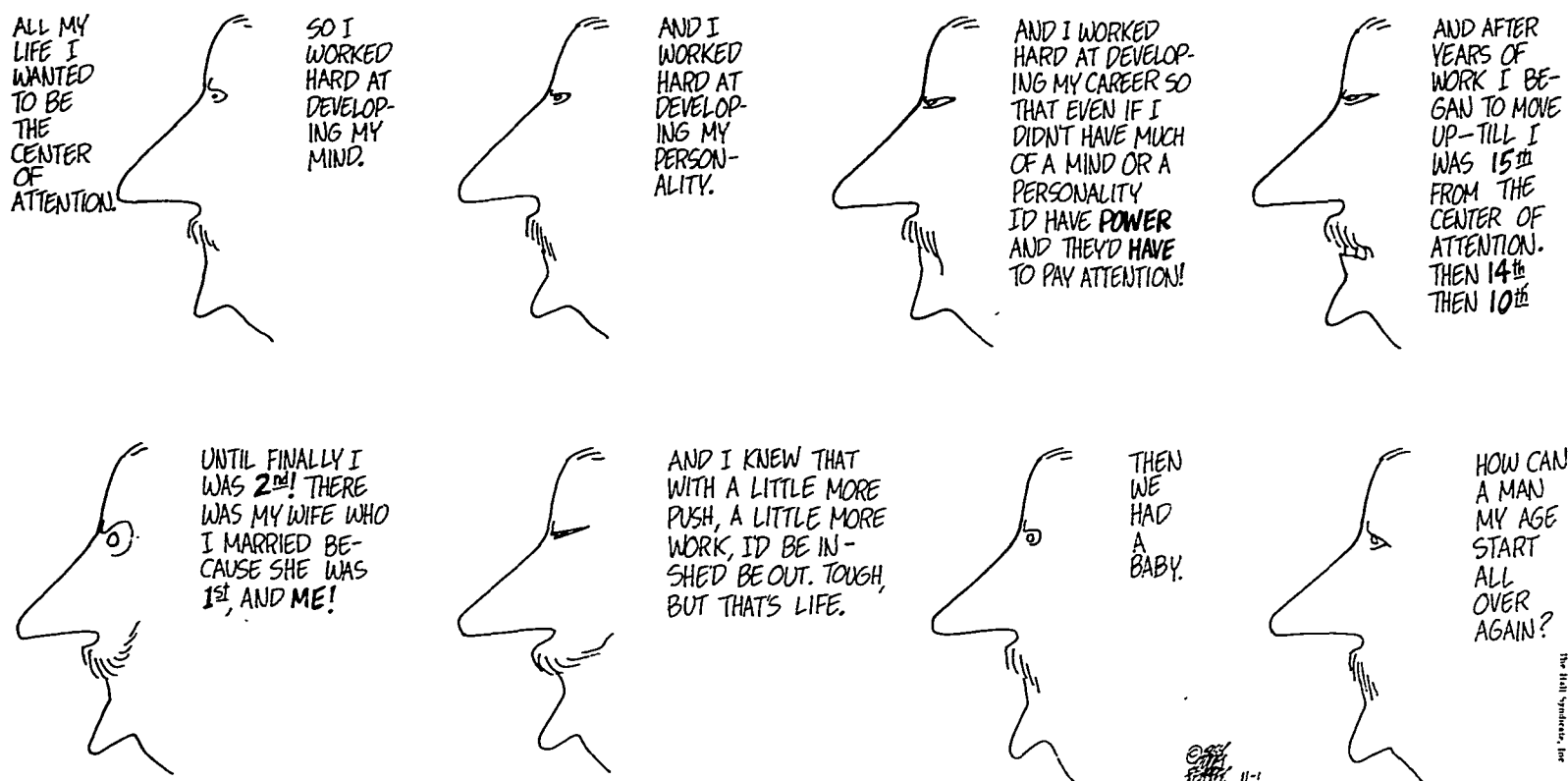
for release *wherever* they can find it. He proposes replacing the "outmoded" and "irrelevant" standards with one standard that can be interpreted by each individual simply by asking himself, "Is this an act of love?" However, Father is very strict in forbidding sex to those who fail to answer this question in the affirmative. The churches represented said that they would investigate the matter.

• POLITICAL FREEDOM has long been the cause of uprisings of every sort; and at the beginning of this month it caused three days of demonstrations at the University of California. After the Republican convention in San Francisco this summer, the administration decided that it would be best to ban any political activity on campus. However, to students of conviction this seemed completely ridiculous. Thus, they began setting up various booths in order to pass out literature and solicit new members and funds for their respective groups (Students for a Democratic Society,

CORE, and Young Socialist Alliance to name a few). The University quickly clamped down on these and ordered some of the students operating the booths to report to the Dean of Students for disciplinary action. This touched off a 21-hour sit-in in the Administration Building by about 400 students. The next morning the tables were again set up. A police car drove into the area and arrested a student running the CORE table. But it was 36 hours later before the 3000 to 8000 demonstrators (depending on the time of day) were dispersed so the car could leave. Then it was considerably battered from students giving speeches from its roof. As yet, the effect of the demonstrations is not certain. A temporary truce has been called, and from all indications the University will be forced to grant at least a small area to the political organizations where they can freely operate.

• AN ANSWER to stopping chronic fire alarm pullers has been found by California State Polytechnic College. The housing coordinator decided that any student who had the irrepressible urge to pull the alarm could sign a list to this effect. Following finals an entire afternoon will be devoted to these pranksters so that they can pull the magic handle to their hearts content. . . . Incidentally no one has had the courage, as yet, to put his signature on the list.

## feiffer



THE ANNUAL QUESTION of the stay-hall system has again arisen on the Notre Dame campus. In last week's issue of the *Voice* a new system was proposed to the students. The basic feature of the proposal is the elimination of the so-called "freshman ghetto," the five freshman halls situated apart from the upperclassmen of the campus. This would be accomplished by opening all the halls on campus to all of the four classes, and limiting a certain percent of the rooms in each hall for the members of each class.

As usual, the pros and cons of the system are under fire by opposing sides. In an attempt to savor student opinion on the question, I talked with two groups of students: seniors, because they are supposedly looking at the question from outside; and freshmen, for they are now living in the "ghetto." Matt Lambert, Senior Class Vice-President, was the first person reached.

Matt Lambert is against the proposed stay-hall system. His reasons are many. To him, growing up as a *freshman class* is an important part of Notre Dame life, of life on any campus. There is a common bond of sweat and tears that is unique to the freshman class. How to overcome a problem is something that is better learned than given. And these experiences are better learned while working with a group of one's own age and temperament. Study habits were pointed out by him as an example. The upperclassman has learned how and when to study through experience. If a freshman were to follow the example of the upperclassman, it would often be to his detriment.

Another point made was that hall tradition is now set in many of the main quad halls. This is often the reason behind the choice of rooms by an upperclassman. To force a freshman into a set hall tradition would be to do him an injustice.

Much of the spirit of the school comes from the freshmen, he noted. It is they who follow the band, yell loudest at the rally, become most excited at the games. The records of the teams of the last few years mean little to them. Notre Dame is new to them and the spirit they bring as a class is new each year to Notre Dame.

It was pointed out that, on the academic level, the freshmen are considered as a unit. The Freshman Year of Studies is set up to regulate their orientation gradually, yet more effectively. Why not the same idea on the social level?

And finally he raised the idea of seniority. Any person who has worked

# Stay-Hall: Pro and Con

by Pete Siegwald



through the years of Notre Dame life has earned his right to choose any available room on campus that he desires. It seems unfair to bar him from Sorin or Walsh or Lyons because the hall quota has been filled.

A man fully backing the new system is Student Body President John Gearen. He states the purpose of the proposal as being the desire for quick maturity on the part of the freshmen. The good accomplished in this, he feels, will outweigh the bad. By giving a sense of hall unity, thus increasing the range of a freshman's circle of friends, class lines, which take the blame for slow maturing, will be lowered. By associating with and working near the more mature upperclassman, the freshman will become more than a super high-school boy.

The breaking down of the idea of a freshman quad is a key factor in this. It will require an amount of sacrifice on the part of the upperclassman in the near future. As the classes become integrated in their halls, the upperclassman will be able to advise, to lead, to assist the younger (from the standpoint of experience) student. Thus a

new type of spirit would be created common to all.

The freshmen view the question in much the same light, some pro and some con. Lewis Pignatelli is avidly against the system, and claims that many of his electors who voted him Farley Hall Senator agree with him. He realizes that the freshman needs and wants help to become acclimated. But breaking up the class is against his principles. "Learning by doing" is the phrase he used. They must find out what needs to be done, and then must be given the chance to do it.

He also considers the class important on another level. "These are the people we will be going to school with for four years. We need a chance to know ourselves first."

And finally we have the view of Stanford's Hall Senator. There is both good and bad to be reaped from the change. The enthusiastic freshman, working with the willing senior or junior or sophomore, would most likely gain some benefit. It would be up to the people involved on each floor, in each hall, he said. Thus it will be the job of the students to decide the issue.

# CAMPAIGN '64

by Paul C. Bartholomew  
Professor of Government

**T**HE EDITORS of the SCHOLASTIC have asked us to do a piece surveying the current campaign in objective, non-partisan fashion. To be objective is admittedly a difficult task in an area where one may have definite notions, but, as Fr. Hebert used to say, we do our best, the angels can do no more, and what follows is the result of that effort.

As this is being written, a number of days remain of a Presidential campaign that — to date, at least — has not lived up to expectations in some respects and in other respects has surpassed what might reasonably have been expected. Here we are attempting a sort of advance post-mortem, surveying what has been done by both sides and attempting some "curbstone judgments" as to the political "rightness" or "wrongness" of such activities but stopping short of any prediction on the outcome of the election.

