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



## In Nasser's Lake

**I**N THE NEXT FEW WEEKS, the United States must again judge the value of its foreign aid program. As every year, many have raised questions as to whether foreign aid makes any positive contribution to United States foreign policy objectives. They point to Nasser, who, while receiving U.S. aid, tells the U.S. to go jump in the lake. They point to many of the countries of South America, where the aid stays in the hands of the rich, and never filters down to the poor.

While there will always be abuses, it is important to realize the essential purpose of our foreign aid program, which is to help the nations of the world raise themselves to a social and economic plane where they can help themselves. The United States believes that a nation has the best chance of keeping its freedom when it has a strong and growing economy, when it has a middle class committed to the free-enterprise system, and when it has some reason for hope in its future. It considers its aid well used if new schools and hospitals, roads and utilities are being built which might not have been possible otherwise.

It is naïve to think that the U.S. should be able to buy friendship with its money, or that a nation receiving U.S. aid should allow this country to in-

terfere in its internal affairs. Granted, the U.S. may demand certain controls to make sure the aid is used correctly, but beyond this the U.S. gets into the touchy area of local ideas of national sovereignty and anticolonialism. Nor should the United States limit its aid to democracies, because such countries as Egypt, the Congo, and Algeria are not yet ready for democracy, and in these countries a strong authoritarian government can be much more beneficial than a shaky democratic government. What the United States has got to keep in mind is that its aid is to the people of these countries, and while the leader of the country may be staying neutral in order to get aid from both East and West, the country may be developing the stable foundation upon which a strong Western-style democracy will someday emerge.

This is not to say that there are no problems with the idea of foreign aid. It would be absurd for the U.S. to overburden the dollar or endanger its economy in an idealistic plan to fight a war on world poverty. Valid questions can be raised about whether aid to Yugoslavia to buy planes might not backfire, or whether it is possible to help countries which seem unable to form any long-term economic development plans, but these problems should be handled as individual cases and should not be allowed to jeopardize the whole program.

The essential consideration should be to help where the aid will contribute positively toward our goal of a world where all nations are free to develop their full potential. As a Christian nation, the U.S. cannot ignore the suffering and deprivation in the rest of the world if it is in its power realistically to do something about it. As an affluent and democratic nation, the U.S. cannot afford to hoard its vast wealth, nor can it afford to watch the world communist movement engage in an active mission of conquest while it sits idly by.

—B. McD.

## Two Too Many

**T**WO NOTRE DAME INNSBRUCK STUDENTS have been killed in European road accidents since September. The latest victim, Jerry Witzel, died over Christmas vacation when his automobile smashed into a load of lumber near Belgrade, Yugoslavia. His traveling companion is now in a state-side hospital. If a traffic death toll similar to that of our Innsbruck program were projected to a small town of 10,000 people, 400 of its citizens would have died in road accidents over a period of five months. Such a realization is not comforting to parents of freshmen who are contemplating a sophomore year at Innsbruck.

From a cursory glance, it would seem that driving on European roads is a dangerous occupation for Americans. We know of three Notre Dame students who have had mishaps on European highways in the past year. Of these, two were involved in serious accidents which rendered their cars useless, and one was killed in a smash-up outside of Paris. Booming European economies are producing waves of automobiles which are clogging generally archaic roads. Ameri-

can students used to driving on expressways are often prepared neither for twisting country lanes nor jammed city streets. The American Automobile Association issues booklets on driving conventions and regulations across the Atlantic, and strongly recommends these to automobile travellers. One gets the impression that motoring in the "old countries" is not to be undertaken thoughtlessly.

Dangers and accidents cannot be blamed on the Innsbruck program or its directors. Since this is Notre Dame's first year abroad, the University has as much to learn as its students. The program has been generally characterized by success and a degree of orderliness, but some reforms should be enacted to reduce built-in hazards. Instruction should be given in the regulations and peculiarities of European driving. Discussions of how differently vehicles are handled in Europe would be useful. Checks should be conducted on the reliability of rented automobiles. (In at least one case, Innsbruck students had to refuse cars offered by rental agencies because of faulty brakes, steering gear, etc.) Such checks might seem unusual to academic people, but parents have a right to expect this additional consideration under the circumstances. And parents themselves ought to exercise care in allowing students overseas to buy or rent motor vehicles. Motor scooters (23 owned by ND Innsbruck people) are often thought to be dangerous and might be even more so under European conditions. It would seem sheer folly to learn how to drive a scooter or automobile across the Atlantic in totally unfamiliar surroundings. Parents also might urge students to use public means of transportation as often as this is convenient.

We are not advocating that our sophomores be stranded at the Pension, but merely that the problems of road travel in Europe be recognized. The dictates of common sense may at times be sobering, but certainly far less so than death toll statistics.

—M.N.

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### OUR COVER

Jim Berberet, an always-frustrated political science major and always-symbolic photographer, took our cover photo of the main Sacred Heart altar with a Mamiyaflex C-2 camera and 105 mm. lens at .25 sec. and f. 3.5. It was taken on tri-X film at four in the afternoon on the day following a new moon.

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## SCHOLASTIC

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## Letters . . .

