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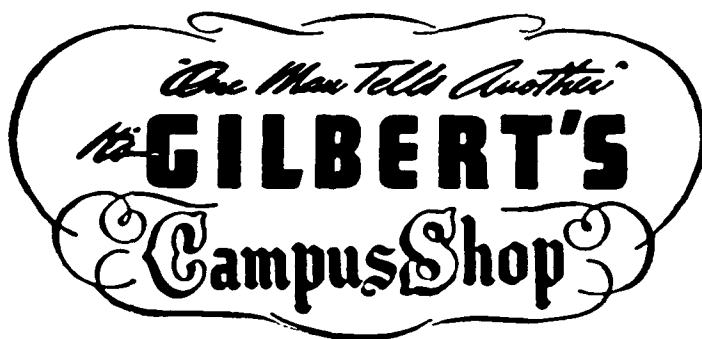
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ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME

Mandate for What?

FOR THE past two months, President Johnson has been concentrating on winning a full four-year term for himself. He campaigned on the basis of generalities about "responsibility" in foreign affairs and "progressive action" leading to a "great society" in domestic affairs. Because the personalities and the philosophies represented in this election were so different, there were meaningful debates on few specific issues. Rather, each candidate campaigned on the basis of a general theory of the role of the federal government in the United States, and the role of the United States in world affairs. It was on this basis that Lyndon Johnson was reelected, and not on the basis of any specific proposals or recommendations for solving the nation's problems. That he was so overwhelmingly reelected indicates that the people are willing to trust him with the heavy responsibilities of the presidency, and that they have faith in his good sense and in his ability to use his power in the best interests of the United States.

There are a number of urgent and crucial decisions to be made which have been neglected while the President was concerned with the election, but which must be confronted now that he has his mandate for action. They will substantially affect the direction and future of United States' policies, but they can no longer be

ignored because of their importance to the maintenance of U.S. power and prestige in the world.

The first of these decisions is on the United States' commitment in South Vietnam. The war in Vietnam is not going well, the other nations of Southeast Asia are getting restive, and the Chinese are more confident than ever since the detonation of their nuclear device. The United States must decide if it is possible to win the war in South Vietnam, or to negotiate a favorable peace, and if it is, steps must be taken to do so. If it is clearly impossible to win without a disproportionate commitment of U.S. power, then perhaps this country should withdraw from the area and concede it to Communist China. While the second alternative would be disastrous, the present policy of drifting without any clear goals or purpose is clearly inadequate and is unfair both to the people of Southeast Asia and to our own people.

Secondly the United States must make a major re-evaluation of the role of the NATO alliance in the defense of the free world. With de Gaulle pursuing a more and more independent defense policy, the United States must decide whether the maintenance of the alliance is important enough to warrant a real sharing of nuclear responsibility by the member nations. The present system is based on outmoded notions of massive retaliation, and is not geared to European nations which are modern and strong, and in which the exigencies of national pride play a greater role than at any time since World War II. Europe must either be allowed to become a partner of the United States, or the United States must resign itself to the further disintegration of NATO as de Gaulle tries to create a "third force."

Other problems arise in the relations of the United States with the Soviet Union. The United States must evaluate the new Soviet leaders and decide how sincerely they subscribe to the principles of peaceful coexistence, and how anxious they are to patch up their dispute with Communist China. Further, it must be decided whether to relax trade restrictions with the Soviet bloc, particularly with reference to granting long-term credits.

Domestically, the United States is likely to face a downturn in the economy in 1965. Unemployment will become more serious as millions of war babies, many of them unskilled, reach working age. New civil rights agitation will raise questions about how much legislation is needed to guarantee Negroes adequate recourse to law in cases of discrimination.

These are just a few of the many problems which Lyndon Johnson will find on his desk as he begins a full term as President. None of them are easy, but they are all too crucial to the foreign and domestic strength of the country to be neglected any longer.

— B. McD.

The Attackers, the Weapon, and the Result

A STUDENT'S RIGHT to academic freedom is as essential as a bird's right to fly. The very nature of being a student demands the freedom to come into contact with divergent streams of thought and to select from each those ideas which are the best to serve as a foundation upon which to build one's life. But while avid protectors of student freedom have been concentrating on various Administrative maneuvers, a sneak attack has occurred. This attack upon the student's most prized possession has been by some of our fellow students and, paradoxically enough, by those very students we have elected to safeguard our academic freedom. The attackers are our Student Senators; the weapon, the Speaker's Policy; and the result, a serious wound for all.

The rationale and workings of the policy should, by this time, be fairly familiar to every interested student (though certainly not through any effort on the part of the Senate to inform their electorate of what's going on). Briefly, the policy calls for a speaker chairman and commission who will decide on the worthiness of anyone who has been proposed by students as a potential speaker for a lecture open to the student body. Their decision on any speaker is subject to be overruled by a majority vote in the Senate, making that body the ultimate authority in a controversial case. This policy was passed early this year by the so-called Stay Senate. Thus far it has stood unchallenged.

The word "censorship" has an ugly ring for any

true student. But by passing the Speaker's Policy, our Senate has given tacit approval to its right to exist as an effective force on this campus. Perhaps it is true that we can never completely rid ourselves of the burden of censorship, but the Senate's action has increased its potential to proportions seldom seen in the past. Before the passage of the policy, the Administration, in recent years, had very rarely turned down a request for speakers and did so only on moral grounds (a right, incidentally, still graciously left in the Administration's hands by the Senate). Can we be assured that this will be the only reason for denying speakers in the future?

The answer to the above question must be an emphatic "NO." A case in point is last spring's appearance of Governor George Wallace. Although his appearance was permitted by the Administration, the Senate, if it had been acting under the present policy, would probably have turned him away. The present Speaker Chairman has stated that, if it had been his decision to make, he would not have granted Wallace permission to speak. Furthermore, many of the men who sit in the Senate are typical of those who tried to screen Wallace out. Thus, if the policy had been in effect at that time, we probably would have lost a speaker that a great percentage of the student body wished to hear and, more importantly, a speaker whose point of view represents that of a large segment of our country's population. This is just one case. Under the present policy, there could be many others.

Looking at the other side let us ask whether, under the new policy, we will now be able to obtain speakers whom the Administration would turn down if no such policy were in effect. Once again the answer must be in the negative. The Administration is now and will always be the body primarily responsible for the welfare of the student and for the good name of the school. As such, it will retain the ultimate decision in the case of a controversial speaker no matter what policies the Senate may pass. The only foreseeable result of the present Speaker's Policy will be the elimination of speakers to whom even the Administration does not object.

For the above reasons, we deem the present policy to be a serious blow to academic freedom on our campus and we do not intend to let it "slip by" without giving the student body a chance to express its opinion on it. We demand that the Senate reconsider the policy and either repeal it or revise it in such a way that the students can be assured that their right to academic freedom will not be usurped. If this is not done, we will utilize the constitutional provisions for a campus-wide referendum, in order to give the student body an opportunity to voice its views.

— M. N., J. W., F. S., B. McD.

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OUR COVER

While shaking down the thunder the other day, the Notre Dame band suddenly realized it was their 100th birthday. Running en masse to our office, they informed us of this fact, prompting Art Editor John Twohey to execute our commemorative cover.

The SCHOLASTIC is entered as second-class mail at Notre Dame, Indiana, at a special postage rate authorized June 23, 1918. The magazine is represented for national advertising by National Advertising Service, Inc., 18 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y., 10022. It receives its covers including the four-color backpage advertisement from College Magazines Inc., of New York City. Published weekly during the school year, except during vacation and examination periods, the SCHOLASTIC is printed at Ave Maria Press, Notre Dame, Indiana, 46556. The subscription rate is \$5.00 a year (including all issues of the academic year and the FOOTBALL REVIEW). The special subscription rate for St. Mary's students and faculty is \$3.00 a year. Please address all manuscripts to the SCHOLASTIC, Notre Dame, Indiana. All unsolicited material becomes the property of the SCHOLASTIC.

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Founded 1867

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The Scholastic

Letters . . .

A reminder: letters should be held to a minimum length, normally less than 300 words. The SCHOLASTIC must have the names of all writers, but will withhold names on request.

HATES "HATE STATE"

EDITOR:

"Hate State Week" is a great sign to see all around the campus of a Catholic university and on pins worn by young Catholic students. Surely good Father Sorin would turn over in his grave to see such a slogan used by the school he founded.

"The unknown soldiers . . . and John Fitzgerald Kennedy . . . were victims of hate and their graves bear mute evidence of what man's basest instincts can do to his noblest motives"

You should all be very proud of yourselves for choosing such a word to promote good will in a "hate"-filled world. Is this Notre Dame's contribution to the Pope's Ecumenical spirit?

Dom Zarro

RECIPROCAL OBLIGATION

EDITOR:

On a few Saturday nights this year, large groups of students have gathered at the Circle to await the victorious football team. But the team has eluded the students for reasons best known only to them or perhaps the Indiana Motor Bus Company. Most of us feel that the team should meet the students at the Circle so that the students may perform their reciprocal obligation of welcoming their heroes. Failure on either part seems to reward the team with nothing better than the accolade for the professional. The problem to solve, then, is the protection of life and property at such gatherings.

"Rules and Regulations" from the University authorities would appear pointless and only incense the students. To the position that the Senate adopt a policy in this matter, I would contend that the Senate can do little in the realm of enforcement of such a policy without their own arm of the law. Now wouldn't that look a bit silly — the Student Government Police (SGP) to quell such disturbances? Don't the students have a right to make noise so long as they do not infringe upon the freedoms of the majority? With the SGP, there will really be a reason to riot.

Was student leadership lacking at the Circle? There were individuals who were attempting to shepherd the

cars through the throng and after a few broken aeriels (ever try to carry 20 guys piggyback?) it was suggested to the campus Security that they route the traffic away from the crowd. Even though it was done at Madison, the students were told that they were not in charge and to mind their own business.

Wouldn't it appear that the most probable solution should send the traffic from Notre Dame Ave. to approach the campus from the east? Then an area may be cordoned off to a speaker's platform to ensure protection for the team. Then possibly the team will be able to chance the rewards for their physical and mental battle.

Peter Seifert

BOWL HOWL

EDITOR:

I heard a flash on the radio one evening from Moose Krause, our peerless

Athletic Director, stating flatly that "we're not going to *any* Bowl." If that is his irrevocable policy, it seems to me among others that he has just one heck of a lot of nerve stuffing our ticket envelopes with petitions calling upon our *moral obligation* to Challenge II.

John Becklenberg
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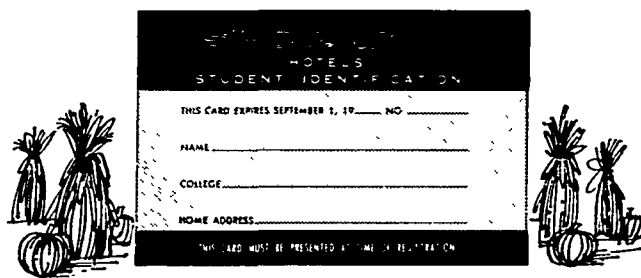
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PLACEMENT INTERVIEWS—Tuesday, December 1, 1964

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News and Notes

• **LONG AGO** Knute Rockne used to meet with the players and students in an informal post-season get-together to recap the year's Irish grid-iron fortunes. Gradually ticket costs became prohibitive to the ND student, and it is only now that such an informal student-player meeting will again be realized. The First Annual Student Football Banquet will be held at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, December 2, at Robert's Supper Club. Athletic Director Edward Krause and team Captain Jim Carroll are to emcee the proceedings which will feature films of the Southern California game with John Huarte, Jack Snow, and Joe Farrell providing running commentary on the offensive action and Carroll, Tom Kostelnik, and Ken Maglicic providing it for the defense. All of the team will be on hand to discuss with the students the season's highlights, and some of the coaches will also be available for comments and questions. Two awards will be presented by the men in whose honor they have been named: Fr. Tom Brennan and Mr. Hugh Devore.

Tickets are priced at \$5.00, and the menu for the banquet includes a complete roast beef dinner. Tickets will be available in the Coke Bar of the Rathskeller Monday night.

• **A SYMPOSIUM** on "Christ and Conscience Today" will be held November 30 to December 2 in the Memorial Library Auditorium. Sponsored by the Theology Department, the lectures and panel discussions by both Protestant and Roman Catholic speakers will try to bring their religious views together on moral issues of our time.