This has been a campaign of vituperation and vilification unmatched in modern times. Even the "campaign of prejudice" in 1928 when Al Smith was nominated did not equal, at least openly, the personal venom of the current effort. There have been more concentrated untruths, half-truths, and plain misrepresentations than possibly in any similar situation within the memory of living man. This is explained in part by the vociferous opposition of liberals in both the Republican and the Democratic parties to Goldwater who represents a departure from the long line of Repub-

lican nominations of at least semi-liberal candidates — termed "moderate" — with whom the liberals had no great quarrel. The possibility that this "liberal era" with its ideological monopoly was coming to an end aroused almost hysterical opposition on the part of liberals in both parties, and this attitude really has keynoted the campaign.

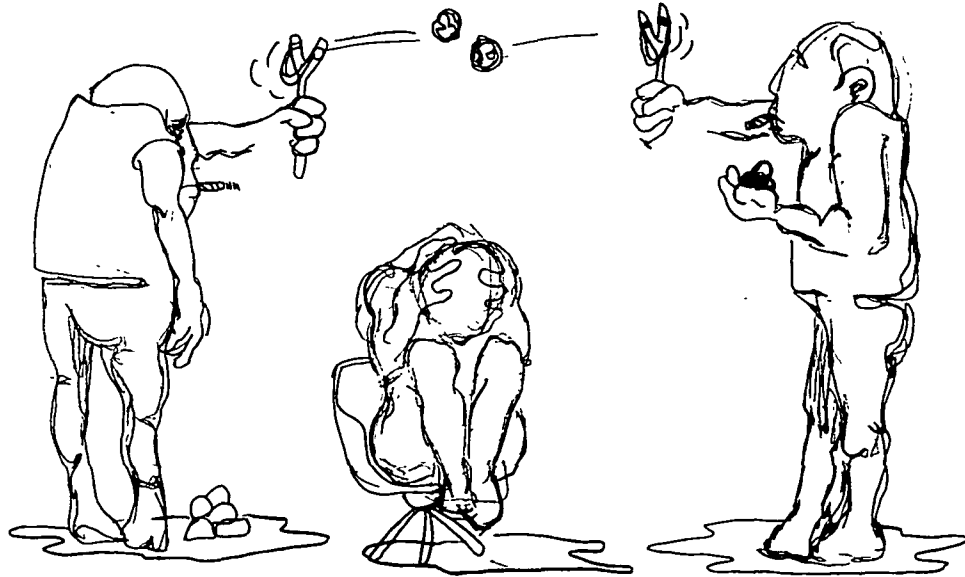
On the side of the Democrats there has been the effort to create an "image" of Goldwater as irresponsible, unstable, and maybe a little deranged mentally. This gives one some notion of the level on which political business has been conducted this year. This is an "age of imagery" in public life, and this year discussion of the true issues has been shunned in favor of the creation of images — an angel for your man, a devil for the opposition. In this area of operation, things reached a new high, or a new low, depending on how one wishes to view it.

The Republicans for their part made every effort to picture Johnson as, at the very best, a vicious opportunist and then ranging down through various categories to a completely unprincipled liar, cheat, and robber who would trample his own mother to attain material advantage.

Meanwhile, those who were discussing the issues brought up such matters as government spending and the fiscal situation generally, the maintenance of the peace, and corruption in public office. Without question, in the area of issues, the two greatest items favoring the Democrats have been peace and prosperity. Insofar as Democratic spokesmen dealt with the issues, the campaign revolved

around these two. This, of course, was good politics. With most persons in one way or another economically well off, it was natural to encourage the electors to "vote their pocketbooks." This was simply another go-around on the "you never had it so good" and the "two cars in every garage" themes of other campaigns. As might have been expected, the Democrats completely ignored the question of the basic source of this prosperity, and, while the Republicans made something of fiscal irresponsibility and the matter of our living prosperously on our great-grandchildren's money and the question of where does all this lead eventually, the psychology of the situation was against them. People prefer not to think about unpleasant things. They much prefer, in such instances, as one student put it, to be philosophical about it: not think about it.

The peace thing cut two ways for the Democrats. Not only did it gloss over the very real fact of Vietnam with the very real and mounting American casualties, but this issue complemented their efforts to "sell" the electorate on the "recklessness" of Goldwater. This latter was, by any standards, an unworthy effort by a party. It was based originally on Goldwater's advocacy of giving NATO field commanders the power to use "conventional" tactical nuclear weapons in case of need. For this he was roundly criticized for suggesting and urging something that would endanger peace. The Democrats encouraged this with the full knowledge that this was and had been an accepted thing in reality for some time by every President since Eisenhower. The "is-



sue" was thus a straw man of the 1960 "missile gap" variety. The Republicans for their part displayed unbelievable stupidity in their handling of the situation. Eisenhower was asked about it and might well have laid the ghost of this issue by noting that the procedure advocated by Goldwater had been the accepted thing under his own administration as well as under Kennedy and, presumably, also under Johnson. Instead he made a noncommittal comment that he did not think that such matters should be brought up in a campaign. Johnson immediately agreed with Eisenhower, and it remained for Nixon and others to make the point that Ike had missed.

**I**N BETWEEN, Goldwater and Republicans of lesser rank continued to fail to take advantage of mistakes in word and deed by the Democrats. Even dedicated Goldwater supporters were not as effective as one might reasonably have expected. There was not the hard-driving approach that wins in football and in politics as well. Democrats continued to make much of the "extremism" issue and Republican failure to refute this adequately and effectively enabled the Democrats to be successful in creating this Goldwater "image." This particular Republican failure was due at least in part to the selfish and myopic approach of some prominent Republicans, notably Romney, Rockefeller, and Keating. Pre-convention statements and a later refusal or reluctance to endorse Goldwater's candidacy aided and abetted this Democratic "line."

Corruption in office, one of the main points of the Republicans, received a new impetus with the Jenkins case in the latter stages of the campaign, a matter that involved very real questions of security as well as of internal government decay. However, again the Republicans did not find it possible to dramatize properly the Estes-Baker-Jenkins combine in a manner that had been so successful in previous campaigns, as, for example, the use by Franklin Roosevelt of his "Martin and Barton" refrain.

A review of the chronology of the campaign reveals that the Democrats began by Johnson attempting to remain aloof from the struggle while using "nonpolitical" trips to government establishments as a time-honored means of keeping himself in the public eye. Meanwhile, Humphrey was delegated the task of carrying the brunt of the partisan effort. This, however, did not prove satisfactory and Johnson had to become involved with frankly political trips, speeches, and television appearances. Meanwhile the Republicans started the campaign by talking about everything without placing emphasis on any one or even a few issues. The result was an apparent lack of impact on the public. Later this approach was changed and the party's speakers concentrated on relatively few issues such as corruption, centralized government, fiscal irresponsibility, and foreign policy. Miller, in somewhat the same fashion as Humphrey, bore the brunt of the unpleasant attacks on the Democrats. The matter of civil liberties has not been featured, at least openly, in the campaign nearly as much as had been expected.

In spite of repeated "challenges" Johnson refused to join in a 1964 "replay" of the famous "great debates" of 1960. Goldwater suggested that this be done on tape to avoid the argument that a security risk was involved in the President's speaking in a possibly heated exchange in a "live" debate, but this, too, was ineffective in luring Johnson to the joint podium. Late in the campaign a new television development was the refusal of the FCC to allow equal free time to Goldwater to answer Johnson's nationwide TV address on three networks following Red China's nuclear test. The FCC ruled the speech "nonpolitical" although newsman Bill Lawrence — before the Commission's decision — had observed that Johnson "took a jab at Goldwater" in the speech on the matter of bipartisan foreign policy. The Republicans then purchased a half hour on one network to answer Johnson.

All in all, the campaign has been featured by unprecedented vilification. There has been a notable lack of enthusiasm for Johnson on the part of Democrats, a tremendous dedication to Goldwater on the part of his supporters, but great opposition to him by many in his own party as well as outside that party. Along with all of this there has been the unprecedented showing of Johnson in the polls as well as the presumed presence of a large "silent vote." With Election Day looming, as David Brinkley has pointed out, if the majorities for Johnson predicted by the polls do not materialize, nobody will ever have any faith in polls in the future. There might, however, be a dissertation topic or two involved in this.

# Clashing Beads and Mutterings

by Tom Vitullo



*Prof. James Cameron, professor of philosophy at the University of Leeds, has just given the Terry Lectures at Yale University. He will return to Notre Dame in the second semester as a visiting professor of literature.*

**A** REVIEW of a lecture by Prof. James Cameron. The layman sits. Beads in fidgeting fingers clash, blend with the mutters of a priest, and die in the wall.

Possibly more than at any time in her history, the Church today needs reform. His spiritual world is becoming increasingly incomprehensible to today's Christian. The Second Reformation must provide a deeper and continuing analysis of our beliefs, and a more complete understanding of the implications of our faith. That the community cannot understand its own communal act is only one of the symptoms of this need. The concept of the parish has been lost.

A parish is understood as the gathering of all the people of God, those Catholic, those baptized, those in grace, and those eager for the Word, in a particular time and place. It is the communal subdivision of the Mystical Body. This is all readily admitted by most. But, in actuality, the Catholic community is itself a sect within a parish, and considers itself as a group which has the truth and is therefore "right." It looks on everyone else as "almost as good." In its self-satisfaction, it congratulates itself. Catholics, in the English-speaking countries as a whole, take the Church to be the body of Anglo-Hibernian rites, traditions, and superstitions, none of which can be challenged or rejected. At the same time, they are suspicious of the elements which are understressed in their tradition. For instance, Bible reading is somehow suspect — Protestant. We Catholics have a tribal mentality, tribal rites and a tribal style of life. With how many of us is it an agony

that there are many baptized not in full fellowship with us. We stand together against a hostile world.

At the heart of these problems are two considerations: the nature of the laity and the legitimacy of the subjection of the laity to priestly authority.

Christ has come to us as the High Priest. He does away with the priesthood of man, for He is the perfect and continuous priest and victim. The Church is identified with the priestly Christ. All men who enter into His Body (i.e., baptized) become priests as He is priest, and through the sacraments do as He did. The sacraments are signs of what we know only by faith.