### DIRTY OL' DOME

When we came to our new abode,  
We loved the men across the road.  
They gave us freshmen quite a rush,  
And handed us a lot of mush.

Later on to our dismay,  
The weekends weren't so very gay.  
Football and boys disappeared.  
Goodness me! how very wierd.

Now we sit at home and work,  
Thanks to that — — — jerk.  
Never a call or a letter,  
Did we think they'd be much better?

Fourth Floor  
Holy Cross Hall

### THANKS AND WELCOME

I speak for the entire student body of Lewis College when I say that we were both impressed and flattered by the courtesy and attention shown us on our recent visit to your campus. The Notre Dame men went out of their way to make the Lewis-Notre Dame basketball game and our trip, in general, very enjoyable.

In return, Lewis College will always have a high regard for Notre Dame and its student body as something well worth imitating. Notre Dame students will always be welcome guests on the Lewis Campus.

Mark Stefanski  
Editor: *The Shield*

### REGULATIONS

I would like to test and perhaps arouse, student opinion with regard to the "required Saturday and afternoon classes" regulation.

My main point has to do with the fact that those of us who have been here for more than four semesters, and who are considered mature enough to choose the President of the United States, are thought by the University to be incompetent to arrange our own schedule of classes.

I realize that it is "traditional" to hold classes on a day generally regarded to be a national and natural day of rest and recreation; that's the way things are run here. It would appear to me that if regulations and restrictions were removed everybody could not arrange a schedule with no Saturdays and no afternoons; this would insure that the place would not be shut down at these times: if one has more than four courses, he must have an afternoon or a Saturday. And yet many students would

use their own judgment in arranging their schedules, some with no Saturdays, some with no afternoons, some with no 8:30's or 11:30's. I feel that there are enough options and enough differing opinions to make the students per class per hour per day at least fairly comparable to the present legislated situation.

Certainly a student with 21 credit hours would be doing himself a disservice to take seven courses in the MWF sequence; but if he were to make such a decision, he would no doubt learn from his mistake. Are we not here to learn and to test our good judgment?

On another tack, it could be mentioned that in the fall semester we "lose" five Saturdays to home games. I find it hard to believe that either the teacher or the student gives or gets much from one of these classes as is the case on other days. That is

five of fifteen Saturdays, or one-third of the semester's Saturdays. And almost the same happens in the spring semester with the warm weather and the free afternoons.

If the Administration is willing to remove its regulation, I would think they could remove it in stages of Seniors, Juniors exempt, then Freshmen and Sophomores exempt over the course of a year; this is provided they are willing to consider our plea at all. If they are not, at least we are due a sound and reasonable explanation of the regulation.

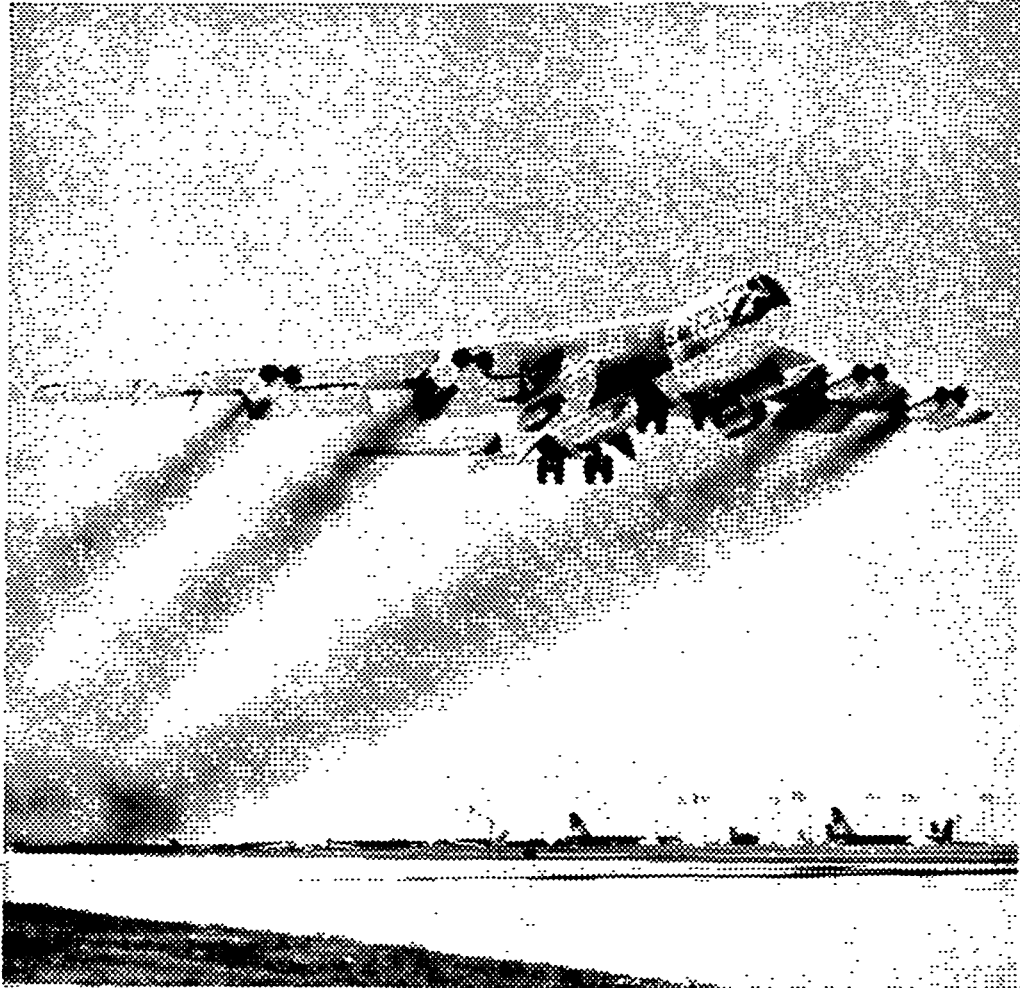
The case has been presented here in the hope of arousing student opinion and support. If we rally now and make our views known through the *SCHOLASTIC*, the *Voice* and in letters to Academic Affairs, we may be able to change things for next semester.