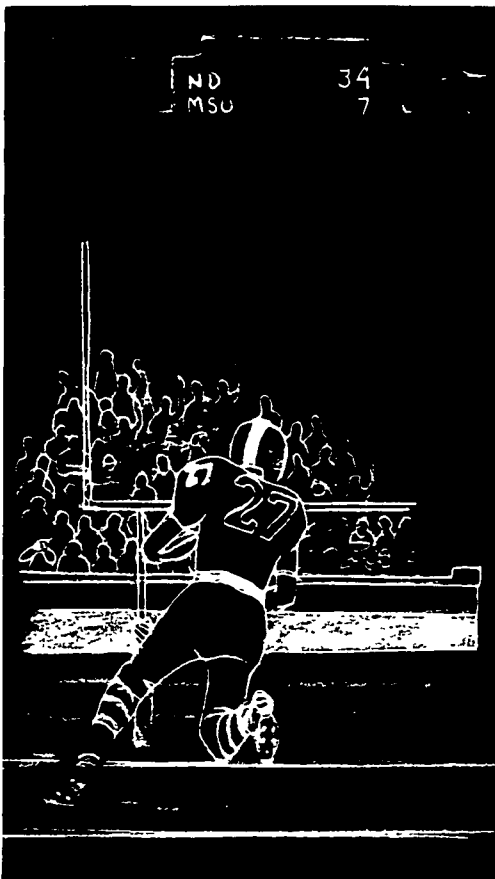
Each speaker will first give a lecture which will be followed by a panel discussion later in the day. There will be up to three sessions of lectures or discussions a day, the first at 10:00 a.m., the second at 3:00 p.m., and the last at 8:00 p.m.

• **THE NATIONAL** Student Association (NSA) sponsored their Second Annual Food For Freedom drive this month, in order to send a Thanksgiving dinner to many of the needy families in the state of Mississippi. This project, which was introduced to Notre Dame for the first time this year, resulted in the pledge of 900 Notre Dame students to go without their evening meal yesterday, November 19. This program will affect the Mississippi counties of Canton, Greenwood, Cleveland, Sidon, and Vicksburg.

This year over 100 schools are expected to participate, as opposed to

the forty-five of last year, which obtained \$10,500 which bought approximately 85,000 pounds of food. The increase in the number of schools participating, as Al Valkenaar, the NSA coordinator for Notre Dame at-tests, is due to national publicity and the endorsements of civil rights leaders and many noted public officials.

The program at Notre Dame was run by Rev. Paul G. Wendel, C.S.C., the Assistant Vice-President of Business Affairs. The money received will be sent to NSA, which acts as a clearinghouse for all of the participating schools. The food will then be delivered free of charge by the Teamsters Union, and finally distributed to the families by the Congress of Federated Organizations in cooperation with local welfare organizations.



• **THANKSGIVING VACATION** for SMC begins Tuesday, November 24, and ends Sunday, November 29. Immediately afterwards, activities will resume at St. Mary's in the form of a lecture, a poetry reading and a production of the Speech and Drama department. The first event after the holidays is a Lilly Endowment Lecture by Hajo Holborn on "Leopold Ranke's Conception of History," in the Science Lecture Hall on Dec. 3. The lecture, beginning at 8:00 p.m., is second in a series by speakers considered authorities in their fields. The lectures are concerned

with Christianity and its relation to ancient and modern times, and are a supplement to the program in Christian Culture at St. Mary's. On Dec. 9, there will be a poetry reading in the Clubhouse by Rev. Thomas Heath, O.P., at 7:30 p.m. The reading and commentary will be followed by a coffee hour in the Clubhouse.

"Royal Gambit" is the next production by the St. Mary's Speech and Drama department. The German tragicomedy by Herman Greikesser is about Henry VIII and his wives, with Sean Griffin cast as Henry VIII. It will run December 10-13, and tickets will be available at St. Mary's ticket office the week before the production begins.

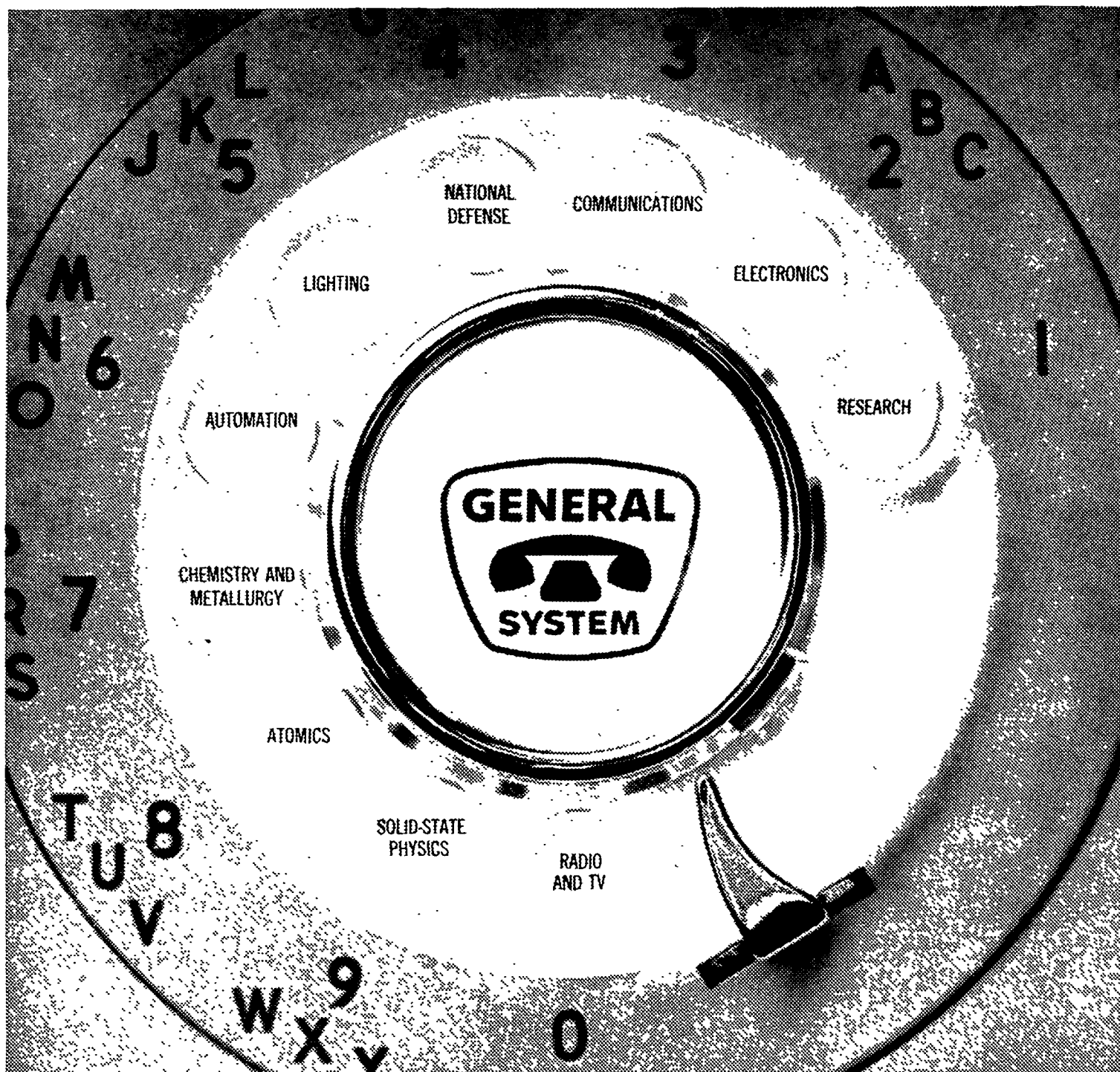
• **DURING** this Thanksgiving weekend Notre Dame students and faculty will have a unique opportunity to observe a substantial part of the life work of one man. Orson Welles is a legendary actor, artist, producer, and narrator of radio, television, and Broadway. But his most deeply felt concern is with movies, and in this medium he has forged an extraordinary career.

Called to Hollywood after he inadvertently terrorized the American East Coast with his Halloween radio show, "Invasion From Mars," Welles began his meteoric rise to world fame with *Citizen Kane*, a film still rated as one of the greatest ever made if not *the* greatest. He made other pictures as he saw fit — *The Magnificent Ambersons*, *Journey Into Fear*, and *Lady From Shanghai* — until no one would finance any more films and he had to move to Europe. There he made *Mr. Arkadin* and others until his return for *Touch of Evil*.

The above cited films, brought to ND by Bob Haller, will be shown in the Engineering Auditorium, November 25-29, at 75 cents for Cinema '65 members, and \$1.75 for nonmembers who wish to purchase tickets.

• **THE IMPERSONAL** Pronoun Players, an informal group of campus actors, will present their first efforts of the year on December 2. Professor John Meagher, the moderator of the group, has announced that three one-act plays will be presented at 8 p.m. in the Biology Amphitheater.

The first play, "Piet Bouteille," is one of grave irony in a Flanders setting. "Escorial" is a violent study of the traditional King-fool situation. Professor Meagher plans to both assist in directing and to act in this work. Kelly Morris is the chief director of both plays, as well as the third, "The Blind Man." The famous Breughel painting inspired this short morality play.



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campus at a glance



Makem or Break 'em

For the third straight weekend Stepan Center was the scene of "fun and games" as the Clancy Brothers and Tommy Makem performed in their inimitable style before a capacity crowd. The group made their entrance several minutes behind the scheduled 8:15 starting time in the usual effort to keep the latecomers from distracting attention. Obviously an energetic foursome, they ran up the steps onto the stage and immediately began poking fun at both the audience and each other. The crowd, already in a festive mood, accepted the performers as kindred spirits and admitted them into the legion of the Fighting Irish without hesitation. Tommy and the brothers Clancy (Tom, Liam and Pat) reciprocated with some of the wildest Gaelic notes heard this side of Dublin. British Intelligence was made a shambles with the story of a Jew named "Mr. Moses Ri-Toorol-I-Ay" and a bit of Brendan Behan was borrowed with the group's rendition of "The Castle of Dromore." Definite crowd pleasers were Liam's moving story of a dying revolutionary's thoughts in "The Patriot Game," and the always popular "Gypsy Rover," which came alive with the audience warbling the chorus at the suggestion of Tommy Makem. The wild reception of certain bawdy ballads caused Pat Clancy to query, "Hey, what kind of a university is this anyway?"

The usual accompaniment was Liam Clancy on the guitar and Tommy Makem on the banjo, but the quartet often varied their arrangement. Occasionally Tommy would come in on the flute, and he and Liam took turns on solos. In fact no one knew exactly what to expect until the song had begun and even then some improvi-

sations were inserted. Most numbers were introduced by a brief historical background, usually casting a few witty barbs at traditional scapegoat Great Britain.

These men, while obviously not newcomers to show business, have actually been together less than four years. The three Clancy brothers were born in southern Ireland's County Tipperary, while Tommy Makem's birthplace was to the north in County Armagh. Pat Clancy, eldest of the brothers, was the first to bring his talents to the United States. Tom and Liam Clancy each came to America in pursuit of acting careers. In the meantime Tommy Makem was working his way over as a soloist. The four met in New York City in January, 1961, and due to popular demand joined together to form the ultra-successful quartet which appeared in Stepan Center Saturday night.

Clarification

The Notre Dame-South Bend Relations Committee is getting results in its drive to overcome the lack of communication and cooperation between the University and the city. It is currently considering several proposals, and one has already been enacted.

Students who are not going home for Thanksgiving were given an opportunity this week to sign up to have their Thanksgiving dinner with a family in South Bend. This program gives an indication of how things are progressing in the solution of the committee's other problems.

Hitchhiking is a question which has long needed clarification and answering. The committee is planning to establish designated areas in South Bend where students will be allowed

to solicit rides and motorists will be more inclined to pick them up. Some of the places under consideration as designated hitchhiking spots are the intersections of Notre Dame and Angela, Notre Dame and Hill, Hill and LaSalle, LaSalle and Michigan, and Eddy and Jefferson. An area across from Frankie's is also being considered. All hitching areas will not be along the bus route, however. Places in other sections of town are also being considered. The only note of opposition comes from Mr. Anderson, president of the Northern Indiana Transit Company. The program has the full support of Mayor Allen as long as all hitchhikers remain at the curb as the law states.

The committee's third problem is the renting of hotel, motel, and restaurant facilities for parties and for football or basketball weekends. Already an official student government general activity form has been printed for students to fill out when they want to hold an activity in some hotel, motel, or restaurant. A triplicate copy of this form, the activity co-ordinator's I.D. card, and a damage deposit would be left with the manager of the establishment. This plan has Fr. Collins' approval, and he has already drafted a letter to that effect.

There is also talk of arranging tours of South Bend for students so they can become familiar with the town and the town can come to know the students. Perhaps the days of our isolation are coming to an end.

Cuban Progress

Herbert L. Matthews, distinguished reporter for the New York Times, made his first rendezvous with Señor Castro in 1957, high in the Sierra Maestra. On November 10 he made his first rendezvous with Notre Dame, to pass on some of his firsthand observations about "Cuba Today." Since he has returned to Cuba many times since 1957 (the last trip was in 1963), and carried on many long conversations with Castro himself, Mr. Matthews could be considered the most knowledgeable person in the U.S. with regard to the conditions and attitudes of contemporary Cuba.

An important point that Matthews made was that the Cuban Revolution is still in a nascent stage. All revolutions are drawn out processes, the accomplishments of which can be measured only after a period of years. He pointed out that Castro's revolution is slipping from his grasp just as the French Revolution took unmarked paths over which no one had control.