This community of priests must have a minister to act, in Christ's stead, as high priest. For the first two centuries of the Church, these ministers were not referred to as priests. The Church alone bore that title, the community of priests. But by the third century the bishop began to be called priest and the distinction of this office from the rest of the Church began. From this beginning grew the ecclesiastical myth, that those who are not ordained ministers are subjects of external power. This is alien to the spirit of Christ (who said to His Apostles—Luke 22:26-27—"Let him who is greatest among you become youngest, and him who is the chief as the servant. For which is greater, he who sits at the table or he who serves? Is it not he who sits? But I am in your midst as he who serves") and heretical. We must come to understand this concept of the layman and the misused authority of the cleric.

Most of us feel our congregational life—our sacramental and liturgical life shared by all the parish—should be the center of our joy. And yet it is not.

This is because we do not understand our relationship to the sacraments, and thus to Christ. In them we imitate Christ. Yet in each of them He speaks a truth to His Father. We have come to believe that the

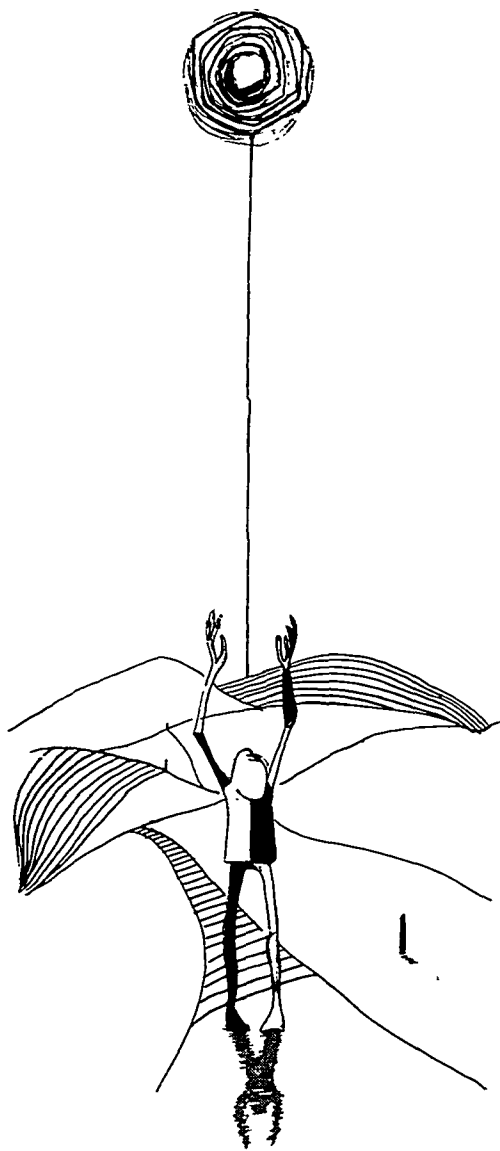
conditions for the sacraments were only that we perform the rites and be "in the state of grace." This appears only a logical slide to avoid responsibility to God. These are necessary reasons, but that does not imply they are sufficient. The purpose of the sacraments are to give grace. Aquinas defines grace as that which brings nature to perfection. The whole redeemed nature of man must be brought to enter into the sacraments—his state in life, his intellect, his desires, and so on.

The liturgical life of the parish calls for the same total commitment, and the liturgical life that does not issue in concern for our neighbors, but rather becomes the end of its own existence, is pharisaical. The Christian must be witness to the injuries the image of God suffers in man.

There are positive suggestions to be made to help the Christian to these ideals of parish life. The parish must unfetter itself from the worthless financial burden of supporting primary schools. The parishes' energies are absorbed by the overwhelming pecuniary problems; it is taught avarice and kills charity. Empirically, the system produces no significant differences in the manners, morals, and customs of its students from the public-school systems. The parish must tackle the problem of Christian education at its root—in the parents who have had no religious instruction beyond the primary-school catechism level. The reestablishment of the institute of the catechumenate, with its study of the word of God and trained instructors would be a welcome solution.

The Church of God was the place of reflective deliberation on the truth of God's word. It must return to this position. By self-analysis and by study, the layman must come to understand the place of Christ in his life. In so doing he takes his proper place in the sacramental and liturgical life of the congregation. And in imitating Christ, he imitates both priest and victim—to bring all men to the joy of the Word.





# Poet John Logan

by Bill O'Connell

and Mr. Logan illustrated this well. In reading his poetry, he would often draw a word out, stretching and squeezing it, hanging it up and slowly dropping it off the tip of his tongue, so that the audience could relish the fullness of the sensuality which his words connoted. Just as his late friend e. e. cummings would sometimes write phrases with the words allruntogether, Mr. Logan at times read phrases that bespoke exhilaration with a tripping quickness representing their joy. His rhythms were never those of sentences, always those of poetic lines. As he read, those of the audience who listened carefully had the content of the poetry heightened for them by the emphasis or lack of emphasis that particular words or lines received. On the other hand, those who came for simple musical enjoyment had the pleasure of hearing a voice used with such skill and cleverness that his poems seemed to be seeking to cast a spell rather than tell a story. Mr. Logan has the gift of creating an image in sound with such facility that it produces a delight independent of the meaning of the poem.

Mr. Logan's selections were drawn both from his published works and from poetry that he has written since his last book. Because much of this poetry was written while Mr. Logan taught at Notre Dame, there were many fascinating instances of the poet using particulars within our academic community. Some of the incidents in the poems are set on the campus, and he read a line from a student's paper as a prologue to one of the poems.

"Spring of the Thief," one of the poems which Mr. Logan recited, is about a walk around St. Joseph's Lake. The statues of Christ and the two thieves, on the seminary side of the lake, form one of the themes of the poem. In it, he speaks of finding Sacred Heart Church locked up, representing an estrangement from God.

This poem is typical of much of Mr. Logan's work in that it combines religious themes with a frank, contemporary conversational style and a sensual, at times almost biological realism. Beginning with meditations upon the sermon for the Third Sunday of Lent (it is rare that one can use the Sunday Missal as a literary reference book), he moves to violent images of what could be a divine madness, or a state of drunkenness —

"Spread eagled on the soaking earth I let the rain move its audible little hands gently on my skin. . ."

There is another abrupt change of mood brought out strikingly in Mr. Logan's reading when the poem switches to a conversational style and tells, with a quiet serenity, of previous walks with his wife and a student. Such poetry, now soaring, then so very earthy — never in a strange tongue, but always speaking with the words of a contemporary, enabled Mr. Logan, almost from his first line, to take the audience firmly in hand and transport them with him to varicolored recesses of mood, emotion, and thought.

Mr. Logan is a poet who clearly has been influenced by his Catholic environment. In "The Wooden Mirror," he portrays the anguish of a sinner who fears that his heart has grown cold while he waits for his confession to be heard.

Mr. Logan, however, showed himself capable of treating greatly different subject matter. His poem "The Picnic" is a gentle portrait of sweet young love on a perfect spring afternoon, and "The Zoo" is a fascinating mixture of vivid and funny descriptions of animals and sardonic commentary upon the people who come to see them.

One must agree with Mr. Christin in commending the Academic Commission for bringing a poet of such prominence and depth back to our campus.

**A** FORMER NOTRE DAME PROFESSOR in the General Program, John Logan, returned to campus on October 21 to give a recitation of his own poetry. Although publicity posters were few and late, he nevertheless drew a crowd which filled three quarters of a double-sized classroom in O'Shaughnessy. Dr. Christin of the English Department, in his introduction, read a portion of a *London Times* review of one of Mr. Logan's books of poetry in which he was praised as one of the best of the younger poets of our time. He then introduced Mr. Logan as not only a skilled poet but a fine reader of poetry.

Despite the limitations of a room better adapted to English classes than poetry reading (the dramatic dimness of St. Mary's theater, where Mr. Logan has recited before, is much better than a room with a distracting sunlit view of the main quad), the audience was soon captured by the intensity and skill of Mr. Logan's technique. Certainly the one who has the best grasp of the subtleties of rhythm in a poem is the poet himself,



Audrey Hepburn: *Breakfast At Tiffany's*

# Love With The Proper Passion

by Robert Haller

**T**O SUCCESSFULLY UNITE the two elements of grace and eros in a motion picture and maintain the union for the length of its duration is to effect one of the most difficult and rewarding ventures a film maker can undertake. With this delicate combination sealed in his cameras the director or screenwriter can command of the most powerful emotional responses in his audience and with a chaste vision of often illusory beauty before their eyes, irrevocably ensnare them in his own vision of reality.

One of the finest examples of this union is *The Apartment*, a tragicomic portrait of our society that indicates the nature of the strains in modern life by describing its effects upon a love-linked pair of office workers. Director Billy Wilder establishes his theme in the first sequence of the film when we see Jack Lemmon anonymously toiling somewhere in an acre of identical desks, and then later working overtime because his department head is using his apartment for a fast fall with one of the secretaries from the steno pool. Wilder's underlying bitterness (even present in *Irma La Douce*) points up the sordid quality of this and then contrasts it with Lemmon's feelings towards elevator operator Shirley MacLaine who has apparently frustrated all the office wolves. Lemmon's courtesy to her (and assent to her individuality in the teeming skyscraper) wins him her affec-

tion, but she stands him up to go out with his boss to Lemmon's apartment love-nest. On the next day he finds her compact with its cracked mirror, recognizes it as hers, and drops her. But then Lemmon's married employer drops her too, and in remorse she attempts suicide in the flat. It is Christmas Eve, and when Lemmon comes home he finds her drugged body with its life ebbing away. Then, with the quick aid of a doctor, he saves her, and Wilder initiates one of the most touching relationships ever created on a movie screen.

He is able to do this because, (1) he has touched the audience's experience by making MacLaine and Lemmon victims of our huge and impersonal society, (2) he has had Lemmon save her from death, touching the audience's romantic ideals (as a kind of Prince Charming), (3) he has absolved them of guilt by their remorse and plight, again moving the audience with hope for itself, and (4) he has placed Lemmon in a dominant position relative to MacLaine — she is ill from the effects of the near-fatal overdose of sleeping pills — again touching the audience by altering the "unnaturally equal" male-female relationship shared by the contemporary viewer (at least psychologically). Against this wistful background Wilder added some perfectly droll comedy — Lemmon straining spa-

ghetti with a tennis racket, finding it impossible to lose a game of gin rummy to the invalid MacLaine, confusing the keys to his apartment and the executive washroom — and made one of the most effective films of the decade.