Name Withheld



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# News and Notes

• **R. SARGENT SHRIVER** is Patriot of the Year for 1965. The announcement came this week from Senior Class President Lawrence Beshel. The head of the government's new War on Poverty program and former Peace Corps Director will receive the senior class' 12th annual award in Stepan Center, February 18 at 8 p.m. Shriver, who holds an honorary doctorate from Notre Dame, will be accepting the award at the University's Washington Day exercises.

Past recipients of the award have been Senator John F. Kennedy, Richard M. Nixon, Adlai E. Stevenson, Bob Hope, Admiral Hyman Rickover, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, General Curtis LeMay, Robert F. Kennedy, Wernher von Braun, and 1964 recipient John Glenn.

• **ONE NOTRE DAME STUDENT** met his death over the holidays. Jerry Witzel, one of the students studying in Innsbruck, was killed in an auto accident just before Christmas in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. He is the second Innsbruck student to die in Europe; last summer Michael Leahy was killed outside Milan, in a fall from his motor scooter.

Father Hesburgh offered a Solemn Requiem Mass for Jerry Witzel last Tuesday.

• **FOR THOSE WHO MIGHT LIKE** to know what they are getting themselves into, and for those who know and might like to find something else, the Student Advisory Council of the College of Arts and Letters has put out an experimental "Course Description Booklet." The circulation is sparse, something like holy water at Frankie's, and the selections had to be limited to popular open courses and lesser known subjects, because of the limited finances of the Council; but Thomas Brejcha, the A. L. College Senator and Council Chairman, hopes the success of the handbook will prod some extra blood from the rock-hard sources on campus. Mr. Brejcha said that the idea arose from one of the Council's discussions last year and that the booklet received strong support from many faculty members, one of whom even called to ask why his course wasn't included. All the summaries came from the teachers themselves, and, in some cases, included candid warnings to those not inspired by the quest for academic excellence. One such comment: "I'm usually a rather stingy grader for A's and B's, but I give pleasant parties."

• **THE UNIVERSITY** will soon be honored with the appearance on campus of the National Players, the famous touring company from Catholic University in Washington, D.C. The Players have long made visits to Notre Dame as part of their annual tours, and this year will present two outstanding Shakespearean plays in Washington Hall: *Twelfth Night* on Friday, January 15, and *Hamlet* on Saturday, January 16.

Sponsored by a university renowned for its achievements in the field of drama, the group was organized sixteen years ago and in its short history has risen to become the foremost national repertory company in America. They will appear here as part of an eight-month tour, a rigorous itinerary taking them through thirty-six states between September and May. According to critical opinion, their performances are always of the highest quality.



• **THE NOTRE DAME SKI CLUB** is running its annual semester break ski trip to Caberfae on January 28, 29, 30, and 31.

Transportation, room, board, tows, and equipment for the four days are \$69.55. Free ski instruction will be offered. This price also includes two parties, Friday and Saturday nights, with music by the Notre Dame Night-lites.

The Caberfae ski area has made many improvements during the last year. The most important is the addition of a new cafeteria-lounge building. Also a new warming house with food service has been built in the Stag's Head area. In addition to the fine variety of slopes for beginners and intermediates, two new expert

slopes have been added. Caberfae has snow making equipment, and all the slopes are now open.

There will be two more sign-up dates. The first will be on Sunday, January 17 and the other on Sunday, January 24. Both will be held in Room 2C of the Student Center from 6:00 to 10:00 p.m. A deposit of \$10.00 is required, with full payment by January 24.

On the following weekend, February 5, 6, and 7, 50 students, NDers and ladies evenly distributed, will travel to Crystal Mt., Michigan. Transportation, room, board, and professional ski instruction are included in the price of \$39.28. Besides excellent skiing there are many après-ski activities: a heated swimming pool, sleigh rides, a live band for dancing and plenty of refreshments. Sign-ups will be taken on January 17 and January 24 in 2C of the Student Center.

• **EXTENSION VOLUNTEERS'** representatives will be on campus January 20 to outline the activities of the Volunteers to all who are interested. They will speak in the amphitheater of the Student Center at 7:30.