Mr. Matthews said he was sure that Castro did not plan the revolution

when he was a lawyer or a student, nor did he envision a communist state when he originated the revolution. Rather, after he had smashed the barrier of Batista's tyranny, he left himself in a vacuum: he lacked any system of ideology whatever. With political maneuverings he tried to puncture the vacuum. Despite almost no knowledge of economics, Castro abhorred the capitalistic corruption of Cuba before the revolution. And because he identified Cuban capitalism with that of the U.S., he and his young compatriots rejected the political path of being tied to the U.S. Russia became the obvious alternative trade center. Fidel had no choice but to turn to the Communists. Thus Cuba was not captured by Russia. Rather Castro out of necessity adopted Marxism-Leninism and brought it into the country. Castro himself is unable to say definitely when he made

helped to stimulate education. And is it better to receive a Marxist-Leninist education or no education at all? It is a fact that people are now getting the education and medicine they did not get under sixty years of U.S.-inspired "democracy."

Castro, being the first Latin American to attain world-wide stature, is certainly a force to be reckoned with, not ignored. The amazing survival of Cuba in the face of tremendous opposition from the U.S. is an achievement *very* impressive to the rest of Latin America. Castro, despite all we might say, has a great image in Latin America. He sought to help the poor and defenseless, his primary aim being the "wealth of the people." It is true that he is arrogant, rash, antisocial, undisciplined, disorganized, and unpredictable — but his honesty and sincerity are unquestioned. Such qualities are the best

themselves — all are changed. The state farms cannot be given back to that handful of former owners, the poor cannot be sent back into the streets, the many new opportunities for the rural population cannot be revoked. Cuba will always be a changed Cuba.

Effective Planning

The question of family planning and its related subjects was discussed in the Memorial Library Auditorium on Thursday afternoon, November 12. Speaking as a guest of the Sociology Department, the Rev. Raymond Potvin of Catholic University in Washington expressed his rather unorthodox views. Father Potvin is now engaged on a research project dealing with the college woman's attitudes on family planning.

Father began his talk by pointing out why family planning has become such a problem in the United States today. The crude birth rate has been declining during the last 15 years, he stated, dropping from a high of 26 in 1947 to 25 in 1957. But for these same two years, the actual numbers of births increased from 3.8 million to 4.3 million. The reason for this is that today there are more women of childbearing age. By projecting this figure into the future, it is plain to see that several major problems will arise. First, it is estimated that there will be three times as many people in the U.S. in 1990 as there are today. A million new workers a year are being added to the labor force, while, at the same time, automation is ever increasing. All of this leads to the question of whether our present social system will be able to grow fast enough to handle these problems as they arrive.

Father Potvin feels that it will not. For this reason it is becoming ever more important to plan the size of the family. Today, about a half of the Catholic families in America believe in some type of birth control. Although the rhythm method is the only one recognized by the Church, it has been shown that some 30 percent of these families have at one time or another departed from Church doctrine.

Many feel that rhythm is an ineffective means to control births. This has been shown to be false. What is lacking in many instances of failure is motivation. More pointedly, the couple does not abstain from intercourse during the proscribed period. When the family has not reached the desired size, there is often the urge to not follow the method.

Father Potvin concluded by saying that sex does indeed play an integral



Fr. Potvin: Unorthodox Views From Catholic U.

the decision for Marxism-Leninism, but it was only after the Bay of Pigs that he committed himself.

Mr. Matthews disclosed that Castro's main object was *social* reform. Communism is a result, and not a cause, of the revolution. The Marxist approach was only a method to effect reform, and its presence in Cuba is not as important as it might seem. The Cuban revolution came from the Cuban character and Cuban history, and is an entirely Cuban phenomenon.

Matthews reported that Cuba today is a totally changed country. The many injustices perpetrated have engendered many benefits in the fields of housing, sanitation, and distribution of wealth. It is the first honest government that Cuba has ever had, for the members of the Castro government are not seeking to enrich themselves as was Batista. The Marxist-Leninist indoctrination has even

material for a revolutionary, but the worst for a dedicated Communist.

Matthews told of his July 1962 conversation with President Kennedy, who was intrigued with the idea that Fidel might change sides. Matthews urged Kennedy to leave open for Castro a line of retreat from Communism, but adverse public opinion at that time made the giving of some kind of "out" to Castro quite impossible. The fact is that there was and still is no real basis for accommodation between the two countries: we refuse to negotiate with Cuba while it is Communist and demand complete surrender; Castro is committed to Marxism-Leninism and is dependent upon the Russian economy.

Mr. Matthews conjectured that we could conquer Cuba if we wish, but we cannot make it surrender its progress. The whole social structure, the attitude of the people, the people



Lyons Leavetaking

part in marriage other than for the procreation of the race. Both partners of a marriage need to express their love for the other in a means that can be best answered in the marriage act. It is his hope that the theologians of the Church will come to realize this, taking into consideration at the same time the social and economic problems that face the American family today.

The Weekend That Was

Rain came to the campus last Sunday, and except for certain signs — the girls in the caf, hall decorations in disarray and hoarse voices — no indications remained of the fever that had permeated ND for the previous four days. Visible manifestations of the fever had begun Wednesday the 11th, when Lyons residents had planned an 11:15 p.m. procession around the Dome with candles from the Grotto and "hate State" sung to the tune of "Dies Irae." Badin Hall began a "hate chant" from the fire escapes slightly earlier, however, and then Lyonites became sidetracked when they were joined by activists from Pangborn and other Main Quad halls. The group canvassed the campus, and then centered in front of the bookstore, maintaining enthusiasm through cheers and chants which were at the very least uncomplimentary to the Bovine University.

Badin was briefly the focus of activity, as a robust, pajama-clad individual led cheers and several choruses of the Victory March from the hall's roof. Then things began to break up, but perhaps half the crowd of 500 stayed together, and slowly filed between Badin and Howard. They arrived shortly at their destination; a student from Lyons stood beneath the Lady's statue and led the group in six

Hail Marys, then the men broke up and filed back to their respective halls.

Following various outbursts Thursday evening, at about ten p.m. a gathering trooped the campus with firecrackers and cheers at each hall to arouse the football players to speak. That parade was still going strong at 11:45 and a few of the evergreens on campus vaguely resembled hastily tinsel Christmas trees the next morning.

Tension heightened by the time the granddaddy of college pep rallies began Friday. That tension, in fact, was high enough to result in a rather impolite reception of Father Hesburgh's talk on the part of a few enthusiasts. WSND later broadcast an editorial apology for having carried the affair. Father Hesburgh didn't falter, how-



Late Loyalists

ever, even when his comment "and now that that's over" (a futuristic remark referring to a 10-0 season) was greeted with "Let's go to a bowl" from a student.

The cow-burning scheduled to follow the pep rally was cancelled due to a state-wide ban on outside fires. There were other more local elements in an apparent effort to quash the "unchristian" Hate State Week program, however: there was a move (largely unsuccessful) to have all "Hate State" signs on campus removed. Saturday, in fact, started off on a typically anti-hate note — Badin's front porch was splattered at 5:20 a.m. by one of the smelliest and longest-lasting compounds known to modern science. This was not as bad as "Hate State" signs of course—the only results here were a loss in food sales for the hall, a maid who became

sick and had to leave, and extreme discomfort on the part of visiting parents and friends.

Unstoppable, however, Badin finally brought out their cow Saturday morning and it was appropriately dealt with, as were the Spartans in the afternoon; the long weekend ended in success. It had come from the Grotto, through firecrackers, to the tackles on the field. And whether those of the anti-hate campaign agreed with the planned programs of the week or not, and notwithstanding some of the irresponsible innovations, the actual result was gratifying. One student commenting on the "lack of Christian love" at the game Saturday said that it was "great to feel like a lion for once instead of a Christian." There were many who agreed with him, and ND men walking the campus Sunday held their heads just a little bit higher.

Cardinal O'Hara Spotlight

Speakers for the Cardinal O'Hara Memorial Lectures are chosen by a committee which first considers interesting topics and then picks those lecturers who are outstanding in these fields. The person is honored to be picked, and receives a fee of course. But the school likes to think it is the honor, rather than the honorarium, that attracts good speakers.

Mr. Harry Schwartz, second speaker in the lectures this school year, spoke on "The Soviet Economy Since Stalin" on Tuesday, November 10. Mr. Schwartz is a specialist on Soviet affairs and a member of the Editorial Board of the *New York Times*. He is a noted economist in government circles, and has taught at several distinguished schools on the East Coast. An appropriate subtitle for his ad-

(Continued on page 29)



Love Lost

on other campuses

• **THE 6'9"** junior center on the Oklahoma State basketball team, Bob Swaffar, has undergone surgery for re-implanting his arm. The arm was severed while Swaffar was washing his clothes in the university laundry. According to a surgeon, the arm was torn off after becoming entangled in the whirling clothes dryer. As a sophomore, Swaffar won a letter and was expected to be a vital part of the team this year.

• **NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY** seems to have its share of the Badin-Sorin type rivalry. The Evanston Fire Department said that a fire which destroyed about a third of the Delta Upsilon homecoming decoration Friday was started by a "rival fraternity house." The fire was evidently started by a cigarette and extinguished by students. The next day, a two-hundred-pound generator was stolen from the Phi Delta Theta fraternity house.

• **MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE** Fall Weekend, an equivalent of Homecoming Weekend, has been squelched. Originally, the Fall Weekend Committee had contracted Johnny Mathis to appear; however, he soon cancelled out. Then the committee learned that Peter, Paul, and Mary would be able to appear. They contacted the group's

manager and made a verbal agreement for the engagement. But two weeks before the momentous date the Committee received a cancellation. Now, the social event will have no featured entertainment at all. Instead, tentative plans are being made for a spring social weekend.

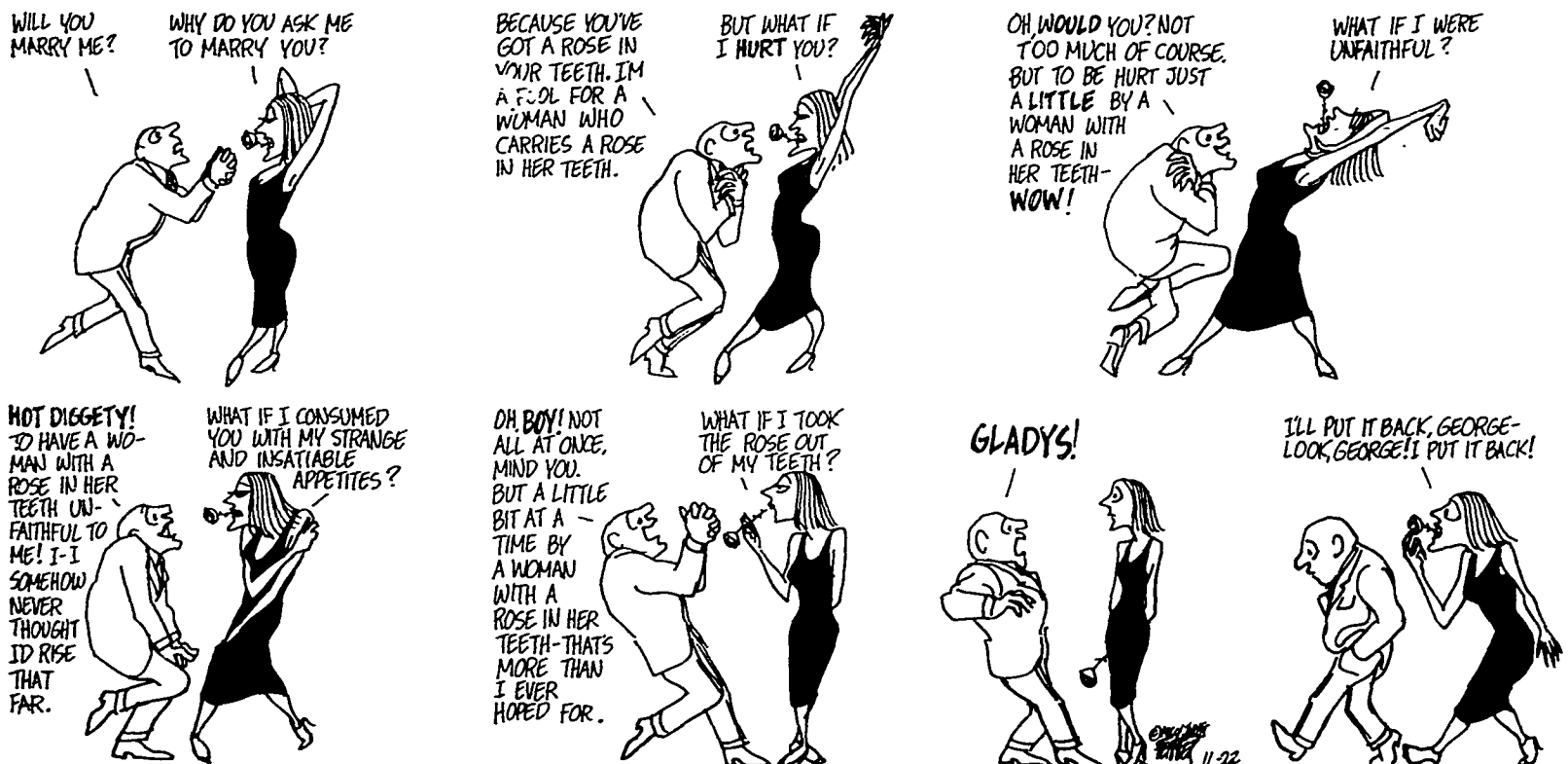
• **TAKE HEART**, Notre Dame flunkies. From an Associated Press release reported in the *Ball State News*, we learn of someone who has failed the same test eleven times. Now sixty-five years old, Arthur Reis failed his driving test in London without even getting into the car. Since he failed his first test in 1947, Reis has supposedly spent \$8,400 on driving lessons and practice runs. As a learner driver he is required to have a bright red l-plate on the front and rear of his car and be accompanied by a person with a valid license. Thus Reis says, "I've also had to pay out to garage men, friends and work mates to accompany me on my drives." This time Reis must be credited for a really unique way of flunking. Before getting into the car, the official asked him to read the license on the back of a truck. "I put on my glasses and I made a mistake in reading the registration," explained Reis, "but I got only one letter wrong. Anyhow, the

plate was dirty." Asked if he would still try again, Reis said, "Yes, this won't stop me. . . . I'm a splendid driver. I've never had the slightest accident."