Robert Mulligan's *Love With The Proper Stranger* and Robert Wise's *Two For the Seesaw* are accidentally different from *The Apartment* in that the first has more of a stress on comedy, and the latter on drama. Essentially, though, they are identical to Wilder's classic prototype in respect to the critical factors involving the audience in the crises of the plot through similarity of environment and appealing to their ideals. Dealing with common emotions and problems, *Love With the Proper Stranger* has the deeply moving scene in the taxicab as Steve McQueen and Natalie Wood escape from the abortionist, McQueen comforting her in the face of a vindictive, ruthless, and unthinking world. In *Two For The Seesaw* Shirley MacLaine reappears in the role of the well-meaning but unlucky girl in the city who is taken advantage of by cads and then taken care of by the wandering prince, Robert Mitchum. The ending is different, but the pathos and eros stay true to tradition: always restrained, it still moves the audience to appreciate and involve itself in the crises of the players.

The one man who has most con-

sistently used this technique is the expatriate American writer-director Carl Foreman. All of his major films — *High Noon*, *The Key*, *The Guns of Navarone*, and *The Victors* — use a reserved passion both as a counterpoint to violence and the mark that determines the humanity of his characters. Foreman's world is one of death, anarchy, and destruction, and wandering in this physical and moral chaos his protagonists eventually find that only human compassion can serve as a reason for survival. In *High Noon* Grace Kelly stays with and eventually kills to help Gary Cooper even though she is a pacifist; and when the duel is over she rides away with him, the only person or value he does not discard. Although she was not the cause of his determination to stay and fight, she does represent a haven, something to sustain him after he had fulfilled honor's dictates. This is Sophia Loren's function in *The Key*, the meaning of Eli Wallach's encounter with the shell-shocked Jeanne Moreau in *The Victors*, and the explanation of Gregory Peck's protective consideration of the girl he will later discover to be an informer in *The Guns of Navarone*.

**B**UT EROS CAN BE MORE than an instrument for furthering the development of a story; its treatment may become the purpose of the film

itself. Such is the case with Alfred Hitchcock's *Vertigo* and, to a lesser extent, John Frankenheimer's *The Manchurian Candidate*. In these pictures style and directorial elan are more important than any message to the mind, and what is so significantly stylized are the elements of love, mystery, and suspense. *Vertigo* features a dead-again, alive-again Kim Novak caught between the opposed forces of justice and evil, bewitching both the audience and James Stewart, while Hitchcock enchantingly wheels his story through San Francisco, across the Bay, and then into a shadow-dappled forest of love enclosing a dream-ridden tower of terror. Its mythic overtones and lushly golden beauty elicit responses that, whether conscious or not, demand participation in what gradually evolves into a nightmare of inexorable progression. The frequently verbal protests caused by the outrageous ending are the greatest evidence of how deeply Hitchcock has hooked his audience.

Like *Vertigo*, *The Manchurian Candidate* is a paranoiac exercise in a fantasy, describing an underground of utter depravity and absolute emotions behind the familiar facade of society. When men fight they break tables with judo blows and kick in their enemy's rib cages. Science and technology are invested with absolute powers and politics becomes a

game of who can be the most successful fool. Love is, like everything else, sudden, compulsive, and once established, incorruptible. Laurence Harvey, utterly unlovable in the normal world, is carried away by passion (and/or, coincidentally, science in the form of the red Queen); in much the same way Frank Sinatra, sick because of brainwashing, falls for Janet Leigh, who first pursues him in his distraction, and then is pursued (and dominated) when he is about to right the insane world. The film is fascinating, not only in its construction and handling of the cryptic scenes of confusion of identity, but also because it bases itself in the fears of and threats to the audience in reality. For politics often is a fraud, science does seem to threaten man, and love does seem to have lost its deep passion.

Another fantasy was *Breakfast At Tiffany's*, a softly glowing treatment of a wavering hetaira that lightly danced the thin lines of credibility and wish-fulfillment. *Tiffany's* is a rare kind of film though, and it worked only because it was created by one of the most competent teams ever to be assembled. Had not scripter George Axelrod (who also wrote *The Manchurian Candidate*), actress Audrey Hepburn, actor George Peppard, director Blake Edwards, and music man Henry Mancini been work-

(Continued on page 31)



Shirley MacLaine: *Two For The Seesaw*



Jeanne Moreau: *The Victors*

# Understanding Our Trial

by Jeremy Lane and Lawrence Kellerman

THE PROFESSOR STALKED into class, slammed the tests down on the desk. "Unfortunately, we are now on the Honor System. Now you can each worry about your own exam — and everyone else's too." He turned around and walked out.

This little scene will sound familiar to quite a few students. And it is regrettable, because the Honor Code is a fact. Its merits were argued for a long time, but the decision has been made. Such debate and criticism can no longer be considered constructive; it should be suspended until we have given the Honor Code a fair trial. To do that we must understand the Code as it is now written.

*"All work submitted for credit in any form shall be the result of the student's own thought and honest effort according to procedures established in the course."*

This means that each student is responsible for his own work. The professor will continue to decide in all respects how his course is to be taught. The limit of cooperation among students, seating arrangements during tests, and other procedural matters are his prerogative.

*"Each student shall be responsible not only for maintaining his own honor, but also for demanding honor among his fellow students. He shall consider himself part of the community of honor and if that honor is violated, it is his responsibility to restore that community through the means of the Honor Code."*

The meaning of the word "university" includes unity. It is more than a random gathering; it is a coming together of many different people for the achievement of a common goal. The community is no stronger than the bonds uniting its members. Notre Dame has long been recognized by that intangible called the "Notre Dame Spirit." It is composed of many things, and it has changed and developed over the years. Under the Honor Code, that spirit can be brought to maturity, made more Christian. Some have expressed fears that the Code will turn into a spy system, dividing the student body. In the past the students were united in friendly enmity toward "the prof." But these people

do not consider the entire purpose of the Code. It can make the Notre Dame Spirit into something binding, not "college kids," but men of honor. They should not only demand honor of their fellow students; they must stand ready to help them realize this ideal.

*"In cooperation with the spirit of the Honor Code, the instructor shall assume the honesty of his students, and shall not act as a proctor during the exams."*

There have been many objections to this article. One teacher has said, "The student taking an examination has enough to do. He shouldn't have to worry about what other students are doing." This would be a telling objection, if two conditions are granted: the academic phase is completely divorced from other goals of a Notre Dame education; and the student is asked to go out of his way to spot anyone cheating. Neither of these is the case. Notre Dame is more than just an academic institution. Every phase of life here should be aimed at building an educated Christian man. And in the overwhelming majority of cases, cheating is an annoying and distracting intrusion on the student taking a test. Rather than distract the student, the Honor Code should allow him to take his exams in unbroken concentration.

There have been many questions about where the professor should stay while an exam is being given. If there is a lounge of some sort on the same floor, or even within reasonable distance, this would be best. But if there is no place, it would be a discourtesy to ask the teacher to stand in the corridor for an hour. It is important, however, that the professor define his position to his students. Since he is not acting as a proctor, the student should feel no resentment at his presence. The professor's status as proctor plays a large role in the "friendly enmity" referred to above. And the line between this and a real student-teacher dichotomy is dangerously thin. The Honor Code can help eliminate both by placing student and teacher on the same side of the fence.

*"A warning shall be given when an honor violation occurs."* This could be the key to the success of the Honor

Code. It is based not on the premise that the students are better proctors than the prof, but on the conviction that Notre Dame is a truly Christian community. This means a real desire to help one another. The student who wants to help his friend does not do so by helping him cheat or by remaining a silent spectator. But he *can* help by warning him, by waking him to his responsibilities. A word can be enough if the student is nearby. If the violator is not close, or if other circumstances dictate, the student should give a general warning to the class, either vocally or by writing it on the board.

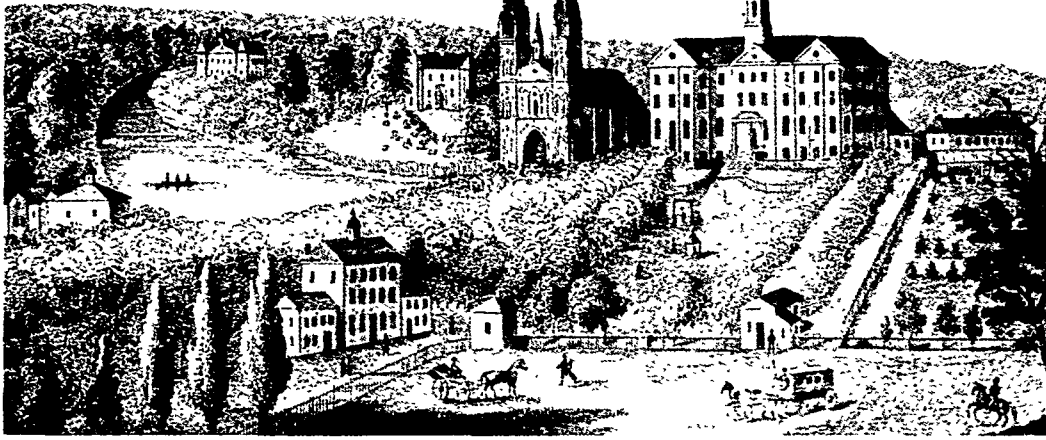
*"In the case that a warning is not heeded, the observer shall report the violator to the Honor Council."*

How often have we heard the refrain, "Why should I turn someone in for cheating? I'm not responsible for him." The only answer to this is a flat contradiction — you do have an obligation to him, and to the community as well. The student who ignores a warning has consciously removed himself from the community of honor. This separation is destructive of both the individual and the community. There should be no hesitation due to "conflicting loyalties." The two are one. The mechanism of the Honor Council has been constructed to fulfill this dual obligation. The goal is *both* protection of the community and the restoration of the violator to his rightful place in it.