The activities of the organization include doing Christian community work in 13 states and Puerto Rico (including migrant camps, Indian reservations and the Chicago interracial areas), serving in the Newman Clubs on state campuses, providing medical personnel in the more destitute areas of the United States and teaching Negro and Spanish-American children in the West, South and Southwest (as well as teaching other students where qualified personnel are not available).

All interested persons are invited to attend the program to be offered. Those desiring additional information may contact the Extension Volunteer-Papal Volunteers for Latin America campus representative, Rev. Bernard Troy, C.S.C., 417 Walsh; or Extension Volunteers, 1307 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

• **THIS YEAR'S Collegiate Folk Festival** will be held on Saturday, March 6. While the program is still in the planning stage, everything is going well so far. About 20 participants will be selected for the program.

The judges for the show will be people who will be able to help the performers. Already letters have been sent to D.J.'s in the Chicago area and agents from several record companies have been contacted. Cash prizes will be awarded in five or six categories. Joe Lemon, Chairman, said that tickets for the festival which will be held in the Stepan Center will be one dollar.



## *campus at a glance*

### *Rhodes Award to SBP*

On the afternoon of Saturday, December 19, at 2:00, John Gearen learned he had become the fifth Rhodes scholar in the history of Notre Dame. This triumph marked the end of a most trying two months during which a field of several thousand candidates was narrowed down to 23 qualified men whose locations spanned the entire United States. The process began November 2, with applications consisting of a 1000-word essay on one's past, a complete scholastic record, and between five and eight letters of recommendation. Should these requirements be met satisfactorily the applicant would be interviewed on the state level. On Wednesday, December 16, Gearen was one of thirteen screened in Indianapolis. Of this group two were allowed to advance to the regional interviews held in Chicago December 20. The region consisted of six states with two representatives from each state. From these final twelve candidates, four were to become Rhodes scholars. Promptly at 2:00 the finalists were gathered in a closed room to hear the decision of the judges. The announcements were to be made in alphabetical order. The first name called out was that of John Gearen.

During the past three and a half years John Gearen has made an outstanding contribution to Notre Dame. While achieving a 3.8 average, John became Student Body President and was responsible for several successful innovations. Among these were the founding of *The Voice* and extensive work in the formation of the new Honor Code. His scholarship provides 900 pounds a year for two years. As his college at Oxford he has chosen Bolliol, where Gearen will study for an English B.A. (slightly higher than a master's in the United States). His

program will be called Modern Greats and will consist of three parts: philosophy, economics, and politics. Each of the scholar's years will be made up of three sets of eight-week study periods with traveling vacations inserted between them. The only requirement within the two years is a weekly paper. At the end of the period an exam lasting several days will be given. Only a passing or failing mark is recorded. Certainly a unique and rewarding two years awaits him.

### *Personal Legislator*

On a year's leave of absence beginning next semester will be Dr. Robert Burns of the History Department. He will be spending a year in Washington as a member of the personal staff of Senator Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut. Dr. Burns' specific title will be Administrative Assistant to the Senator, and he will serve

with three others who complete the Senator's personal staff.

The specific duties Dr. Burns will have are not known at this time, but they will be determined—and this is true of all senatorial staff members—to a great extent by the Senator's legislative interests and assignments. As the former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Senator Ribicoff is known to be interested in all three of these major fields, particularly education and environmental health. Currently before Congress is a bill sponsored by Senator Ribicoff to provide a tax credit to those families with children in college, and the Senator is also forming a plan to separate the Education Division from the present HEW Department and to give it full and independent cabinet status. The Junior Senator from Connecticut is also a member of the Finance Committee and the Government Operations Committee, and therefore Dr. Burns' duties will be related to a degree with the concerns of those two committees.

Perhaps the best explanation of Dr. Burns' duties which can be given at this time is that he will serve, along with the other staff members, in developing and organizing legislative ideas for the Senator. Also, being acquainted with the academic community, Dr. Burns will be able to serve as a contact man should Senator Ribicoff wish to draw on that community's advice and knowledge in specific fields.

Dr. Burns feels that the service of professional people from the academic community in government positions of this type is a definite trend in American politics. The complexities and time consumption in a legislator's life have grown so great that the presence of an intelligent, highly informed staff has become a cardinal



*Moving to Washington*

necessity, and the academic community has become a leading supplier of this highly skilled and selective personnel. These people, along with the professional or career government personnel constitute the bulk of the current legislative staff members.

The staff itself operates as an organization in which the members develop a specialized knowledge of a particular facet of the legislator's interest as well as cooperate and coordinate in fields in which their jurisdiction overlaps. Dr. Burns has been a member of the faculty and History Department at Notre Dame for seven and a half years and will be returning to the University at the end of his year in Washington.

### *Policing a Speaker*

The operation of the Student Senate's controversial and much-wrangled Speaker's Policy was clearly exhibited in its recent application to a case concerning the Junior Class at Notre Dame. The Liturgical Commission of that class sought last November to bring Mr. Oral Roberts, a well-known evangelist who has appeared throughout the country, to the campus for a lecture.