• **A POLICY** of limiting disciplinary action to on-campus violations has been adopted by the faculty of the University of New Mexico. The revised policy was the result of the Board of Student Standards suspension of four UNM students last year for a wild ride through Albuquerque that ended in their apprehension by the city police. Several student government leaders argued then that the Standard Board's jurisdiction should extend only to on-campus affairs, otherwise students would be under double jeopardy from municipal and university officials. The only exception to the new policy is that off-campus events which are closely connected with the university will remain under Standard's jurisdiction.

• **AN UNLIMITED** class-cutting policy which has been in use at Georgetown University for the past three years will undergo a reevaluation. The system permitted seniors and juniors unlimited cuts, and sophomores and freshmen cuts up to 15 per cent of the scheduled classes. However, examinations and laboratory periods have been considered "uncuttables." Although from all indications the system has worked satisfactorily, if any changes are enacted they will not be put into effect until next year.

feiffer



The author, a member of the Civil Rights Commission, tells how a white person can best get along with his Negro roommate. The recipe is simple — common sense.

You and I

by Al Christian

A COUPLE OF WEEKS AGO, I was engaged in an interesting conversation on the general differences between Negroes and whites in the United States and the effects of these differences. As the discussion developed the subject narrowed to race relations on our campus. The student with whom I was conversing asked me various questions about the life of a Negro at Notre Dame. One of his questions was, "How can a white student best get along with a roommate who is an American Negro?"

Many suggestions come to mind. But first, let me explain that I am assuming that the white roommate is not prejudiced though he does realize, and is quite conscious, of the difference in race or color between himself and his roommate. By this I mean that he is not a racist, nor does he uphold the philosophy or practices of racial segregation or discrimination. I am further assuming that the white roommate is interested in a true friendship and a happy relationship with his Negro roommate. I make these qualifications because I'm quite certain that most Notre Dame students can be herein classified.

Since I am a Negro, one who has had the opportunity to observe and experience many situations at Notre Dame producing worthwhile information on this topic, I feel somewhat qualified to make suggestions on how to foster the development of relationships between two Notre Dame men who differ in race, and usually in many other ways: culturally, socially, religiously and economically. My suggestions are particularly for the white roommate. These are the majority at Notre Dame and this determined my choice.

I think that the first idea for the white roommate to make himself aware of is that his Negro friend is not intellectually inferior. This should be easy enough to understand, since both had to meet the same basic academic requirements to attain admission to Notre Dame. But in spite of this knowledge, and perhaps because of past experiences with large numbers of uneducated Negroes and prejudiced literature, the white student often has at least a subconscious feeling of intellectual superiority. The reasonable and intelligent college man should see its falsehood because he knows that

it is unwise to generalize and only sensible to judge individually. He should avoid the common pitfall of many white Americans who believe that Negroes are "guilty until proven innocent," inferior until they prove themselves otherwise.

So this general feeling of intellectual superiority of the white student over the Negro ought to be eradicated from his mind, just as the false idea that Negroes are "naturally" superior in physical activities such as sports and dancing should be abandoned.

Secondly, the white roommate should realize that his Negro friend will naturally feel a bit estranged, just as if he attended a Negro school where the Negro-white ratio was 260 to 1, he would feel somewhat uncomfortable. Because of this realization, the white roommate should try to make his Negro buddy feel at home, and, of course, the Negro should accept the hospitality and meet his friend halfway.

The white student could make it a point to dine with his roommate as often as possible. He might ask him to join him for some exercise at the "Rock" or to toss a football around. Inviting his Negro companion to Mass on Sunday often helps, since there are no spiritual differences between men, except in regard to what they themselves merit. The white student could perhaps fix his roommate up with a date and occasionally double with him. This situation may be clumsy at first, but it should gradually improve and it will certainly bring the roommates closer together.

And, the white student could invite his Negro roommate home on a vacation period. This always erases a lot of doubt and mixed feeling. Of course, this is "above and beyond the call of duty," just as were some of the points previously mentioned, and it should not be done unless the young men are fairly close. This type of expression would definitely act as an indication of true friendship between the two students, for if the white student is willing to take his Negro friend home to his family, his friends, and his society, and treat him as his equal, we have a case of genuine sincerity. And, on the other hand, if the Negro student accepts the invitation, this acceptance in itself is

usually a manifestation of his friendship for his white roommate. One would not willfully place himself in a position where he did not think he could be happy or be treated in the way he should.

My final point is probably the most important. This involves a frank and open discussion of the problem between roommates. The white student should perhaps explain that he is not prejudiced, but that he is conscious of the difference in color since it is a physical reality. He should also explain that this racial difference has no further meaning to him than what it actually is, a difference in skin pigmentation or in physical features. In other words, he should make it clear that this difference will not be a basis for judgment and action. Of course, he should be very careful not to sound phony, for so many American Negroes tend to have a "chip on their shoulder" because of the years of degradation and depression that they have borne.

For example, if the white roommate begins his conversation by saying:

"I like Negroes. They're good people. I went to school with them and we played ball together. They're great guys and tremendous athletes. They're really nice people. In fact we lived next door to a Negro family, and nothing ever happened."

The Negro is liable to say to himself, "Well, what did you expect to happen?" or in a real sarcastic manner, "Wow, that's just great." He will immediately sense or detect a phony vein in this type of talk and label the white student accordingly. I think that this is the most important single point that should be adhered to: don't constantly praise the Negro or do anything extraordinary to make him "feel good." It will all be construed as hypocrisy.

These are just a few suggestions that can be followed by the white roommate to effect an enjoyable and worthwhile relationship. You will notice that all of these suggestions are simply the same things that any two white roommates with common sense would do for each other without the slightest deliberation.

The people of Rhodesia must be allowed to prepare themselves for independence in their own way. Otherwise the government will declare unilateral independence.

by Alexie Forrester

DIVERGENT ROADS TO FREEDOM

THE REFERENDUM that was taken on November 5 in South Rhodesia was not, as has been commonly supposed, a vote for the establishment of a tyrannical or dictatorial form of government for the minority of white Rhodesians over black Rhodesians. The reason for holding this referendum was merely to affirm earlier statements made by the Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, to the British Colonial Foreign Office. He had insisted that the majority of the voting citizens in Rhodesia would rather he declare independence than give the government of the country to irresponsible black hands.

The voters' role was made up of approximately 58,000 white votes and 12,000 black votes. Of the total of 70,000 votes only 6,000 were not in favor of Mr. Smith's statement. The

on farms throughout the country. They have no idea of the issues and principles involved, and consequently, if given the right to vote, would be voting for the immediate safety of their families — a result of being intimidated by irresponsible African politicians, or on purely a racial prejudice.

The Rhodesian policy has been orientated on a social basis rather than a racial one. It can, therefore, be understood that to give these people a vote would serve no practical purpose at all.

No black man in Rhodesia today will deny that everything possible is being done to educate the people in as short a time as money and available labor will allow. Unfortunately the white Rhodesian cannot educate the whole black community in Rhodesia

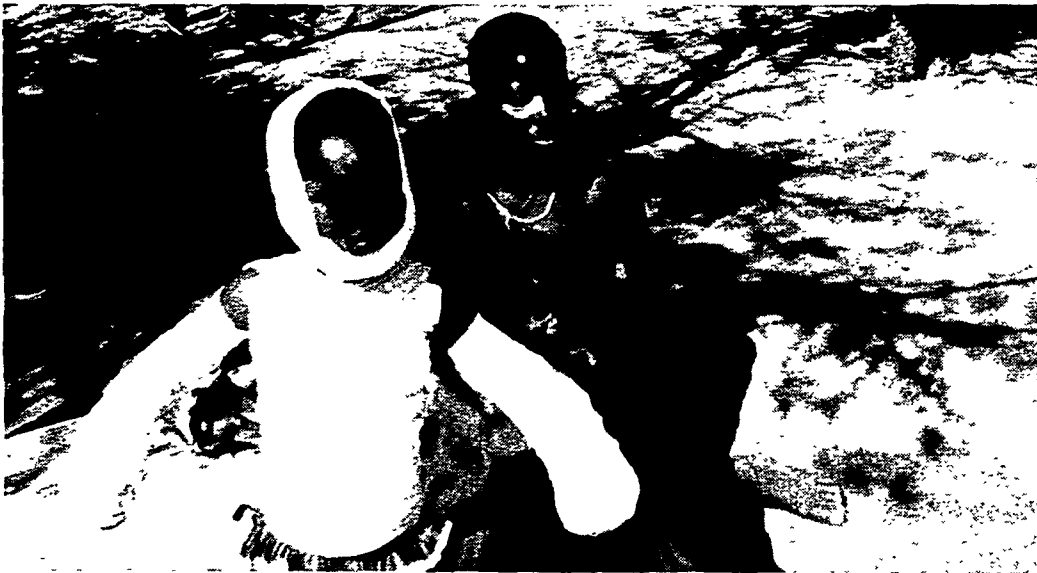
ment into the black Rhodesians' hands.

If, even with the results of the Referendum, England does not comply with Mr. Smith's request for more time in which to develop the country, and proceeds with its policy to institute black rule by the end of this year, Mr. Smith will be forced to make a stand and declare the country independent with the present government in power. This would result in a serious economic blow to the country, but would nevertheless provide insurance that both black and white could still continue to live together. Law and order would still be preserved, and the country would still retain its democratic form of government. It would be a crisis but not necessarily a fatal one.

The policy in Rhodesia today is that of "Rhodesianising," that is to say, the problem of instilling into the people that they are not nationalists or white settlers but that they are, together, part of a community in which they are all Rhodesian citizens: that they will in the near future have to put this unity into practice if Rhodesia is to survive as a progressive country.

The solution to this problem necessitates more than the mere acceptance to become Rhodesian. For the sake of peace and security of the majority it involves the dampening of the ambitions of an overly optimistic few educated black Rhodesians to implement the immediate rule of the country by the black men. It is a difficult lesson for these educated Africans to learn. It is evident from a perusal of the voting record that, at the most, fifty percent of the Negroes who cast votes were opposed to Mr. Smith's proposal. This would imply that many of these same Negroes believe Prime Minister Smith's policy to be the more prudent course of action.

It can be seen that among both European and African the sorrowful lesson taught by recently freed black nations has not fallen on deaf ears. Prime Minister Smith's obvious majority shows that a great percentage of educated Rhodesians, both black and white, would rather continue to develop a united Rhodesia than to throw it open to an awaiting anarchy.



reason only 12,000 blacks were allowed to vote is not immediately apparent to the American in his present environment.

To have a sufficient understanding of the problems involved the American would have to reorientate himself into a society in which the average level of popular education is little more than in the fifth-grade level. Furthermore, the vast majority of those individuals who have not reached that grade are still living in primitive forms of tribal life. These, the uneducated and uncivilized have no particular desires outside of those of their uneducated needs. These people, for the greater part, are living in the outlying bushlands or working

overnight. It has taken a long time to build the country into a state in which schools and technical centers can operate. The process of colonization is, of necessity, a slow one. No teacher would accept a position with no one to pay him, no school to teach in and (possibly) no people to teach. It takes time for the local native to realize the importance of education, and money to build schools in order to make this education available to him. Education on a country-wide scale has only come into operation within the last fifteen years, which explains why, at the present, our Prime Minister is so adamant in his refusal to place the reins of govern-

The white majority government of Rhodesia has denied its African citizens political freedom. Britain's suggested changes toward equality must be made before Rhodesia becomes independent.

by Callisto Madavo

AT THE END of 1963, the federation between the British territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland broke up. During the course of the year Nyasaland attained independence to become Malawi and Northern Rhodesia became the Republic of Zambia. Southern Rhodesia (now officially known simply as Rhodesia), under the white minority government led by Ian Douglas Smith, asked for independence too.

The British government refused to grant independence to Rhodesia under the present constitution which favors the white minority at the expense of the black majority. Three and a half million Africans are represented by fourteen African MP's in the Assembly; 220,000 whites are represented by fifty MP's. Chances for this maladjustment in representation being corrected within reasonable time are precluded by the complicated franchise requirements and continued harassment of African political activity and organization by the whites.