*"A violator is encouraged to acknowledge his guilt to the Honor Council, whether he has been warned or not."* The whole aim of the Honor Code can also be seen in the use of graduated penalties: a penalty determined by the instructor, to be no worse than course failure; suspension; expulsion. If the Appeal Board decides that a review is in order, conviction must be upheld by a majority vote of four out of five.

The whole Honor Code is aimed, not at weeding out cheaters but at building men. Notre Dame is the ideal place for tempering both personal integrity and Christian responsibility. If the Code is understood and is used wisely — if it is given a fair trial — it can prove a potent force in uniting and maturing the Notre Dame student.

# IN THE BEGINNING . . .



WHETHER PROMPTED by a need for fresh air or money for the real Challenge I, Rev. Edward Sorin is reported to have spent some 14 months travelling through Europe in 1867-68. The exact nature and results of the trip are not known, but for the record, the Austro-Prussian War was begun while Fr. Sorin was visiting in Vienna. All of Fr. Sorin's accomplishments abroad, however, are dwarfed by the grandeur of his return to his stately pleasure dome in Indiana. Whether Fr. Sorin passed out silver bullets as he left Paris is not known, but if his departure was at all similar to his arrival at ND, it must have been material for "You Are There."

The triumphal reentry into Xanadu is described by the SCHOLASTIC as follows: "South Bend was all in commotion — flags gaily waved in the breeze — the air was filled with sonorous sounds of military music and the streets thronged with people. 'Helloa,' cried a stranger, 'what's going on here?' 'Why, don't you know,' said a citizen, 'Father Sorin is coming!' Upon his arrival, the Rev. Father was formally received by the Faculty and placed in a carriage, which was followed by many others, the whole headed by the Notre Dame Concert Band, over which floated in ample folds the star spangled banner. The caravan was escorted to the boundaries of the University where the student body was drawn up in orderly silence to greet him — which they did, in order, but not in silence, as spontaneous shouts of joy went up from the entire legion, awakening the echoes for miles around.

"The *coup d'oeil* presented in the church was solemn and impressive: the students were arranged in their places, the sisters filled half the hall with their numerous pupils (how many eyes did they have?), strangers, and visitors. The altar was ablaze

with lights, the grand Gregorian tones of the *Te Deum* rang out, and the joyous tinkling of the chimes and the booming bass of the big bell could be heard all about. O, it was a scene never to be forgotten!" Cecil B. DeMille rides again.

Although financially supported by the University, the early SCHOLASTIC nonetheless sought local advertising for its pages. Looking about in search of parties likely to need advertising, their eyes fell upon their neighbor, St. Mary's. Mother M. Angela, presiding monarch at the institution, inserted the following information in an 1868 edition:

"St. Mary's Academy, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, is situated on the scenic St. Joseph River, eighty miles east of Chicago, via Michigan Southern Railroad, and two miles from the flourishing town of South Bend. The site of St. Mary's is one to claim the admiration of every beholder. Magnificent forest trees rising from the banks of one of the most beautiful rivers in the Mississippi Valley still stand in native grandeur; music of bright waters and healthy breezes inspire activity and energy, while the quiet seclusion invites to reflection and study. For catalogue, write to St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Indiana."

Appearing at the end of several of the 1867 issues was a section imaginatively titled "Jokes." Webster defines a joke as something done or said to excite a laugh. Ready? Better sit down for this one: "*Toute de suite*," said the conductor, a little impatiently, as one of the orchestra bothered him by asking when he was going to practice that new overture. 'But I can't toot sweet,' said the despairing musician with a clarinet, imagining the remark to be intended for himself." Yuk?

—JOHN TWOHEY

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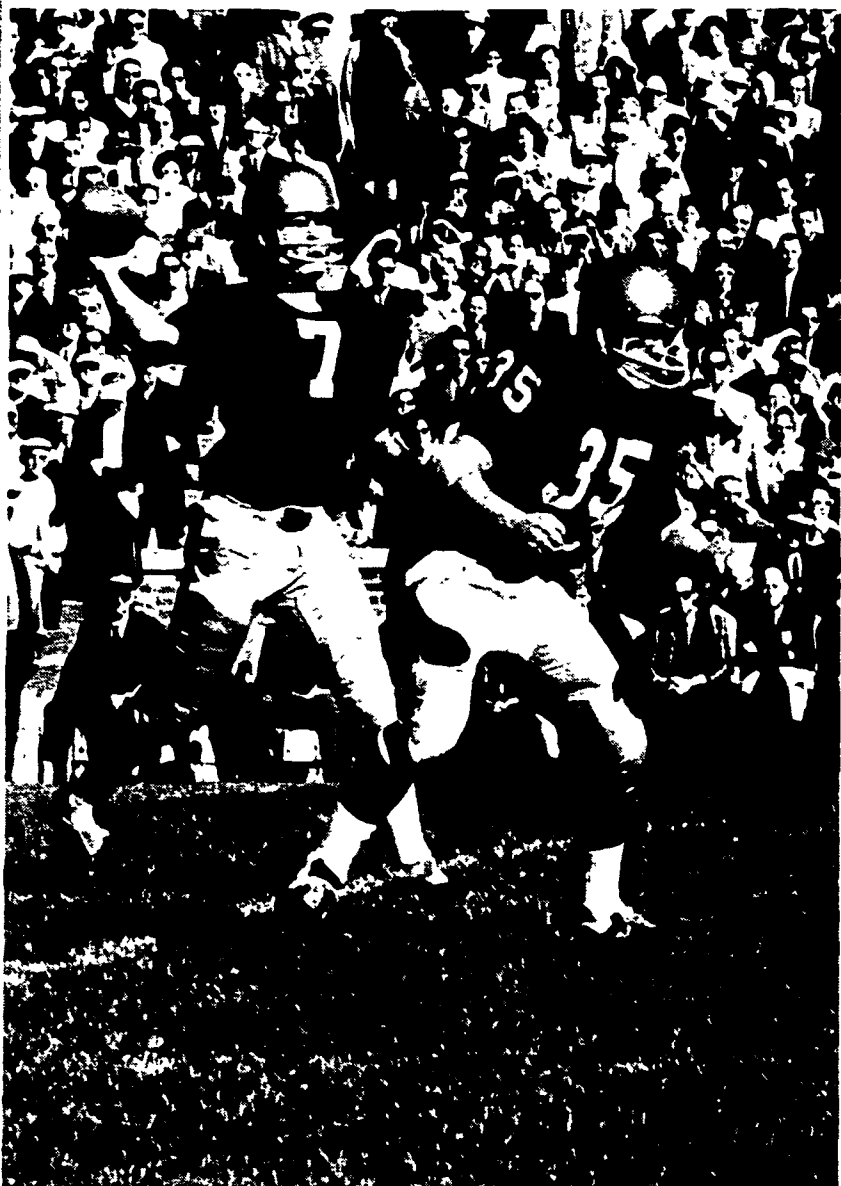
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# Huarte

*John Huarte's unorthodox three quarter arm passing and brilliant faking is the heart of Notre Dame's most successful offense in years.*

NOTRE DAME WASN'T SUPPOSED to be undefeated after five games. The widely accepted because game-tested axiom that a team with little experience, no depth, and a formidable schedule will have limited success has been defied.

There are many reasons: a brilliant coaching staff, an impregnable defense, and an explosive offense which includes consistent running and game-winning passing.

Primarily responsible for the airborne half of an attack which has accumulated 1968 yards (1021 passing) are Californians Jack Snow and John Huarte. The pair have already broken four single game passing-receiving records and threaten to rewrite a large segment of the All-Time Notre Dame season and career record book. In five games, Huarte has completed 62 passes in 111 attempts

for 999 yards and nine touchdowns. If he continues at this rate he will break season records for most passes attempted, most completed, most touchdown passes and total yardage gained passing. Last week he set two single game passing records: most passes attempted (37) and most completed (21).

Jack Snow is responsible for more than half of Huarte's completions. Against Wisconsin he broke the Notre Dame single game yardage record with 217 yards on nine catches. Last week he broke the All-Time season pass receiving yardage record. He has caught 34 passes for 595 yards and five touchdowns in only five games. In 1962, Jim Kelly, whose record he broke, caught 41 passes for 523 yards in ten games. At his present rate, Snow will break Kelly's season record of 41 catches and seven touchdowns as well as the career total of 71, held by Joe Heap. Snow had 10 receptions before this year.

These records are impressive—even more impressive when compared to their past performances. Huarte had 45 minutes of playing time last year. Snow played behind Kelly as a sophomore and caught only four passes; last year he had six.

But there is an explanation for their abrupt success besides the natural ability which the pair obviously possesses. "Two years ago when Daryle Lamonica was throwing all those passes to Kelly, I was down on the prep team throwing to Jack—we've been working together ever since," explains Huarte. Snow concurs, "This is no overnight fairy tale story. We've been waiting to get in a game for a long time. All that practice is beginning to pay off."

Many added hours of practice were spent this summer as a result of Huarte's shoulder separation. Immediately after the separation, in the spring, Huarte could raise his arm high enough to throw five yards. After two weeks of weight-lifting and swimming, he could throw only 15 yards. He decided to sacrifice his summer vacation, attend summer school here and practice in the afternoon. Snow remained as well and they practiced together. Improvement was slow—in three weeks Huarte's maximum distance was 25 yards. It was only a few weeks before fall practice began that he returned to form.

All this practice improved timing and technique but more importantly it produced an instinctive communication between the two. Snow knows just how Huarte will throw the ball in any situation and Huarte knows exactly how Snow will run his patterns. This is especially apparent on broken pass patterns. Snow often



# to Snow

will run his assigned pattern, sense he is covered, and run something else. Huarte knows instinctively when Snow is doing this, fakes the assigned pattern, thus drawing the defender in and enabling Snow to run another pattern.

Their practice together has even enhanced the success of assigned patterns. Because Huarte knows exactly how Snow will run he can study the reactions of the defensive backs and throw before Snow actually makes his cut.