In accord with the policy of the Student Senate, the Commissioner approached the Senate Speaker Chairman, who indicated his approval of Mr. Roberts. Disapproval would have necessitated a review by the Speaker Commission which includes the Vice-President in charge of Student Affairs. According to the policy, the decision of the commission is then subject to a majority ruling of the Student Senate. However, since approval from the Speaker chairman was obtained, such action was not requested by the Junior Class.

Mr. Roberts was contacted at his headquarters in Texas last November at which time he indicated that he would be very happy to come to Notre Dame on two conditions: first, that an adequate crowd would be insured for his appearance; and secondly, that explicit Administration approval be obtained in writing. Because of the latter condition, the Liturgical Commissioner of the Junior Class approached the Vice-President in charge of Student Affairs. Fr. McCarragher also indicated his approval of Mr. Roberts and suggested that the University Chaplain be asked to write the formal letter of University approval to the evangelist. This was done and in the meantime a letter was sent to Mr. Roberts by the Junior Class extending their invitation and explaining that the formal approval would soon follow.

Upon talking to Fr. Hesburgh, how-

ever, the Vice-President in charge of Student Affairs discovered his disapproval of Mr. Roberts as a guest speaker at Notre Dame. Intervention by the Student Body President did bring about a reconsideration of the matter, but a firm rejection by the Administration was the result. It was decided that Mr. Roberts' appearance would not promote the academic atmosphere of the University. The office of the Vice-President of Student Affairs notified Mr. Roberts that Administration approval was not given and to please disregard the earlier letter he had received from the Junior Class Liturgical Commission.

It appears that regardless of the decision of the Senate Speaker Chairman, the Vice-President in charge of Student Affairs should be contacted when inviting speakers; and despite the policy as stated by the Senate, the last judgment of a speaker's worthiness does now and apparently always will rest with the Administration.

### *A Living Laboratory*

The \$250,000 remodeling of the old library building, which sat a year looking abandoned and unloved, is now nearly completed. The Architecture Department has transformed it into what Professor Frank Montana calls "a living laboratory for architecture." The transformation is most spectacular on the main floor where department and faculty offices and the exhibition area are located. The library's oval-shaped main lobby, once crowded with tables and card catalogues, is now a spacious foyer. The green walls and Old Testament murals have been painted the uniform white that gives the whole building a new sense of space and light. The stacks behind the lobby have been removed to make room for the exhibition area. Removal of the stacks posed something of a problem since they supported the third floor, and required reinforcing the ceiling with diagonal braces and putting in new pillars. Some of the catwalks have been left and incorporated into the area.

Designs created and executed by Professor Montana employ a wide variety of architectural materials and techniques to demonstrate their possibilities for creative expression. The eclectic brickwork of the exhibition area shows the versatility of the material and the decorative uses to which it can be adapted. A brick mural was created for this area by Mr. Featherstone. The same idea inspires the selection of concrete-aggregate panels lining the upper portion of one wall. The pillars will be covered



*A Move — Old to New*

with Indiana limestone panels, each of a different texture. Materials used here were donated by twenty-five leading building supply companies. With such a variety of media and treatment, as Mr. Montana remarked, it was quite a task to coordinate them to avoid a helter-skelter appearance.

Attractive false ceilings have been installed in the department office and main conference room to hide the air ducts and lighting fixtures. These ceilings are in interesting "Leaf-Lite" and "Squiggle" patterns designed to diffuse air and light evenly.

The former humanities reading room is now a walnut-paneled double lecture hall divided by sliding walls. It features a lighting and projection system centrally controlled from the lectern. The architecture library has moved into the old social science reading room across the lobby from the new lecture hall. Remodeling was required even here as the shelves had to be enlarged to accommodate the bulkier architectural works.

The third floor holds more faculty offices and the drafting rooms for over 100 first and second year students. The ground floor contains the third, fourth, and fifth year work areas. Here the problem of load-bearing stacks was solved ingeniously. Stripped of shelving and nonessential dividers, the skeletal stack frames



Movies — New to Old

form the divisions of unusually large (seven feet by eight feet) carrels for thesis students. The stacks supporting the floor of the oval lobby are being transformed into lockers. Final touches are now being put on the building which the department has occupied since November 9.

### Movies Screened

The Student-Faculty Film Society, under the student leadership of Tom Vitullo and Bob Haller, has been fighting its own series of private battles during the past semester. It has thus far taken on the student body, both as a whole and individually, and has been attacked by the downtown theaters through the film distributors.

The war against the student body was quickly and easily won. The Society demanded, and got, orderly lines for the Washington Hall movies. A system of selling tickets has been installed, both on a year-long and an individual performance basis. A price of 25 cents has been placed on tickets for a movie, with only a set number being sold for each show.

The second battle involved a "police action." Ushers in Washington Hall have been given the power to eject any unruly student from the theater. A warning of such action usually restrains such undecorous behavior. The result has been an inexpensive movie to which one may feel free to bring a date.