The franchise is based on property, education, and income, and even "qualified" voters are divided into "A" and "B" rolls. The "B" roll votes mean less than the "A" roll votes. Most of the Africans are on the "B" roll while the whites make up the "A" roll. This is because the economic and educational systems in the country give built-in advantages to the whites. For example, education through high school is free and compulsory for whites while Africans lack facilities and must also pay for their education.

How the harassment of African political activity has contributed to the representation maladjustment is best illustrated by the fact that the government has continually banned all African political parties for the past six years. Most of the politically articulate Africans, the potential leaders, have either been detained for months without trial, or imprisoned. Restrictive laws, the most notorious of which is the "Law and Order Act," have been passed. Under it free speech is practically abolished, the African's right to strike taken away, and any person accused under it has to prove himself innocent rather than being proven guilty. The net result: Africans have been robbed of leader-

ship and of continued and well-organized political experience.

Despite this misrepresentation and all factors contributory to it, Smith insists on independence for Rhodesia now. The British government asked him to prove that all Rhodesians, black and white, supported his bid. It was easy for him to consult the whites by means of a referendum. With 61% of them voting, and the rest abstaining, he got what he calls "overwhelming approval." As for African opinion, Smith decided to consult the chiefs. These chiefs, however, cannot speak for all Africans because of the following reasons:

1. They are paid government servants; (an American news magazine describes them as "grizzled old men whose primary loyalties are to their government paychecks," and notes that previous to voting the chiefs were promised pay increases should the country become independent);
2. They preside over the rural areas only, and there is a large urban African population whose views they cannot claim to represent;
3. Most of them know little or nothing of the issues involved.



As the British government has recognized, Smith cannot claim to have the support of the Africans for independence under the present setup.

One apparent alternative to the present crisis is impermissible due to Rhodesia's peculiar colonial status. Since Britain granted internal self-rule in 1924, she cannot legally suspend and redraft the Constitution to provide redress. They can do no more than to notify Rhodesia that it will lose imperial trade preferences, economic aid, and Commonwealth membership. This Prime Minister Wilson did two weeks ago in a memorandum to Smith, which called the threatened UDI "treasonable." White intransi-

gence stems from the fear that independence might lead to an eventual African take-over and a loss of their present position of political, social, and economic privilege. So deeply ingrained is the illusion of superiority that they cannot envision themselves taking their place side by side with a black person. Racism and white superiority still hold sway. Also the proximity of South Africa where the white man maintains oppressive rule has played quite a role in conditioning the white Rhodesian approach to racial matters.

Beyond the continuation of the obvious injustice and immorality of the present political order, the unilateral declaration of independence would be most imprudent. Rhodesia would be isolated diplomatically and economically. No nation, except Portugal, and possibly South Africa, is likely to recognize Rhodesia. This in turn means no admission to the UN and other international bodies helping underdeveloped nations. Economically, Rhodesian reserves and preferences in the United Kingdom will be cut. It is most likely that Rhodesia would drift into union with apartheid-ridden South Africa.

Africans are likely to form a government-in-exile which would seek to unseat the white Rhodesian government. This would mean, perhaps, an Algerian-type situation of internal chaos. The government-in-exile would receive aid from the "Liberation Committee" of the Organization of African Unity. Possibly China or Russia might help, too, particularly if the West sits on the fence like they have been doing over South Africa.

What could be a solution acceptable to both white and African Rhodesians? First, a widening of the franchise is required. Educational, income, and property qualifications should be retained at a much lower level. This

(Continued on page 31)



Churchill: As The Sun Sets...

by Dr. Matthew A. Fitzsimons

"There have been great administrators in time of peace with long records of power — Walpole. There have been great leaders of the nation in the hour of peril and the hour of glory — Chatham, Pitt, Lloyd George. There have been others who have nearly equaled, I think none actually surpassed, this immense span of Parliamentary and public life — Palmerston, Disraeli, Gladstone. There have been no doubt debaters and orators of equal resource and power, though few with the gift of puckish and rather mischievous humour which so endears him to us.

"Yet looking back on the long history of the House of Commons, we can recall no man who has combined in his single person these qualities and these achievements. The life of the man whom we are today honouring is in this sense unique. The oldest among us can recall nothing to compare with it, and the younger ones among you, no matter however long you live, will never see the like again.

"Failure and success are, in their different ways, equal tests of a man's character. He has overcome them both

triumphantly. These twists and changes of political fortune were not mere accidents. They were the very fabric of his life.

"Like the prophets of old he saw into the future with uncanny prescience both before, during, and after the war. So we honour the whole man — what he has done, what he has tried to do, and what he is.

"If I were to try to sum up his true character, I can think of no words more appropriate than those which he has himself written on the fly-leaf of each volume of the history of The Second World War. They run as follows:

In war: resolution.

In defeat: defiance.

In victory: magnanimity.

In peace: good will.

"The author calls these words 'the moral of this book.' In fact they are the story of his life."

—Harold Macmillan on Churchill
House of Commons, July 28, 1964

THOSE OF US who feel sorrow on the ninetieth birthday of Sir Winston Churchill indulge in self-pity of our own mortality: soon he will pass, and the morrow will see us follow him. Far, far better to consider the life of this man who rejoices in being human. He has a classical sense of man mortal and limited. But in accepting the limitations and not fretting against them he has enjoyed a human fulfillment rarely achieved. To him has been given an unusually generous measure of days, each of them prolonged in many avocations. Abundance and length of days have been spent in facing a varying succession of challenges, some of them self-imposed. So preoccupied, he extended and made light of time—or, at any rate, it was never heavy on his hands and spirit.

Over the career of Churchill there looms like a secular halo the modern irony of power. The descendant of a great general, the Duke of Marlborough, Churchill was of the aristocracy and not of the middle class. It was, therefore, his vocation to embody in himself and to evoke in others the spirit of discipline, of sacrifice and of the occasional gay recklessness required by high endeavor and great adventure. To a middle-class world of calculation, self-interest, and self-serving ideals, he represented chivalry and the ultimate cleverness of courage.

By inheritance and uninspiring education he was marked out for public service, initially for its military branch. From its inevitable tedium he sought relief in reading. Reading awakened a love of words that finally made of him a writer of vigorous prose and an orator who touched not the sublime but, at any rate, the majestic. Eventually he was to have the pleasure, as it was for him, of making and of writing history.

From his father, Sir Randolph Churchill, came the legacy of a commitment to Tory Democracy, the attempted reconciliation in one party of the Conservatives, who in terms of wealth were often "haves," and the people, the democracy, who were mainly "have nots." The reconciliation, in British Conservative fashion based on a fraternal nationalism, eluded the later Prime Minister, at no time more spectacularly than in his electoral defeat in 1945 at the end of World War II.

Jennie Jerome, his American-born mother, linked him with another major cause of his career. The first objective of his public life was to serve his country. But throughout the twentieth century he increasingly recognized that Britain alone could not

maintain the role it had once played in the world. Ties of blood made him responsively aware of the power of the United States and of the significance of the prospective growth of that power. He made the cooperation of Britain and the United States the subject of his special advocacy. The earnestness of this advocacy appears in the use he made of his enforced idleness in the late 1930's when his political influence and responsibility were minimal. Then he turned to writing *The History of the English Speaking Peoples*.

The House of Commons quite early became the theater of his public service and his vocation then was that of war leader rather than of fighting man. He had a sense, not capable of sustaining critical analysis, that cause and party were relatively unimportant, that chivalrous service gave worthiness to any cause or party. On occasion he extended this courteous thought even to a Hitler. At any rate Churchill himself changed party membership twice. He recognized that parties were necessary but did not take them with the seriousness that party controversy sometimes engenders. True, he did not like the Labour Party, but his dislike was not so much partisan as it was the issue of his detestation of socialism. He sometimes loved the clash of parties in the Commons and, above all, he relished the struggle for power. And the Commons taught him many things: among them, that consistency in the issues of public policy was relatively unimportant, for only too often the responsibility of government brought with it the necessity of enforcing policies which he had once opposed; and that opposition should be limited and moderate.

WORLD WAR I initiated what Churchill has called *The World's Crisis*. Few statesmen and even fewer military men expected the kind of war that with idiotic voracity entrenched itself in Europe from 1914 to 1918.

In this company Churchill shone notably on three major occasions. At the beginning of the war, his work meant that Britain had a modern navy and one already mobilized for action. Secondly, against the powerful and numerous host of unimaginative officialdom he supported the development of the tank, one of the weapons destined to break the deadlock of trench war butchery. Thirdly, he also attempted to break the Western Front deadlock and to open up a mobile war with the Gallipoli Expedition, which, even with the inadequate support it received, came close to success. One

of the results of its success would have been the opening of a supply route to Russia, a development that would have forestalled and changed the nature of the Russian Revolution.

To that Revolution in its Bolshevik form his hostility was sharp. His own wish, as he said later, was to strangle the Revolution at its birth. Nevertheless, British intervention in Communist Russia was ineffective, even counterproductive. And, in Conservative fashion, Churchill's domestic policy in the mid-twenties (for example, the return to the gold standard) had consequences favorable to the growth of British Communism.

Like many Conservatives he was insensitive to the destructiveness of Fascism. To this he was predisposed by his very real British provincialism which prompted him to think of those out of the reach of British control and influence, for example, those in Central Europe, as pawns of fate, as barbarians in the Greek sense.

There is a legend that in the inter-war years Churchill stood in lonely eminence as advocate of right but unpopular courses. It is a silly legend in that it claims impossible prescience for a man living in critical and misguided decades. Churchill was the architect of the Middle Eastern settlements whereby the British government sought to maintain cheaply a position of minimum control of the region. Here and elsewhere his major limitation was that he sought to serve British Empire and power and could not adequately recognize the self-liquidating process that went on, particularly in Britain's Empire. Long before Conservatives resented his attacks on appeasement, they had become impatient with his opposition to efforts to deal sympathetically with Indian nationalism.

His instincts about power made him recognize the menace of a rearmed Germany and the futility of the weakened appeasing the strong. The same instincts had prompted him not to oppose but to use the League of Nations and collective security for rallying wide support of the peace settlement and of Anglo-French positions.

For vainly sounding the alarm against Hitler and appeasement he was rewarded with the Prime Ministership (1940) and the task of saving Britain from the dangers against which he had warned. His first task was that of inspiring men. He did it so well that Evelyn Waugh spoke of the "Churchillian Renaissance." In solitary resistance to Hitler Britain continued the war. In time the Soviet Union and the United States were

(Continued on page 33)

Prince of Fools

by Marty Arnaudet

THE UNIVERSITY THEATER opened its 1964-1965 season on Thursday night, November 12, performing William Shakespeare's *King Lear*. Directed by Rev. Arthur S. Harvey, C.S.C., the remaining two performances of the run are scheduled for tonight and tomorrow night.

Theme and delineation of character in *King Lear* are particularly dependent upon the dramatic pressures established at the beginning of the play. The first scene is constructed in an unusually compact fashion, exacting of any cast enormous demands, not the least of which is an inherent sense of ensemble playing. Following the introduction, Lear delivers his first speech: these short eighteen lines must evoke decided and varied responses from every one of the main characters. For it is exactly the nature of these responses which generates the elaborate dramatic framework of the play. Moreover, every element of the first big grouping must support a dignity whose decline might well correspond to nothing less than a total upheaval of Nature. In a dramatic situation of this scope, such dignity cannot come into being without the combined and relentless efforts of virtually every actor involved. This is true of most theater, following logically from the exigencies of dramatic statement; it is particularly true in a play like *King Lear*, as was amply demonstrated at the opening performance of the University Theater's production.

Lear's two complaining daughters, Goneril and Regan, portrayed respectively by Carolyn Jaskunas and Angela Schreiber, are generally ineffective. Miss Schreiber occasionally effects a good stage presence (e.g., when Goneril comes upon her in Edmund's arms), but neither she nor Miss Jaskunas are finally able to bestow upon their characters the subtlety necessary to the parts. Both characters fail to achieve any great measure of dramatic, and therefore thematic, relevance: Goneril's anger never transcends nagging, and Regan is often too blatantly insidious. It is inconceivable that either deserve consideration as instruments in Lear's growth as a character.

Katherine Lancelot falls short, in the role of Cordelia, of the innocence and warmth needed for evoking a proper response to her plight; from the beginning, she is slightly calculating and always somewhat stiff.

William Navin (Earl of Kent) dis-

The Scholastic



plays devotion to Lear, but he has difficulty in hitting upon the exact tone of nobility which would save the portrayal from its curious blurred quality.

David Garrick executes an adept characterization of the Earl of Gloucester. Despite frequent mechanical gestures, there is an obviously equivocal authority in his poses as Gloucester which allow him to manage a shrewd manipulation of tragicomedy to his advantage.

Patrick Kelly as Edgar is adequate; as Tom, however, he is generally incapable of shouldering adequate dramatic weight during the storm scenes. John Patrick Hart's Edmund comes close in spots to a convincing portrayal of the "most toad-spotted traitor," but he injects into the speeches a flippant note dissonant to the nature of Edmund's thematic and dramatic functions.