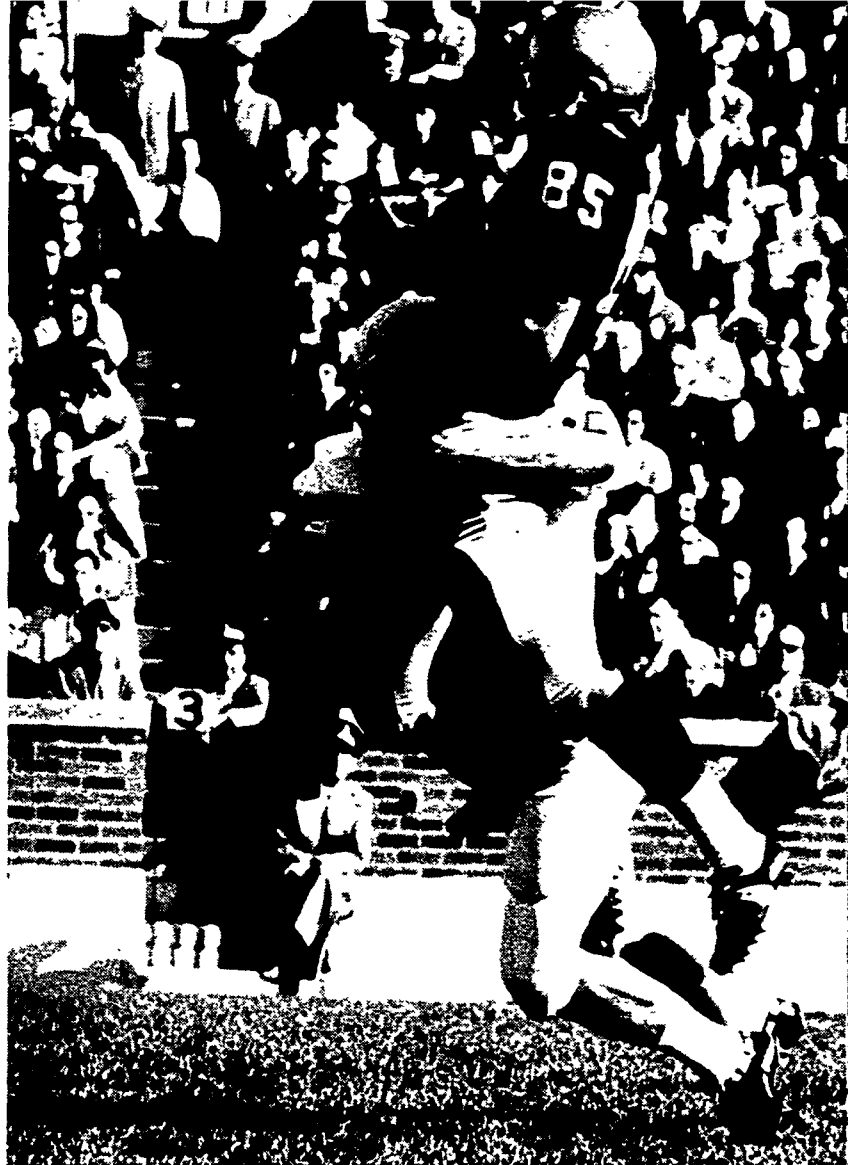
The down and out and curl-in have been the most successful of the assigned pass patterns. On either pattern a linebacker generally picks Snow up at the line of scrimmage and stays with him for about ten yards. Then a safety picks him up to defend against the long pass and to provide double coverage. If the linebacker plays Snow to the inside he will break toward the sidelines after eight or ten yards. Huarte's pass in this situation is low and hard. Snow is often forced to dive for these down and out passes but this is not because the ball has been badly thrown. It is impossible to intercept such a pass and nearly impossible to defend against.

If the linebacker plays Snow to the outside and the safety waits for him to enter his zone, Snow will run the curl-in. He fakes to the outside as he is about to enter the safety's zone, Huarte pump-fakes, and Snow cuts inside, in front of the safety. Huarte passes hard and high to minimize the possibility of interception. This is a dangerous pass for Snow. He generally must jump to reach the ball and the safety is right behind him ready to tackle viciously (*see cut*) the instant the ball touches his hands.

The long scoring pass ("the bomb") is usually the result of a fake curl-in. This pass especially and all passes to a lesser degree require good protection. Snow runs a short curl-in, Huarte fakes the pass and Snow goes deep, hopefully getting behind the already committed defender.

"The bomb" was especially effective against Wisconsin. Snow caught two for long touchdowns. Since that game, Notre Dame opponents have played Snow "loose." The strategy has been to prevent the long pass and to jar the short ones from Snow's grasp. Good passes and sure hands have foiled this strategy thus far.

As good as Snow and Huarte are, their success would be impossible without Bob Meeker, Dick Arrington, Norm Nicola, John Atamian and John Meyer. This should be apparent to anyone who has watched Notre Dame's first five games — especially Harold Brandt, Bob Griese, Tim Murphy, Larry Zeno, and Terry DeSylvia. Huarte's pro-



*Jack Snow's leaping catches have netted 5 touchdowns and 595 yards. His success has startled some, but not Jack, he's been working three years for this.*

tection has been exceptional; he has very rarely been unable to pass and much of the credit for this belongs to the offensive line. Some of it, however, is due Huarte himself. No Notre Dame quarterback since Ralph Guglielmi has faked so well — time after time Huarte's fakes on play-action passes have deceived the opposing linebackers and set up cinch completions. This coupled with his quick delivery and unique ability to throw "around" onrushing linemen have enabled Huarte to avoid the fate of opposing quarterbacks.

Everything considered, there is no reason why Huarte can't keep passing and Snow can't keep catching. And if they do, the Irish will keep winning.

—MIKE BRADLEY

# Voice in the Crowd

**A**NALYZING THE Notre Dame game films, Stanford Coach John Ralston noticed that quarterback John Huarte invariably looked for Jack Snow when fading to pass. If Snow was covered by two or three defenders, Huarte hesitated and then threw to a secondary receiver. Ralston realized that Snow was catching 75% of Huarte's completed passes. His game plan was to double team Snow and not to worry about the other receivers.

But it was the other receivers who thwarted Ralston's analysis; Snow caught eight passes, but Nick Eddy received five, Joe Farrell three, Bill Wolski caught two, and Denny Conway, Phil Sheridan, and Joe Kantor one each.

Ralston also observed that Snow had a tendency to fumble immediately after being tackled. Ralston instructed Safetyman Ragsdale to play exclusively for the long pass. When no one went long, he was to come up quickly, paying particular attention to Snow. If Snow caught the ball, a jarring tackle was supposed to cause many a fumble and incomplete pass.

To the dismay of Stanford fans, this play worked only once. In the third quarter, Ragsdale collared Snow as he received a look-in pass over the middle, and Snow dropped it. On four of his receptions, however, Snow withstood Ragsdale tackles while making superb catches.

After the game, Coach Ralston commented that Notre Dame had "... the most potent offense I've seen this year. Huarte and Snow are a great combination." The Stanford coach even went as far as to say, "Notre Dame's defense is the finest I've seen in my 13 years of coaching. My whole ball club almost fainted from the physical beating they took."

Statistics tell the story. The Irish limited the nation's leading ground gainer, Ray Handley, to 43 yards — 70 below his average per game. The Indians' total rushing offense netted one yard, decreasing opponents' yards-per-carry average to 29 inches. Notre Dame's defensive secondary played an outstanding game; Tony Carey was brilliant, breaking up three passes and becoming a six-star general. The Indians mustered only four completions in 15 attempts.

## COMPARED WITH '63

With 18 tackles against Stanford, Captain Jim Carroll leads Coach John Ray's unit with 78. Last year, after five games, Carroll had 28 tackles. Carey, with six interceptions, already has picked off more enemy aerals than Notre Dame's season leader for 1963, Tommy MacDonald. In five games, Bill Wolski has rushed for 362 yards; after five games last fall, Notre Dame's rushing leader had 198 yards. John Huarte has already completed more passes (62) than all seven of Notre Dame's quarterbacks last year.

In most offensive and defensive departments, Notre Dame's five-game statistics this fall are amazing improvements over the nine-game statistics of last year. For example,

	'63 (9)	'64 (5)
a) points scored .....	108	151
b) first downs .....	119	112
c) opponents yds. rush .....	1501	135
d) opponents yds./carry .....	3.71	0.84
e) yards passing .....	654	1021
f) completion % .....	43	53
g) passes intercepted .....	14	14
h) total offense .....	1980	1968

It will be hard to duplicate these statistics in the five remaining games. The Irish will face six outstanding quarterbacks on the next five Saturdays — Roger Staubach of Navy, Fred Mazurek and Kenny Lucas of Pitt, Steve Juday of Michigan State, Gary Snook of Iowa, and Craig Fertig of Southern California.

But more importantly, every team remaining on the schedule will be gunning for the Irish. Each team that we face will be trying to salvage a little glory from a mediocre season. The first five games were tough — the next five will be tougher.

— REX LARDNER

# THE CRAGG-MIRE PICKS OF THE WEEK

**MISSOURI AT NEBRASKA:** Shakespeare said that flesh is heir to a thousand natural shocks. Missouri will be convinced of this Saturday when the Cornhuskers reap the fruits of victory, and the Show-Me-Staters get the chaff in the Game of the Week.

**OHIO STATE AT IOWA:** Meanwhile, Iowa, disguised as a mild mannered Big Ten team, is ready for a super-human effort. The wise guise of Iowa will catch the Buckeyes napping, and Snook's passing will prove the margin of victory in the Upset of the Week.

**GEORGIA TECH AT DUKE:** Tech's first year as a free lance outfit has been quite successful, but on Saturday, their corporate ability will be heavily taxed by the Blue Devils. When the final figures are tallied, however, they'll still be in the black.

**MISSISSIPPI AT LOUISIANA STATE:** Last week, the Tigers were party to a dismal tie with Tennessee. They're sure to be sharper this week, and any Rebel without a claw's mark on him must have watched the game from the bench.

**UCLA AT CALIFORNIA:** UCLA's cruise in the seas of Eastern and Midwestern football proved disastrous. Back in conference waters, they'll find that the Golden Bear's Morton is an old salt, firm in his passing game, and capable of leading Cal to a win.