The last of the battles ended in defeat for the Society. It is reported that before Christmas a certain unreleased movie was shown on campus. This movie was supposed to be shown

to a special group, but students not belonging to the group were admitted. The downtown theaters found out about the occurrence. Tom Vitullo explained that there is a nationwide fear among movie theater owners that student groups, showing first-run films on campuses at reduced prices, will cut into their downtown audiences. Apparently it was felt that Notre Dame was doing this.

The result was that the theaters "asked" the film distributors not to release any more first-run movies to Notre Dame. This means that the films to be shown in the future at Washington Hall most likely will be anywhere from a year and a half to two years old. Thus far none of the movies requested by the Society have been turned down, but only two weeks before the scheduled showing will the Society definitely know which movies it is going to get, because their choice must now be made out of those which were shown in a given month at Chicago's Clark Theater. For this reason it will be impossible for them to put out a list of next semester's movies.

Undaunted, the Society has already begun planning for the future. Bob Haller will edit another magazine later this spring. The subject matter will be American directors, and it will be passed out to the nuns on campus this summer and students next fall who buy season tickets, as was done last year. The money made by charging admission to the movies is being used to defray the cost of printing Haller's magazine, ushers' salaries, and the notes passed out at the shows.

### Curtain Up on Finals

On Saturday and Sunday evenings, January 16 and 17, Mr. William Gratton's directing class of Saint Mary's Drama Department will present four short plays as their final exams in direction. Cuttings from the longer plays, *The House of Bernardo Alba* by Garcia Lorca and *Elizabeth the Queen* by Maxwell Anderson, will be produced Saturday, beginning at seven. A cutting from Pirandello's *Henrico IV* and Murray Schisgal's one-act play *The Tiger* will begin Sunday night at seven. Both nights' performances will be in the Little Theater and will be followed by a coffee hour where the plays can be informally evaluated.

*The House of Bernardo Alba* will be directed by Sister M. Eugenia. In the title role of this story of a tyrant Spanish mother's restraining of her children in the strict, old order, will be Gloria Mueller. Pam Gallagher will direct *Elizabeth the Queen*, with Marcella Lynak as Elizabeth I and Sean Griffin is the Earl of Essex in this story of Elizabeth's struggles to hold both her love and her throne. Sunday's first play, *Henrico IV*, shows the thin line between illusion and reality. Carolyn O'Donnell will direct Rich Mical, who plays Henrico or Henry IV. *The Tiger*, a modern absurd play which holds nothing sacrosanct, will be directed by Marilyn Petroff. Rosary Hartel will portray the housewife who has an unusual and humorous discussion with a postman, played by Michael Newbrand.

Admission is free, and though the plays are not open to the general public, Notre Dame and Saint Mary's students are encouraged to see this unusual semester final.

### Science Centennial

The series of Lobund exhibits one finds in the concourse of the Memorial Library are typical of those to be presented by every Notre Dame science department during 1965. This year marks the Centennial of Science at Notre Dame which Father Hesburgh announced will be observed by a succession of special events, lectures and exhibits. To coordinate this observance, a Centennial Committee has been formed. Members include Dean Frederick Rossini, Science, Dr. Lawrence Baldinger, head of the University's Preprofessional Studies Department and Dr. Bernard Waldman, Associate Dean of Science.

The chairman of the Science Centennial Committee, Dr. Milton Burton, said that Notre Dame will host many outstanding centennial lecturers

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# on other campuses

• "LITTLE BLACK SAMBO." Remember how we read it over and over? It seems only yesterday that we cheered the ferocious tigers' turning into butter. Our hopes fell when, in order to save his life, poor Little Black Sambo was forced to throw the tigers the new clothes which his parents, Black Jumbo and Black Mumbo, had just given him. But the tigers, envious of one another, began chasing each other around Black Sambo. Right before his own eyes the yellow and black streaks eventually turn into a pool of butter. Then Black Sambo puts his clothes back on, Black Jumbo collects the butter, and we finish the story with a smile as the whole family spreads the butter on a huge stack of pancakes. On the Creighton campus, people are condemning this simple child's story as "insulting, derogatory, and degrading." A law junior and leader of the movement at Creighton, was quoted as saying, "If you can have a black man chasing butter you should have 'white trash' chasing moonshine, 'wops' chasing spaghetti or 'kikes' chasing money bags." Evidently, we can be happy that Lewis Carroll chose for his character in *Alice in Wonderland* the Queen of Hearts rather than the Queen of Spades.

• ONCE AGAIN, the University of Colorado has demonstrated its individuality. The *Colorado Daily* reports that "Nineteen University faculty members recently signed a petition demanding the abolition of the House

Un-American Activities Committee." The group, which included representatives from almost every department, believe that HUAC is itself un-American because it restricts the freedom of expression they claim is granted by the Constitution. It "petition(s) the House of Representatives (1) to abolish the Committee of Un-American Activities; (2) to transfer its files to the archives, under condition they be not open for official or public inspection for 50 years. . . ."