The Duke of Cornwall, played by John Toth, is appropriately wicked as Regan's conniving spouse. Al Dunn, as the Duke of Albany, approaches the essential probity of Goneril's husband but is held back by a seeming insecurity in his stage movements. His final speech is, I think, well delivered; and it ends the play in a solemn tone evocative of much of the play's tragedy.

Richard Mical, who plays the King of France and Cordelia's attendant, shows a native talent for handling Shakespearean language and, it seems to me, gives consistently sensitive readings to his lines.

Steve Cackley's Oswald has an unusual shuffling quality which is not ineffective at times, but which hardly exhausts the possibilities for a portrayal of "knave, beggar, coward, and panderer."

Terry Francke brings to the character of Lear's Fool a note of unexpected and relentless gravity. There is ample opportunity in the Fool's speeches for situational levity that can be effectively used to underscore the starkly uncomic nature of Lear's condition. Francke's performance, however, seldom borders on the antic; indeed, the bizarre quality of his entrance in the beginning of the play establishes rather well the essential tone of his characterization. (It seems to me that one reason for this approach to the character lies in the cutting of the part, though I think this may be dramatically divesting the Fool of an effective ironic statement which is his due.) Francke proves himself capable, however, of evoking the sense of imminent cataclysm which is so often lacking in the beginning movements of the production. If he is overserious, he is

often awe-inspiring. And I think it is, curiously enough, the quality of his occasional childlike helplessness which restores to the part of the Fool a functional, though inverted, irony.

THE TITLE ROLE of *King Lear* is reputed to be one of the most difficult in the Shakespearean repertoire. Within three to four hours' playing time, an actor must somehow effect the characterization of "a very foolish, fond old man, fourscore and upward," rash and changeable, yet who is "every inch a king." From his first entrance, Lear's initial authority must be constantly proved, obvious and co-existent with his fallibility. Misfortune must subsequently drive him further into frenzy and further into himself until, with a new humanity he can overcome his madness to arrive at a new self-dignity and majesty. His death must constitute an important loss.

David Clennon, as King Lear, exhibits a remarkable sustained energy throughout. His attempts at realistically simulating Lear's age are sometimes faulty, particularly in the first third or so of the production, ending more often than not in senility. Another aspect of Lear's age proves troublesome: attempting to age his voice, Clennon often suffers a noticeable loss of volume, which tended to be injurious, on opening night, to the important storm scenes. In last Sunday's performance, however, he seemed to have rid himself of much of the previous vocal constriction; and I found the difference markedly pleasing.

In the first scene, Clennon is hindered by the inability of the ensemble to provide the interplay with Lear that would enable him through his reactions to present the fullness of his characterization. Also, the first scene is paced at a breakneck speed, and this, too, obscures the majesty of Lear's person, as well as the sense of some of the lines. Grandeur in this early scene is pivotally dependent upon both reaction and an ample time in which to display it. Lear gets apparently not much of either, and in like manner the scenes immediately following also suffer. The resulting indirection of interpretation on the part of Lear makes it often difficult to trace his character's movement into the periphery of sanity.

If Clennon's opening night performance was characterized in many parts of the show by a nearly reckless abandon of energy, he gave way on Sunday to a restraint in the second half which seemed to allow him greater possibilities for demonstrating his powers of character delineation.

The performance was punctuated by four things in particular. When Lear, speaking of his hand, replies to Gloucester in IV, vi, "Let me wipe it first. It smells of mortality," a perceptible stillness came over the audience, for Lear had started to change. In IV, vii, the credibility of Lear's atonement to Cordelia seemed to me unquestionable. And his speeches to her as they are being led to prison (V, iii), because of their utter simplicity of expression, were Clennon's most effective simulation of age. He accomplished Lear's death with the artistic excellence and integrity which validly constitutes a "moment" in the theater.

Greg Grieco's lighting was effectively designed, and would have worked well had all the actors been surer of the areas of illumination. The lighting design for the close of the play, although a bit gratuitous, was nevertheless visually beautiful.

The costumes, designed by John Patrick Hart, were simple and effective, with two notable exceptions. It may be quibbling, but Lear's costume in IV, vi, does not go far enough toward reproducing the dress of Cordelia's description in IV, iv; the crown was subdued just enough to partially obscure the reason for its being there at all. And Edgar's dress as Tom was slightly too civilized for a character who is representative of Lear's own frenzy.

Hart also designed the set, a semi-circle of three massive stone arches. It is functional and thoroughly appropriate, and the structures strike a welcome note of dignity. Reminiscent of the Druidic cults, they are aptly connotative of a human order closely allied with Nature, a major thematic assumption of the play.

It often seemed, even in Sunday's performance, that various elements of the production were needlessly at odds, deflecting attention from the playwright's words. Some of the blocking seemed uninformed by anything more than the desire to be moving at all cost. Grouping was often repetitious and too symmetrical (an exception is the last scene, where if the entire cast is not to be on stage, such a devastating symmetry is most effective). Music, though generally well chosen, sometimes obscured lines in an awkward manner. The pace, as was mentioned before, was risky in that it occasioned an excessively rapid delivery of lines.

When these disparate elements converged, however, they were amazingly well aimed. And, in retrospect, any sense of imprecision skirted what I think is still potentially good theater in this final week of *Lear's* run.

Blitzes are made

JOHN MURPHY teaches at Adams High in South Bend. His last class ends at 3:15 and it takes him 15 minutes to drive to Notre Dame Stadium. By 4:45 he has changed to sweat clothes, made it to Cartier Field, and is drilling the frosh players. Murphy is the assistant freshman coach and after three scouting assignments, he knew more about Michigan State football than any other Notre Dame coach.

"They have a superior kicking game," he conceded, "and a running game that's comparable to ours." But Murphy was holding back. "Passing . . . I think ours is vastly superior. Defensively," he continued, "theirs is an erratic squad. Their unorthodox stunts make it difficult to put on a sustained drive. They break your sequence . . . to first down them is tough." He called halfback Gordon "the biggest problem." "What I'm afraid of is the long gainer. He (Gordon) won't beat us on 4-yard shots."

Scouts are not normally inspired so Murphy must have married a muse because Huarte's air game set up every score except one. Gordon's 4-yard shots never became anything more, and while the shifty Spartan defense was stuttering the Irish power drives, it was also pushing Huarte to game-busting maneuvers with the result that each Irish scoring drive averaged less than six plays.

But scouts are not paid for being oracles. If a scout's report is inaccurate, then his team's attack will most likely be defective. Spartan coach Dougherty said that the first three plays used against Notre Dame would be based on his scouting report. He tested the left side of the line three times and failed to get a first down by six yards. What was porous for Pitt was sealed for Michigan. Twelve plays later Huarte used a play suggested by the Murphy report and hit Farrell for 22 yards; seconds afterward the same play bumped the score by six points.

Murphy is a member of a staff within a staff. Par-seghian's scouting staff has four members: head scout and assistant offensive line coach, Joe Yonto; freshman coach, George Sefcik; Dave Hurd, an assistant offensive line coach; and John Murphy.

Irish scouts operate in teams of two. They come equipped with a press-box pass and a stack of 6 by 4 inch cards. These cards are the main tool of every scout. Around the perimeter of each is a series of squares representing specific play situations and a list of possible formations. The open center of each card has a series of symbols representing the formation of the scouted team's opponents. The scout works furiously—checking boxes, drawing formations, diagramming maneuvers. John Murphy had a card for every Michigan State play against Northwestern, Wisconsin, and Purdue. He assigned each game a color and compiled a bulky report that seemed a multicolored chaos of boxed-in numbers and intertwining lines. But Par-



of this...

by Jamie McKenna

seghian could look at that report and know every chink in the Spartan armor. Parseghian could tell not only how many times Michigan State tried a certain play in the three games scouted, but more important, in what situations Juday tends to call that play. This is the stuff that blitzes and interceptions are made of.

The report, however, does not signal an end to the scout's work. Sefcik and Murphy coach the freshman and varsity "prep" teams. By Sunday, the opposition's plays are on flash cards. Monday afternoon the varsity "meets" next Saturday's opponent. In the head-knocking afternoon sessions and the brain-raking night meetings, the scout reports show each player how their opposite numbers will react that Saturday. The advantage of this knowledge, says scout Yonto, is comparable to being asked to take a test on "a whole book or just a chapter."

By week's end the players are familiar with a basic framework within which each must operate. They learn that when Juday rolls out, his first thought is of the pass, the run is held in reserve. This is the opposite of Pitt's Mazurek. They master the twenty variations of the unbalanced Spartan line, and discover that halfback Gordon picks up blockers well but is not the "climax guy" that Sherman Lewis was; that Michigan's rover Migyanka is a free-lancer who, unlike Bill Pfeiffer, his Irish counterpart of last year, is not even assigned an area to cover; and that Spartan end Washington has the flypaper hands and the sprinter's speed that can break up any game and did against Northwestern.

The exchange of movies between two teams has not decreased the value of on-the-spot scouting. "Offense, defense, and scouting," vows Yonto, "are the big three." Sefcik just points at Wisconsin which went into the Irish game "cold" and came out reeling from Huarte-Snow overexposure.

When Yonto and crew leave the campus each Friday night they begin a long, hectic, inglorious job. They have a portable radio, but hear only snatches of the Notre Dame game they won't see until Sunday. Even then Sefcik can't rest. He watches the game film and searches for Notre Dame weaknesses. He then draws up a scouting report, giving Parseghian an enemy's eye view of the Irish.

Yonto played under Leahy, Murphy was an end for Layden, and Hurd was part of the seven wins during Brennan's fourth season. Only Sefcik has never seen a winning Irish team. The season ends next week and Sefcik gets his first look at the '64 Irish. When he and the other coaches watch from the Coliseum sideline, they'll be seeing the finished product of a team they worked and grew with. It will be the finest Notre Dame team in 15 years — the wait will be well worth it.



Voice in the Crowd

IT BEGAN ON Monday afternoon. Badin and Sorin Halls independently inaugurated "Hate State" week. Buttons of all sorts followed, ranging from "We're No. 1" to "Bowl Bid or Bust." A multitude of "Hate State" signs were posted in the windows of most halls. Various "Hate State" slogans written on bed sheets hung from the roofs of a few dorms. Coach Ara Parseghian and his staff were presented with their own "Hate State" buttons, which they wore religiously.

On Tuesday, Line Coach Doc Urich was convinced, from observing and analyzing the game films, that a double flank and an unbalanced line would confuse the State defense. Along with the single and double wing formations, these innovations were inserted in the Notre Dame offense. Off tackle slants and off guard plunges plus curl-in and look-in pass patterns promised to be the most effective against the 6-2-2-1 and 6-1-3-1 Spartan defenses.

On Wednesday, the new offensive formations were confirmed and incorporated into the Irish attack. With the new offense, a blocking back was needed to take the place of the injured Bill Wolski. Of the reserve backs, Bob Merkle had the size to do the job (6-1, 197). Right tackle John Meyer replaced the injured Jim Lynch at left corner line-backer in an effort to bolster the left side of the defense. Also on Wednesday, a razzle-dazzle play was invented — a fake quick kick by Dan McGinn and a screen pass to John Huarte — to confuse the Spartans when a third down and long yardage situation presented itself.

Thursday was spent on polishing up the new offensive formations while the Freshman team ran Michigan State's plays. A thumbnail sketch of each Spartan starter was written on a chart and each Notre Dame player was expected to know the characteristics of the man he would be playing against. Tackles Bob Meeker and Jim Snowden knew the relative speeds of the men opposing them and Safety Nick Rassas knew the favorite patterns of Spartan ends, Gene Washington and Tom Krzeminski.

By Friday the Irish were physically ready for the Spartans — so the coaching staff went to work on the psychological part of the game. Defensive Line Coach John Ray brought in a flock of Western Union telegrams from all over the country, wishing good luck to the Irish. He hung a few of them by a sign that expressed the philosophy of every player on the defensive squad: "I will pursue after my enemies, and overtake them; and I will not turn till they are consumed! I will BREAK them, and they shall not be able to stand. They shall fall under my feet" (Book of Psalms No. 17).

On the locker room scale a sign read, "Victory is like a parachute — there is no substitute." Another hung from the ceiling, "It's more fun being a good winner than a good loser." By the training room near the end of the lockers was the sign, "The tradition of Notre Dame will not be entrusted to the weak and the timid." On a bulletin board by the shower was the sign, "ARAdicate State."

The largest and most enthusiastic crowd in four years attended the pep rally after Friday's practice. The spirit of the Notre Dame students was reaching a climax.

On Saturday morning, the coaches and managers wrote in chalk on the Irish lockers: "Pride," "It's been ten long years," and "There is no breaking point," and various other slogans. On Vince Mattera's locker were the words, "There are 6,000 substitutes in the stands." On Tony Carey's locker were the words, "Not only Chicago but a whole nation watches." On a piece of cardboard taped to Jack Snow's locker, "Mutilate Japinga" was written.

After the game Duffy Daugherty walked into the Notre Dame Coaches' dressing room carrying the Megaphone Trophy — traditionally kept by the winning coach. Presenting it to Parseghian, he said, "We've had it for ten years but I think you deserve it today."

The most spirited week in four years had begun on Monday; it ended Saturday afternoon at 4:30.