**ILLINOIS AT PURDUE:**  
There's a giddy young team from  
Purdue,  
Whose winning's too good to be true.  
But Illini sagacity,  
Mixed with tenacity,  
Will bring them down from the blue.

## OTHER GAMES:

Texas over SMU  
Syracuse over Pitt  
USC over Washington  
Wyoming over New Mexico  
Oregon over Stanford  
Florida over Auburn  
Arkansas over Texas A&M

— : —

Last week: 8-4-1, 67%.

To date: 42-18-1, 70%.

# THE PRESIDENT'S CUP

**L**ARRY KAZMERSKI MAY NOT BE Notre Dame's next Johnny Lattner, but the speedster from Morrissey was the star of the day in last Sunday's schedule of interhall contests. Kazmerski scored four touchdowns in his hall's 34-0 romp over Badin-Fisher and closed in on Farley's Bill Kenealy in the interhall scoring race.

After the first three plays of the game, Badin was losing 20-0. On the first play, Kazmerski scored on a triple reverse pass play from Rick Dunn. He then ran 23 yards with a ball that squirted out of the hands of Badin fullback Phil Brady. On the third play from scrimmage Kazmerski made a one-handed interception of the hapless Badin quarterback's pass and returned it 30 yards for his third touchdown. Dunn then passed to Kevin Igoe making the score 20-0. Many thought American Medical were once again playing football. Kazmerski got his fourth score in the third quarter on a 58-yard pass from Dunn, and Ed Kibler ran the conversion. Morrissey concluded the debacle with a 15-yard run by Joe Minolo. Badin forces were undismayed — last year they lost 42-0.

Off-Campus, which defeated Morrissey last week, scored an impressive 17-0 win over St. Ed's-Sorin. Dan Manion initiated the scoring with a 4-yard burst off tackle and Ed "The Toe" Hurley booted the extra point. The game was a standoff until late in the third quarter. Jerry Hess grabbed a punt after a Sorin-St. Ed's player had touched it, and ran for 35 yards and the second score. Hurley converted, and later finished the scoring with a 22-yard field goal. The 17-0 victory gave Off-Campus sole possession of first place in the Western Division.

Dillon broke into the victory column with a 12-0 conquest of Walsh-Alumni. John Mauro's 3-yard score and humble Dave MacNamee's 20-yard touchdown run, combined with a fine defense and clock-consuming offense, enabled Dillon to move into a second-place tie with Morrissey and Sorin-St. Ed's.

In the Eastern Division, the feature game between Keenan and Zahm resulted in a scoreless tie. Keenan completely stopped Zahm's passing attack and had numerous chances to score, but the clock stopped one drive on

Zahm's three-yard line and a fumble on Zahm's 11 halted another. Both teams are tied for second place, though undefeated.

Stanford moved into first place with a hard-fought, 6-0 victory over stubborn Breen-Phillips. Breen-Phillips had a number of scoring opportunities, but Stanford halted them on each occasion. Stanford gambled on fourth down in the fourth quarter — the result was a 30-yard pass completion on a fake punt. The play kept a drive going which culminated when Lou Blum hit Marty O'Hagen with a 51-yard pass for the game's only score.

Bill Kenealy had another excellent day and kept Farley in the battle for first place. The league's leading scorer amassed all his team's points in a 14-6 win over Cavanaugh. Kenealy's scores came on a 60-yard pass from Ted Samulski and later on a 10-yard run. He also slanted off tackle for the conversion. Cavanaugh fought back, tallying six points when Tom Chemoi passed 12 yards to Jim Karol. Farley ran out the clock and clinched their first victory of the season.

This week's feature games are Keenan vs. Stanford, and Morrissey vs. St. Ed's-Sorin. Other contests include Dillon vs. Badin-Fisher, Off-Campus vs. Walsh-Alumni, Zahm vs. Cavanaugh, and Breen-Phillips vs. Farley.  
— Steve Anderson

## SCOREBOARD

**CROSS COUNTRY:** Notre Dame's once defeated but fast improving cross country team defeated Michigan State University (20-38). Bill Clark repeated his victorious Notre Dame Invitational performance, winning in a time of 25:21.4 over the five-mile National Collegiate Athletic Association Championship course.

The victory was decisive, though not as significant as it might have been since MSU's number one runner, Dick Sharkey, was injured.

Junior Mike Coffey was second, a tenth of a second behind Clark. Bob Walsh, a sophomore, was third. Ed Dean was sixth, Larry Dirnberger ninth, Don Bergens eleventh, and Bill Welch fifteenth.

The victory was heartening because of the superb performances of Welch and Dean, both of whom are recovering from injuries. Dean's performance was truly remarkable after missing several weeks of practice and two

meets. Welch's finish also was a hopeful sign of things to come — injured in an auto accident, he has been unable to compete or practice all year. With the IC4A meet only two weeks away the return of Welch and Dean was more than heartening — it was mandatory.

**GOLF:** Mike O'Connell fired a 69, his third subpar round of the tournament to win the Burke Open with a 72-hole total of 280 — four under par. This was O'Connell's second consecutive victory in the tournament. He was second as a freshman and fifth as a sophomore. O'Connell completely dominated the field; he led his nearest rival, Pat Danahy, by nine shots, and defeated Bill Regnier and Bill Sebaske, who finished third, by 22 shots. O'Connell's 280 total was second lowest in Burke Open history.

O'Connell credits his outstanding final round 69 to his mother's home-baked cookies.

### Final scores:

Mike O'Connell .....	69 - 280
Pat Danahy .....	71 - 289
Bill Regnier .....	78 - 302
Bill Sebaske .....	78 - 302
Joe Smith .....	78 - 304

**SOCCER:** The Notre Dame Soccer Club continued its winning ways, defeating Goshen College (7-3) and Tri-State College (6-0). Hernan Puentes was the leading scorer for the two contests with four goals. Mariano Gonzales had two. The team still has an outside chance of attending the NCAA tournament.

**CROSS COUNTRY:** Indiana State Meet at Indianapolis, October 30; University of Indiana at Bloomington, November 6; Central Collegiate Championship at Chicago, November 13; IC4A Meet in New York City, November 16; NCAA Championship at East Lansing, November 23.

**RUGBY:** Notre Dame at Palmer College in Davenport, Iowa, November 1.

**SOCCER:** Notre Dame at Northwestern in Evanston, October 31.

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## Proper Passion

(Continued from page 23)

ing together, the stuff of dreams that *Tiffany's* is based upon would never have been anything more than an unpleasant memory. For pleasant as fantasy is to the audience, it requires a total control and talent that is rare in individuals, let alone groups of them.

What is far more likely to become the standard approach is the selective realism of the genre's best film to date — Alexander Singer's *A Cold Wind in August*. Briefly, it tells of a stripper who seduces her landlord's son, falls deeply in love with him, and then is heartbroken when he leaves her because of her occupation. The story sounds trite, but Singer and actress Lola Albright have given it all of their not inconsiderable talent

and what they created is a film of high tragedy and quiet beauty. Albright, like Kim Novak, has a talent that almost instantly engages an audience's emotions and director Singer correctly saw that he need make no concessions to it; instead he chose to elevate it. Never offensive, for he knew too well the power of suggestion, he recorded a character who hardly fitted the public image and certainly was not a fantasy, collective or otherwise: Singer filmed a woman, lonely, finally bitter, but with integrity, a quality she shared with the film. The camera seems to be omnipresent but only when the film is over do we realize how little was seen and how much was implied with lighting, editing, and one or two fleeting words. A masterpiece of restraint, it defines an unrestrained passion.

Another passion, this time fatal, is the subject of Robert (*The Hustler*)

Rossen's new film, *Lilith*. The story is at once as ethereal as *Breakfast At Tiffany's* and as deeply rooted in reality as *A Cold Wind In August*, but these apparently contradictory moods do not clash because *Lilith* is about a young woman in a mental hospital, possessed by nymphomania. High in the mist shrouded hills of Maryland, she has created her own world, devising for it a special language, spinning around it an alluring web of beauty, and attracting to her both the sick and the sane. Inside the web though, her undeveloped emotions have relinquished her to solitude and she will whisper in the book (perfectly describing the longing feeling Rossen sought in the movie):

"Their hands for example . . . never held the thing they yearned for."

"A golden apple, or a scroll of fire Or the breast of some impossible girl that they could never touch."

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S H U L T O N



## Letters

(Continued from page 9)

gram is going on its second year with its first meeting yet to be convened. I am a member of this committee, its chairman is Professor Carberry.

Prof. James L. Massey  
Dept. of Elec. Engr.

### EDITOR:

The present Johnson vs. Goldwater verbal violence does not turn one's thoughts irresistibly to Lincoln and Douglas or Disraeli and Gladstone. Locally, the 201 signers of the Carberry Manifesto can hardly be said to have improved the situation. To start with, employing the name and prestige of the University to heap indiscriminate praise on politicians of any stamp seems inappropriate. More questionable is the solemn attribution of "capable and responsible leadership" to a man who has long kept for his closest associates and advisers some of the most rancid characters Washington has seen since the Harding Administration.

The most striking feature of the Manifesto, however, is its shrill, emotional contempt for the entire Goldwater-Miller position. Whatever happened to that blessed word "moderation"? Political liberalism used to pride itself on its discrimination and respect for reason, but the tone of this document is that of an Established Liberal Church chastising heretics. Apparently, too, salvation is by faith alone in this new church for the unhappy infidels in the Engineering Department who have declined to embrace the gospel are summarily dismissed as "disgraceful apoliticals."

Against this less-than-exhilarating background it has been left to the SCHOLASTIC to provide informed and reasonably impartial local commentary on the impending election. Bill MacDonald's October 16 summary of the two contrasting views of communism was particularly good. One point only might be clarified. There is no danger of the United States setting up "a rigid wall of implacable hostility" to the communist world. It is there already: set up by the communists themselves long ago.