• "THERE IS NO ARA PARSEGHIAN." At least this is what the *Daily Northwestern* claimed in a very interesting article. The story in an abbreviated form, ran as follows: "For the first time in almost ten years, after carefully guarding their secrets, sources close to Northwestern have revealed that there is no Ara Parseghian. He is an idea that got out of hand. The idea sprung from the head of a graduate mechanical engineering student in the Technological Institute. Back in 1955, as everyone knows, Northwestern's football fortunes were dim, and talk in the administration of dropping the sport was rampant. Then, on a cold January morning, the engineering student — Mr. X — walked into Dr. J. Roscoe Miller's office, claiming he could build a robot football coach to solve Northwestern's problems. President Miller consented to the idea and secretly raised half a million dollars. While Mr. X busily constructed his automaton, the public re-

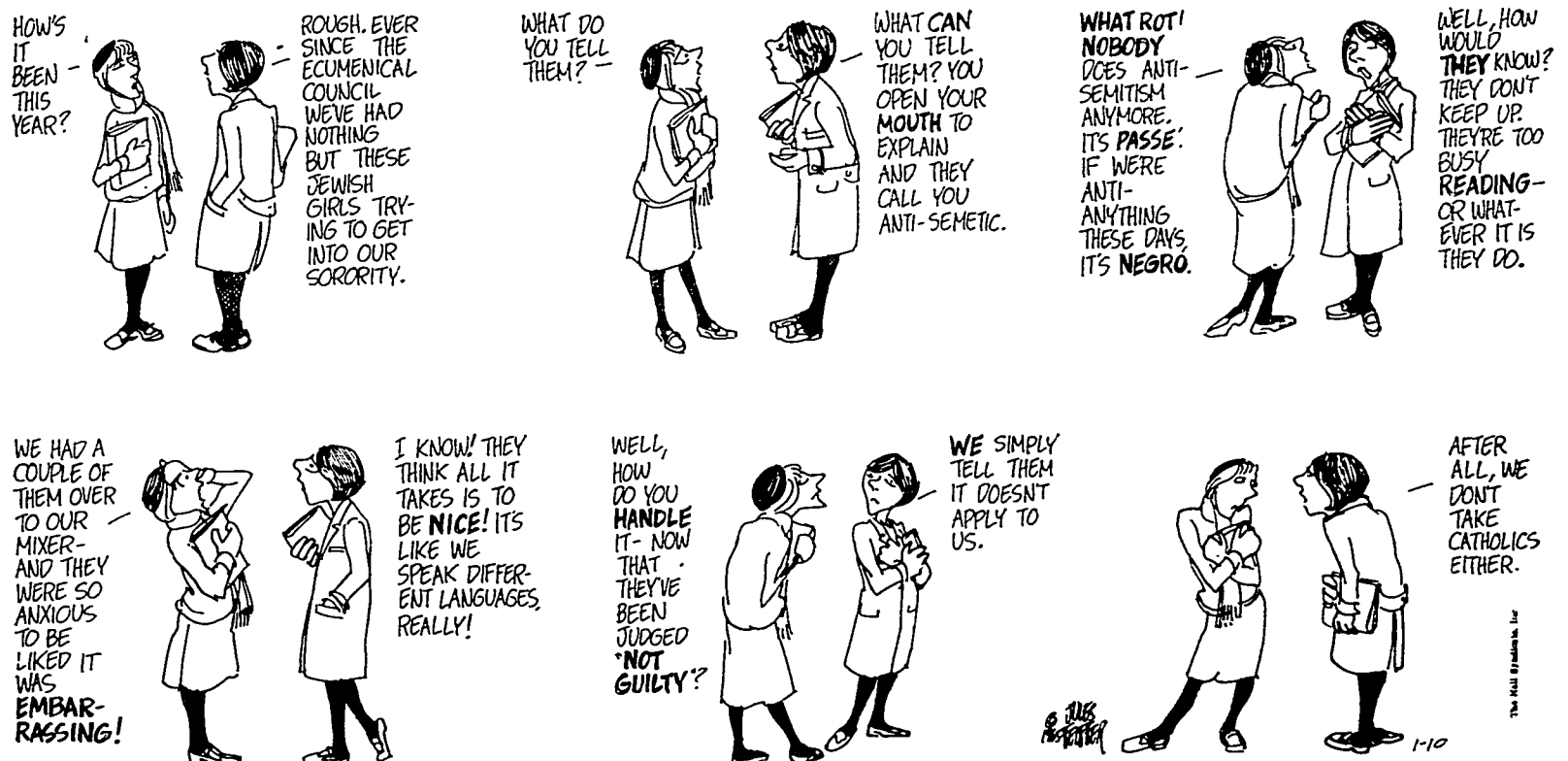
lations department nursed rumors that a small-college football coach from Ohio would likely take over the Northwestern coaching duties. To confuse everyone the PR department made up a college in Oxford O., (pop. 2,805) and called it Miami University, a clever twist of the University of Miami, Florida. The hard part was thinking of a name. Mr. X provided Ara almost by accident. He got it from the initials of the American Retailers Association. Parseghian was corrupted from Mr. X's favorite game, parcheesi. But Ara Parcheesi didn't sound right so the public relations department changed the middle syllable and added the suffix.

"Mr. X privately told the administration that his robot would be invincible. But Mr. X had made a mistake in one of the brain components, and the robot turned out to be more human than expected. He was a hard-working coach and taught football well, but he couldn't get his team to win anymore than they lost. Then, last December, Northwestern was secretly offered \$6 million for the robot by Notre Dame.