—REX LARDNER

THE CRAGG-MIRE PICKS OF THE WEEK

MICHIGAN AT OHIO STATE: Horace Greeley's quip, "go west young man," applies here. Old Woody has already been, and a Michigan win will set the stage for young Bump's first trip to the Rose Bowl in the Game of the Week.

INDIANA AT PURDUE: Who's your pick here? The pat answer is Purdue, but I think that Indiana will walk off with the Old Oaken Bucket in the Up-set of the Week.

ALABAMA AT AUBURN (Nov. 26): After giving the Tigers a good stiff washing in the Tide and a trip to the cleaners, Bear Bryant will have a spotless suit of wins in the Southeastern Conference.

ARKANSAS AT TEXAS TECH: In the traditional pig style, the Hogs will rout the Red Raiders, and take the Southwest Conference title all to themselves.

NEBRASKA AT OKLAHOMA: It's harvest time in the Big Eight, and though it goes against the Sooner's grain, they'll be thrown in the silo with the rest of Nebraska's victims.

OREGON AT OREGON STATE: The Ducks are flying south with a win already entered in their flight log. The all-gnawing Beavers won't be able to change this entry, and their visions of roses will be shot.

OTHER GAMES:

Yale over Harvard
Penn State over Pitt
USC over UCLA
Texas over Texas A&M
Syracuse over West Virginia
Georgia Tech over Georgia
Missouri over Kansas

— : —

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

To date: 59-26-4, 69%.

The Scholastic

SCOREBOARD

BOXING: The Novice Bengal Bouts started Wednesday in the boxing room of the fieldhouse. Semi-final matches take place today. The finals are scheduled for Monday.

HOCKEY: The reorganized Hockey Club, under the direction of President Bob Bolduc, had over 100 members at their first meeting. Another meeting will be held this Sunday night to organize intramural and traveling squads. The team has scheduled games with Air Force, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin.

SOCCER: The Irish completed their regular season play, tying Marquette, 3-3. Hugo Dooner scored once and Mariano Gonzales kicked two goals as the team finished with a 7-1-2 record. The Notre Dame Booters still await a possible bid to the NCAA finals.

RUGBY: The Irish Ruggers won their fifteenth game in a row Sunday, defeating an inexperienced Michigan State team, 35-0. Mike Murphy and

Bob Mier scored two "tries" apiece while Dick Bell, Jack Murphy, Dave Reiser, Bob Corcoran, and Jamie Toohey chipped in with one each. Toohey also kicked two extra points, as did John Mauro.

The game was played in a driving rainstorm which was the cause of many fumbles. Versatile Gay Pang played three positions. The Irish play their final game of the fall season against Indiana this Sunday at Bloomington.

CROSS-COUNTRY: Bill Clark ran a fantastic time of 18:45.8, over the Washington Park course in Chicago Friday to lead Notre Dame to victory in the Central Collegiate Conference Meet. Clark made his move in the final mile and cut 24 seconds off the course record. The Irish edged Western Michigan by a single point for the second time this season and took the title, 53-54. Defending Champion Kansas finished third with 59 points.

On Monday, the harriers traveled to New York City for the IC4A Meet where they were upset by George-

town, 52-71. Bill Clark finished third. The winner was Joe Lynch of Georgetown who ran the hilly Von Cortland Park course in record time. Mike Coffey was seventh, Ed Dean tenth, and Bob Walsh placed thirteenth.

A deciding factor in the outcome of the race came when Larry Dirnberger, running twentieth at the time, fell and consequently finished far back. If he had finished 17th the Irish would have won. The NCAA finals at Michigan State this Monday will conclude the cross-country season.

BASKETBALL: The Irish Cagers will have their third and final intra-squad scrimmage on Tuesday night. Over the Thanksgiving holiday, Coaches John Dee and Chuck Lennon will sponsor a basketball clinic for South Bend area coaches, high-school players, and students. Notre Dame's basic formations and their daily workout routine will be explained. Coach Dee unveils the '64-'65 Irish on December 2 against Lewis College.

SCORES

SOCCER: ND 3, Marquette 3.
RUGBY: Notre Dame 35, MSU 0

THE PRESIDENT'S CUP



NEITHER RAIN NOR MUD stayed Sunday's four interhall football games or prevented them from being exciting contests spattered with long scoring runs.

Stanford won the Eastern Division by defeating Zahm, 12-0. In the open-

ing minutes strong running by Dave Dernbach moved the ball to the Zahm 20 and quarterback Lou Blaum went the rest of the way on a rollout. Zahm settled on a ground game, but Stanford's mobile line contained them with relative ease. A late second-quarter drive by Stanford resulted in a touchdown just before time ran out. Stanford controlled the game throughout the second half.

Keenan and Farley played a thrilling game which was decided by a 38-yard field goal. Keenan's Dennis Withers booted the long score early in the first quarter, but Farley countered with a 19-yard reverse by Bill Dewey. Ted Samulski drove over for the extra points. In the fourth quarter, Keenan got their last chance when they recovered a fumble on the Farley 40. Two fifteen-yard penalties kept them going and Withers put them ahead, 9-8, with a two-yard end sweep.

Walsh-Alumni finally broke into the win column with a 14-0 conquest of Morrissey. Kevin Healy took the opening kickoff and, aided by two fine blocks, raced 99 yards for a touchdown. Bob Conway cracked over for

the extra points. A 68-yard scoring pass from Healy to Bob Seaman gave Walsh-Alumni six insurance points.

Cavanaugh won their third consecutive game by defeating Breen-Phillips, 12-0. Quarterback Tom Chema threw two scoring passes — one a nine-yard strike to Jim Rymysza, and the other a 56-yard bomb to star end Byron Livingston.

Badin-Fisher and St. Ed's-Sorin preferred to wait for a sunny day to play their match, Off-Campus and Dillon had their game rescheduled for November 19.

The championship game will take place this Sunday at 2:00 unless a Dillon win forces a Western Division playoff. Stanford will oppose the Western Division champ in what promises to be an exciting contest. Stanford has looked very strong in their past two games. The big Stanford defense has yet to yield a point.

However, Off-Campus must be rated the favorite. This team has decisively defeated every opponent it has faced. In four games Off-Campus has scored 83 points while yielding six.

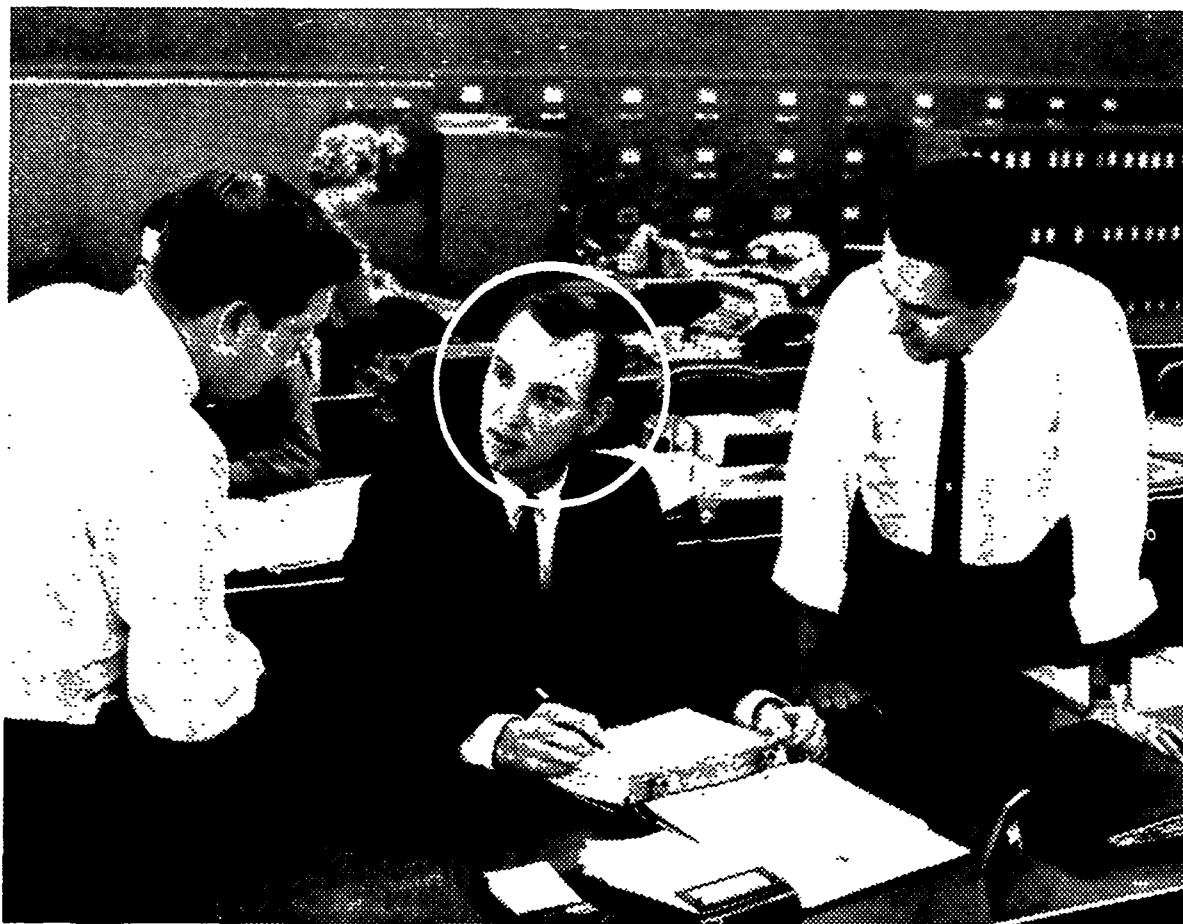
If Dillon beats Off-Campus, they will be the logical favorites against Stanford. Dillon is a very strong defensive club.

It all adds up to a great finish for the interhall season. Look for a low scoring game with a field goal or extra point to decide the final outcome.

— STEVE ANDERSON



Dennis Moffatt sought a job with responsibility



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Dennis Moffatt, B.A., Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, '57, joined Western Electric in 1961 after two years of graduate work at the State University of Iowa and two years with the Army. Most important to Dennis was the fact that WE offered him the chance to move ahead . . . fast. Dennis started at Western Electric's Hawthorne Works in Chicago as a Staff Trainee in Industrial Relations.

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IN THE BEGINNING . . .



WITH THE UGLY CLOUDS of final exams beginning to gather on the horizon many campus residents are starting to give some serious thought to the formation of test strategies. Some, no doubt, will take the easy way out and begin studying now. Others will wait a few weeks and then indulge in the time honored practice of cramming. Yet others will revert to more devious plans. Among these will be a) All-night sessions the week before finals, b) Adoption of a "God's will be done" attitude, or c) Complete surrender. Sitting next to a friend during exams is, of course, no longer matter for serious consideration due to the Honor Code. But tucked away deep in the veteran's bag of tricks is that ace in the hole (in spades, naturally): getting sick on the eve of the exam and retiring to the security of the infirmary.

Those who believe this plan to be of recent vintage will be suprised to learn that evidence exists telling us of ND operators in the 1860's having the same idea. An alert SCHOLASTIC reporter had these observations to make in an October, 1867, issue: "The frequenters of the infirmary are becoming pretty well known. We have no reference to those who occassionally have to go thither to cure the toothache or other ills to which our flesh is heir; but to those who seek the BLESSED ABODE in order to sleep some time longer, to shirk from class during the day, and to avoid the responsibility of examinations."

Having finished with academic strategy and tactics, let us consider the military ties of the post-Civil War University. Appearing on the pages of the SCHOLASTIC as one of the school's best friends is Gen. William T. Sherman of March-to-the-sea fame. Printed in the July 3, 1869 SCHOLASTIC is the following "dispatch" received from Washington, D.C.:

"Rev. E. Sorin: Just Back form West Point. Am sorry that I will be unable to be present with you for commencement exercises on the 12th. Accept my best wishes for the prosperity of your truly great institution. Sincerely, W. T. Sherman.

Sherman's ties with ND evidently entailed much more than correspondence, however. He is said to be the recipient of a University honorary degree. Perhaps he was being recognized for not trampling any Catholic property on his hike across the South? Additional evidence of his relationship to ND is found in the present ROTC building, a structure leaning nonchalantly against several large trees on the edge of the golf course. There, hanging in state, in living color, is Sherman's own uniform!