Bernard Norling  
History Department

### LET US CONTINUE

### EDITOR:

Thank you for your editorial with some words of praise for the teachers and program in the Department of Theology this year at Notre Dame. Perhaps it was all the more welcome in that we did not ask for it. I sincerely hope that these spontaneous words of approval reflect the general

reaction of the students, for I want to meet their legitimate demands. God grant that Notre Dame students today and tomorrow be inolerant of mediocrity in the theological courses offered here. Theology half dead and half alive has no place on the campus of a Catholic university. The student here has every right to expect the living word of God to be taught by a man who is vibrant with the truth of Him who said: "I have come so that they may have life, and have it more abundantly." Theology, of course, is not to be identified with the Faith, yet somehow the awesome, exciting encounter of Faith with Life should penetrate every moment of theological enquiry.

Some time ago Pope Paul VI in a sermon to laymen outlined for them his tremendous burden and responsibility, and asked for their help. Surely I can do no less in asking for the help of the entire student body of Notre Dame to make theology here what it ought to be in fact. I am not trying to evade the responsibility of the head of the Department of Theology toward the presentation of a dynamic theology at this University. But all others share somewhat in this

burden, faculty as a whole, student body as a whole. We are one community, and we must be united in an untiring devotion to the creation of a living theology in our midst. Let us work and build together, for the good of the entire university community is involved in the good of a department of theology. Let us do away with the "they" simply, when theology fails to be what it should be. Mature, responsible student activity in this area has much more to contribute than mere negative criticism. I am not asking the students to stop their criticism of the way theology is taught at Notre Dame. No, keep it up, as I said before, be intolerant of mediocrity above all in theology. But if there is room for criticism, let it be creative, not merely resentful and destructive. Help us creatively. We want to experiment in order to find the most effective way of carrying on theological pursuits. A living theology must be constantly on the move, changing as life itself is ever changing. I know that I shall never be satisfied. We will have our successes and our failures. But my aim will always be to have theology at Notre Dame, both undergraduate and graduate,

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FAIR PLAY

EDITOR:  
Did you all have to follow the leader? We feel that the traditional ill feeling which is supposed to exist between St. Mary's and Notre Dame was carried too far Saturday afternoon (October 17).  
We do respect your right to support whichever team you please. But calling out "Barat" in response to St. Mary's cheers was in poor taste.  
Many boys claim that they dislike the general atmosphere and attitude of everything and everyone connected with "that school across the road."

But how many of you have really been over here to judge for yourselves, instead of upholding the bitter criticisms on hearsay?  
We won't deny that there have been many "raw deals" on our part over the years. However, these so-called "raw deals" have been received as well as given! The only difference is that we don't hold a few unfortunate incidents such as these against the whole student body of Notre Dame.  
When we cheer for you, our hearts are really in it. And we were truly disappointed when you let us down by failing to show us any support whatsoever.  
Carol, Mindy, Cathy, Nancy, Sue  
249 Le Mans

IMPRESSIONS

EDITOR:  
I wish to compliment Geof Bartz for his story on the World's Fair and the SCHOLASTIC for printing it.  
The Fair was indeed a cross between reality and a fairyland. One got the impression that one was suspended between a "Twilight Zone" of lights, people and sounds and the perceptible harshness of steel and concrete.  
From a fellow Fair worker go congratulations to Geof Bartz, and to the SCHOLASTIC — a plea for continued quality. This is indeed an improved publication.  
Bob Thomas  
233 Dillon



# When Mike Pyle goes skiing...



## 'Chap Stick' goes along!

"Any guy who spends as much time outdoors as I do really needs 'Chap Stick,'" says the Chicago Bears' star center. "For me, it's a necessity. What with the real raw Sundays on the field, hot

summer practice, and winter skiing off-season, my lips used to get weatherbeaten twelve months a year. But a couple of swipes with 'Chap Stick' and my lips feel great—it helps heal them fast!"

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**Mel Noel...**

# **The Last Word**



ONLY THE DEAF and the blind are unaware of rumors circulating about a bowl bid for the Fighting Irish. After our first victory, cautious people were overheard to whisper such phrases as "number one, Sugar Bowl, and Rose Bowl." Then anarchists began to shout these phrases at pep rallies. Finally, reputable mem-

bers of the Fourth Estate gave weight to the epithets by openly printing them and discussing them over the air. Last Monday Athletic Director Edward (Moose) Krause told a luncheon gathering of sports writers:

"We always thought the season was long enough and an extra month put a burden on the players. However, if it was for the national championship, then we would send our team there."

This statement, coupled with announcements that both the Sugar Bowl and Orange Bowl were interested in Notre Dame, gave the rumors great respectability.

Unfortunately, another statement received little notice. Fr. Joyce, Executive Vice-President, gave an informal interview to WSBT radio in which he repeated the long-standing University policy on bowl games. Fr. Joyce said that we traditionally did not accept bowl bids and were giving no consideration to any offers at this time. He pointed out that an extended season might hinder the academic life of many students. However, the WSBT commentator finished up by speculating that Notre Dame *would* accept a bowl bid. His excuse for this prediction involved the great desire of alumni and students to again see the Irish national champions. UPI took up the cry next, saying that times had changed at Notre Dame and that Moose Krause had left the door open for the team to accept a bowl invitation.

Rumors will continue to spread (speculations in the press are no more than printed rumors) as our team becomes more successful. And no one will be certain of Notre Dame's bowl fate until Fr. Hesburgh makes a decision and announces it, probably at the end of the season. However, it is a good bet that Fr. Hesburgh's decision will be in line with the traditional University policy which he helped to write. Notre Dame has played in only one bowl in its long association with football. During all those unbeaten years under Frank Leahy, every invitation was rejected with a restatement of the long-standing policy. Fr. Hesburgh is known to believe that extending the football season damages the academic standing of players and students both. It is doubtful that his opinion has changed since he officially told *Sports Illustrated* in 1959:

"As long as we, like most American universities, are engaged in intercollegiate athletics, we will strive for excellence of performance in this area too, but never at the expense of the primary order of

academic excellence. This you may take as gospel truth and the deep conviction of our total administration and faculty."

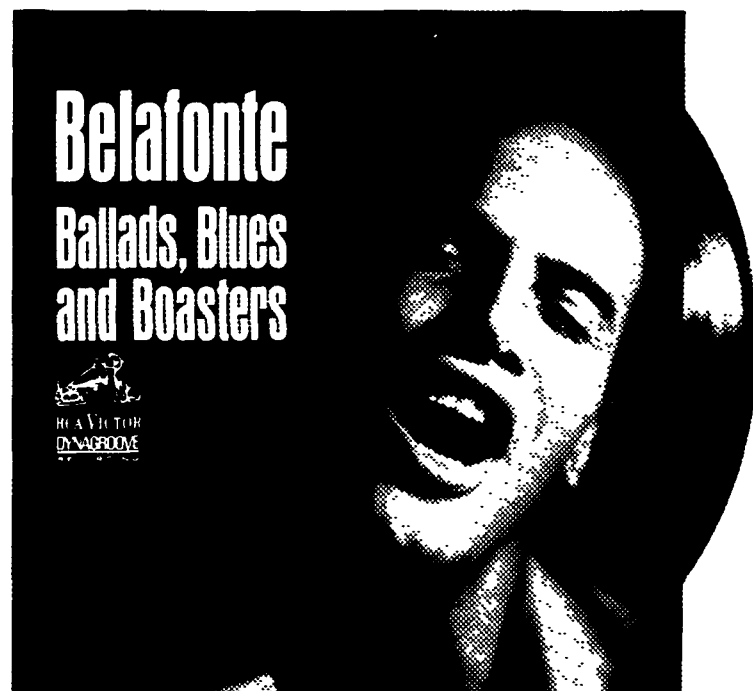
As for the rumor factories, they will have nothing but their imaginations to work with until Fr. Hesburgh releases his official statement. Neither "Moose" Krause nor any other athletic department official speaks for the University policy makers. It would be well to remember that (according to *Sports Illustrated*, Jan. 5, 1959) in the firing of Terry Brennan, Athletic Director Krause did not learn of the dismissal until Brennan himself did. Speculation in the press should also be ignored, unless we wish to raise up our hopes for a brutal letdown in December. Everyone would be better off if Dick Hackenburg and company would stop building blue and gold castles in the sky.

IN ADDITION to the death-dealing duo of Huarte and Snow, Stanford was exposed to another weapon of the Fighting Irish last week. The game progressed according to plan until the second quarter, when from the senior section came the voice of the PHANTOM CHEERLEADER. Disguised as a mild-mannered subway alumnus by the name of "Sarge," the phantom had appeared before at the Wisconsin game. Then last Saturday when we needed help badly in the second quarter the phantom appeared again, but this time right in the midst of the senior section. He stood up, his great bulk like a man-of-war outlined against the field. With a plastic trumpet in one hand and an "I like Bud" button over his heart, the phantom led his boys through volley after volley of cheers in the greatest tradition of Notre Dame spirit(s?). Never before had Steve Senior responded so energetically to anything, except maybe a beer blast. And as a reward the phantom led his followers in one final cheer before he vanished — S-E-N-I-O-R-S, seniors, Rah! We don't know whether or when he will appear again, but his disciples, on Saturdays in times of need, will look hopefully for the hearty shout and a hi-ho ND, away!

CONFIDENTIAL to Editor of the *Leprechaun*: The University Administration fears that nothing can be done about the "rancid, smelly, hateful" mold. It is attributed to the dampness of their executive offices on the fourteenth floor of the water tower. However, we understand the Administration is willing to accept an office in the editor's apartment if it is not too drafty.

# Belafonte sings what every man feels

In his latest album, "Ballads, Blues and Boasters," Belafonte brings to mind the words of an old spiritual, "... sometimes I'm up, sometimes I'm down ..." With a wide variety of songs, he expresses the moods that every man (and woman) experiences at one time or another. Boasters like "Tone the Bell Easy" and "Back of the Bus," find Belafonte in a satisfied and expansive mood while blues such as "Blue Willow Moan" are for everyone who has ever known trouble. And, of course, ballads like "Four Strong Winds" find Harry right at home in his musical element. A dynamic performance in Dynagroove sound!



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