Anyone who has stood crushed in the back of Sacred Heart Church as a result of the tragic error of coming late to Sunday Mass has probably asked why not a new, larger church for ND? We do not have an answer, but we can at least alleviate the pain by relating that this problem is not a new one to the campus. In July of 1869 an editorial entitled "A New Church For Notre Dame" had this to say about a similar situation: "The obvious need of a new and spacious church at Notre Dame has been felt for many years, and there is at last encouragement that the Board of Administration has decided upon the erection of a sanctuary which shall correspond to the wants and satisfy all expectations. The new church will be a splendid structure, of a size to accommodate even the largest of gatherings. (And in the best tradition of Challenge II.) We need scarcely say that all the friends and patrons of Notre Dame are kindly invited to help in this good undertaking." The structure they were speaking of? Why, it's Sacred Heart. —JOHN TWOHEY

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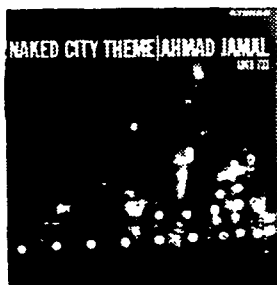
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Die Wandernden Sonne



MOST AMERICANS have never heard of South Tirol, and until coming to Austria neither had we. The South Tirol is a section of northern Italy which was ceded by Austria to Italy after the First World War. Today in the South Tirol there are many people of German descent who would like to have Austria annex them, or who would at least like to secede from Italy. In the city of Innsbruck in the North Tirol, there are many crude signs painted on walls and on buildings. These signs, such as "Hilf Süd Tirol!" (help South Tirol) or "Freiheit für Süd Tirol!" (freedom for South Tirol), are evidence that the people of the North Tirol sympathize with the Germans in the south. But just as this is true, so, too, is it true that many Italians in northern Italy would be just as happy to see the South Tirol remain Italian in ownership. Hostilities have flared up between the opposing factions in South Tirol, and at least one murder was committed because of this problem. On November 6, three "neofascists" from Milan decided to let the Innsbruckers know that the South Tirol would always remain Italian. To accomplish this, they flew over Innsbruck and dropped 100,000 leaflets which explained their point. In the *Tiroler Tageszeitung* editorial of November 9, entitled "First Pamphlets and Then Bombs?" this act was denounced as "tasteless, dumb, and bold." The tires of many vehicles were slit, but fortunately for those twenty-three at the Pension who own motor scooters with Italian license plates, none of theirs were bothered. If one is able to put faith in the *Tiroler Tageszeitung's* editorial, this winter may turn out to be a rather warm one after all.

Getting back to the more enjoyable side of life: she is probably back on campus, but several weeks ago we were well entertained at a hootenany led by Mrs. Donald Costello.

The Scholastic

"Campus"

(Continued from page 13)

dress could have been "Why Khrushchev Had To Go."

At the 20th Congress meeting of Communist countries in 1956, Mr. Khrushchev outlined a new timetable for world Communist victory.

Prediction 1. (by 1965). The Communist nations of the world would together produce more than one-half of the production of the world.

Prediction 2. (by 1970). U.S.S.R. would be the world's largest industrial nation.

Prediction 3. (by 1970). U.S.S.R. would have the highest standard of living of all the countries of the world.

Prediction 4. (by 1980). True Communist principles would be achieved. "To each according to his abilities, to each according to his means."

Today, the atmosphere has changed radically. After nearly half a century of Communism, the Soviet economy still is trailing far behind capitalistic competition. Khrushchev, for all his talk, was unable to overcome the inefficiencies inherent in the Soviet system. What happened?

The good years (1953-1958) were periods of rapid growth in the Soviet Union. Industry and agriculture took giant leaps. Also, the Russians had success in their mobilization of resources coupled with their fantastic feats in space and weaponry.

During the disappointing years (1959-1964) there was a slowdown in the Russian economy. The average Russian today has a living standard not much more than one-fourth that of the average American.

All this is a far cry from what Khrushchev was promising the Russians back in 1958, when unusually favorable weather and the plowing up of the "virgin lands" in Siberia gave the nation's agriculture a temporary shot in the arm. Russian farms, however, have never been as productive as they were in 1958. The wheat crop in 1963 was actually 66 million tons smaller than in 1958.

The Russian crops are much better this year, thanks to better weather and somewhat greater use of fertilizer and sprays. But the crops are still not back to the level of 1958, and there are now at least 20 million more Russian mouths to feed. Besides little progress in agriculture, there has been little increase of consumer goods and a disorganization of capital investment. The communist leaders had reason to question the pace at which the country was moving. In this context, Khrushchev's promises had become hollow and embarrassing to the

(Continued on page 30)



1. You can congratulate me.

Congratulations.



2. I'm getting married during Christmas.

I thought you were a confirmed bachelor.



3. You thought that and I thought that. But it turns out Jane didn't think it.

You never can tell what girls think.



4. It used to be they would give you a hint when they had plans.

Not any more. Now it's cool, cool, cool.



5. Here I am, unseasoned in the ways of the world, untried in the fields of commerce, second string on the soccer team — and already faced with grave responsibilities.

What are you going to do?



6. I'm going to get a Living Insurance policy from Equitable. It's really great the way it protects your wife and kids. And it builds up a cash value you can use instead for guaranteed retirement income.

You're lucky to get a girl like Jane.

For information about Living Insurance, see The Man from Equitable. For complete information about career opportunities at Equitable, see your Placement Officer, or write to Edward D. McDougal, Manager, Manpower Development Division.

The EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society of the United States
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younger by design

V-Taper—for the lean trim look.

"Campus"

(Continued from page 29)

regime. The satellites in eastern Europe had decided to go their own ways in economic planning, instead of relying on Russia to supply them with needed industrial products.

In short, everyone had reason to be disgruntled. Khrushchev, the man who announced the plans that weren't carried out and the goals that weren't met, became the scapegoat. The new leadership has no magic formulas. However, there seems to be an increased emphasis towards private plots on agricultural lands. In industry there is to be a closer link between consumer wants and production. The results of new economics under a new leader, however, are still uncertain.

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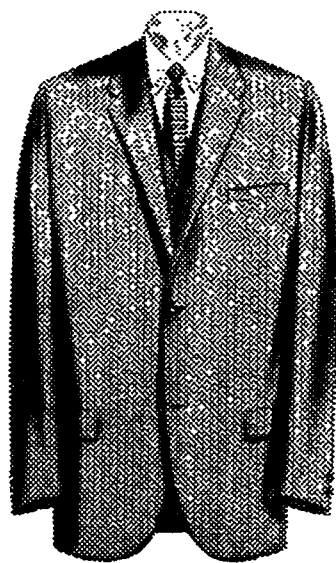
Divergent Roads

(Continued from page 17)

would ensure a sizable number of Africans on the rolls, without necessarily bringing about precipitate change in government. A period of transition, from minority to majority government, of perhaps five years should be agreed upon. During these

years educational programs should be embarked upon in order to ready a substantial number of Africans for the task of administering the country. In the meantime, efforts should be stepped up to encourage qualified Africans to enter the civil service, so that five years hence these people would stabilize expanded Africanization. At the end of the agreed period,

a Constitutional Conference should be called to write the Independence Constitution, which should contain a strong Bill of Rights to guarantee the protection of the minority. Such a solution would establish the fact that both blacks and whites can live in Rhodesia within a framework of basic equality and not on the present master-servant basis.



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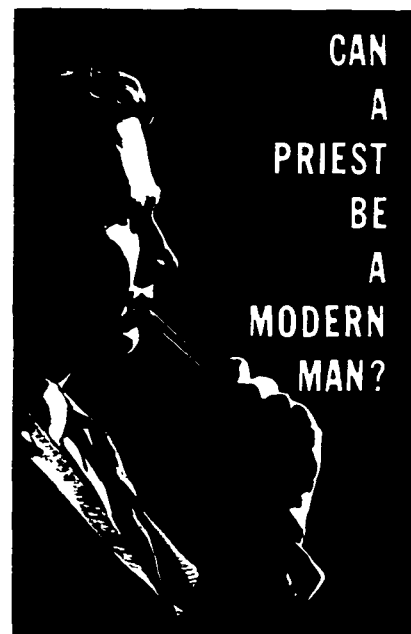
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Churchill

(Continued from page 19)

drawn into the war as Britain's partners. British resistance was reckless of the cost, and the cost of victory proved to be a weakened Britain, dependent, for a time, upon American assistance.

The war ended with Britain as a power dwarfed by her wartime allies becoming giants and superpowers. In looking to the postwar period Churchill saw a prospect of the world arranged in regional organizations with the great powers, Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States, like benevolent deities meeting on the summits of Olympus to concert issues involving world order.

But the postwar world differed from Churchill's expectations. First of all, he was no longer Prime Minister. Secondly, Britain not only had been dwarfed as a great power but had begun to accept colonial independence. Thirdly, the Soviet Union

had ceased to act as an ally and had begun to act as a rival, even an enemy.

Although out of power Churchill (1945-51) strikingly articulated many of the major changes and developments of the postwar period for the non-Soviet world. For the postwar period he called for the continued association of Britain and the United States; for the reconciliation of Germany and Western Europe with France taking the initiative; for European Union; and for summit meetings with the Soviet leaders.

Churchill (1951-1955) had the bitter experience of participating in the liquidation of the British Empire, in spite of his attacks on the Labour Party for doing the same. But the greatest irony of his career has been in the sphere of military power, that is, in the acquisition of deliverable nuclear weapons by both the United States and the Soviet Union. With each of the great powers able to destroy the other the dimensions of

power are changed. For the moment survival may issue from fear of destruction and peace may have to be the child of terror.

Churchill's great talent, his instincts concerning power, have been blunted against the irony of mutual deterrence. This fate had been implicit in the experience of World War I. It remains for us to work and pray so that like the leaders of 1914 we shall not be found inane or worse. And in facing our own version of the challenge we may recognize: on the one hand that Churchill was a great one-talented hedgehog in facing a pervasive crisis, that he knew mainly power and not grace and the transcending spirit; and on the other that within his human condition Churchill was a titan, a real titan among Lilliputians and Yahoos. Pericles said that the whole earth is the sepulchre of famous men. With respect to Churchill it is more correct to say that almost all of us walked the earth as bigger men for having known him.

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Mel Noel...

The Last Word



SOME PEOPLE may be born to the purple, but Ara Parseghian was obviously born to the green. Peering out from *Time* Magazine last Tuesday, Coach Ara seemed to be well suited to the national spotlight. He looked so natural amid the Irish green that one could have sworn he had been depicted in that setting before. *Time* publisher Bernhard M. Auer made Parseghian's triumph all the greater by bringing up the subject of the cover jinx in his column. Auer told of fears that *Time*'s coverage would cast a black shadow on last Saturday's efforts by Notre Dame. But, as he gleefully pointed out, "Look who lost the big football game of the season. None other than Michigan State Coach Hugh Duffy Daugherty . . ." Poor Duffy had appeared on the *Time* cover of Oct. 8, 1956, and the jinx had finally caught up with *him*.

The story itself was consumed like cold beer by most Notre Dame students, but it did not manage to shake off some of the mythology and clichés that have been associated with ND for over thirty years. Featuring clerical votes for Parseghian on Nov. 3, and nuns' radio-side prayers, the second paragraph read as if it had been taken from an old Bing Crosby movie. Fortunately Notre Dame's football team is no longer the only representative of the Church militant in the United States. Someone also ought to inform *Time* that after 122 years of operation the University has a solid throng of *natural* alumni. All Irish support does not come from the subway variety. Academic excellence, too, came in for a swipe as a factor in Coach Kuharich's losing streak. But anyone could have told the reporter that Joe needed no outside help for such an achievement. Finally, the writer should have mentioned that Notre Dame now takes hints not from Yale's football coach, but from that university's academic dean.

AMONG THE BUNDLES of press clippings that declared our football team to be Number 1, was a story that made some of our student body look like real losers. Headlines in Tuesday's sports section of the *Chicago Daily News* read: "Irish Apologize to MSU Band." *The South Bend Tribune* crowed: "MSU Band Gets Caps and Apology." Both stories related how Notre Dame students had attacked the Michigan State Band as it marched

from the stadium to buses behind Farley Hall. Caps were taken, instruments broken, and one bandsman knocked unconscious. Prof. Leonard Falcone, the band's director, released a statement saying that the MSU musicians would probably not play at Notre Dame in the future, or at least not until definite promises of safety were given. Of course, Fr. McCarragher expressed sincere regrets "for the poor behavior shown by a few Notre Dame students and followers." But it must have been difficult for this telegram to erase the ugly mob scene from the minds of those attacked.

Why should our football players kill themselves on the field every Saturday to give Notre Dame an unbeatable athletic record, if some idiots are going to ruin the school's reputation within a few minutes after the game? Why is it that some ND students insist on playing the Tarzan role every time they come in contact with outside civilization? And while we're asking questions, why does Joe Hero repay hospitality elsewhere with complete boorishness on his own campus? When our students travel to rival schools they expect to be put up in fraternities or dorms, fed, boozed up, and even fixed up with the best females the school has to offer. And what do we offer to return visitors? *Time* summed up the attitude: "You wouldn't be a State man, now, would you? South Bend, Ind., was no place for the faint of heart last weekend." But soon there will be no place for the Notre Dame student—anywhere. He is slowly being exiled from school after school and city after city. He may smirk at the trouble he inflicts on outsiders, but they will have the last laugh as he cries about the wall of restrictions built up by his own stupidity.

PEOPLE WHO FIND the outside world frightening on Sunday night might tune in their radios to WSND, 640. As part of the Sunday evening roundup of events, the SCHOLASTIC sponsors its own spook show with its own little spook, Frank Obert. (Appropriately enough, Frank played a gravedigger in the University Theater's production of *Hamlet*.) On the show he tries to play the role of a gray-flannel man, but we know Frank is a gravedigger at heart. We hope this fact has implications for the Speaker's Policy which Frank will discuss at 8:20 p.m. this Sunday night.

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