"What the university didn't know was that Notre Dame had hired Mr. X for its engineering department. Last winter he took his creation apart and corrected the flaw. Now, the machine works perfectly and wins every time except for an occasional short circuit. Irish sources say the machine will pay for itself within five years.

"Northwestern has decided now to reveal Mr. X's identity. He is John Goldfarb." Thank you, Northwestern.

## feiffer





# Responsibility--Finally

by Geary Ellet

MUCH of the publicity college students receive today is for their wild antics, such as spring riots and drunken parties, and their odd doings, like standing in showers for records. Front pages are filled with photos and stories of students protesting this or picketing that. The public sees little about college students besides these stories. The students take no interest in the world around them. They shoulder little or no responsibility for improving the community. They are indifferent, disinterested.

These charges were often hurled at Notre Dame and its students. People said, "You are here more than you are at home, and yet all you contribute to the community is your presence. Why don't you make a positive contribution?" Students thought this over, but there didn't seem to be anything they could do, so they continued their indifference, and the relations with South Bend continued to grow worse. Then, in November of last year, a group of twelve Notre Dame and Saint Mary's students began a program which has grown to include over 450 people, and which is having an ever-growing influence on the South Bend community. It was a quiet thing, something that was little-known even on campus. Its purpose was to tutor South Bend students of junior high and high school who had ability, but were "under-achievers." But, those tutors turned out to be people who did care, and after its modest beginning, the program grew. Its success is beyond any expectations. From one center a little over a year ago, the program now operates 19, with plans for more beginning second semester.

The Neighborhood Study Help Program, Inc., as it is officially called,

has become a manifestation of the spirit of interest in others which so many deny exists on a college campus. Tutors volunteer an hour a week to the program, spent with one student from South Bend in one of the study centers. Besides a knowledge of the subject, the tutors try to give the tutee a desire to learn, and an interest in studying. The tutees often lack motivation, and this is one of the primary interests of the program. The fact that someone cares enough to give time to the students is an important one. This, and the personal encounter with a college student, often provide an impetus to learning. Tutees have remained in school for the simple reason that a tutor expressed interest in them. Many tutors kept in touch with their tutees over the summer, and this interest has been a major factor in the return to school of some tutees.

The program is obviously worthwhile, but its rapid growth has caused some tremendous problems. One of these has been transportation. The program, under the direction of its president, Mrs. Jean Glaes, obtained two old busses, but they proved less than satisfactory. Funds were needed to provide a new bus, and after an editorial in the *South Bend Tribune*, many donations were received. Contributions included large donations from Bendix and Mr. Paul Gilbert, of Gilbert's Clothes, and totaled \$900. \$300 of this was from the Hering House Trustees, and was only the first such donation this organization made.

Last Monday, however, the biggest donation of all was made in the form of a bus from Indiana Motor Bus Company. Contributed by Mr. Eugene

Furry, the bus is worth approximately \$5,000. It is a diesel bus about ten years old, five years younger than most city busses. The program has also obtained the services of Mr. Joseph Tierney, head of public relations for Bendix, who will help with publicity and public relations for the organization.

In a step which not only gave the program the backing of the University, but also gave a boost to its prestige for future dealings, Father Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C., accepted the honorary chairmanship of the board of directors of the organization several weeks before Christmas.

Perhaps the two other greatest problems of the program are funds and tutors. The money angle is being handled by a committee of Notre Dame professors, under Dr. William D'Antonio, which is drawing up a request for aid under the Community Action section of the Economic Opportunities Act. This aid comes under the Anti-Poverty Program, and the application will be submitted in late March. Other inquiries are being made to various foundations across the country. Even with the new bus, the transportation problem will continue to exist with the growth of the program, although it will no longer be as critical.

The need for tutors is also a problem. Due to the program's phenomenal acceptance by parents and students, requests for admission continue to come in, and new tutors are constantly in demand. The need will be especially great at the start of the second semester. All interested in joining are asked to leave their names, addresses and the night they wish to tutor on the list in 105 Walsh.

It began quietly enough. But it has grown, and is now an important sign of student interest in others. It is getting publicity now, and it deserves it. The Neighborhood Study Help Program, Inc., has helped improve relations between Notre Dame and South Bend. It has proved that not all students are apathetic. But what is most important is that it has helped many students who otherwise might have quit. It has been the impetus behind the "one last try" which has proved to be the determining factor in a child's life. It is a significant manifestation of the spirit of Christian charity, and it is something that everyone can be proud of. It deserves the full support of all. As Bill O'Brien, head of the program at Notre Dame, said in a letter to tutors, "In an effort like this, we can't afford to go half-way — whenever other people are involved, there is just too much at stake."



St. Louis (Globe-Democrat)

SECTION FOUR

19

St. Louis (Globe-Democrat)

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SECTION FOUR

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St. Louis (Globe-Democrat)

11

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

OUR SUNDAY VIS

ND TRIBUNE, SUNDAY MORNING

# Papers and Pros on Review

by John T. Moran

EDITOR MEL NOEL announced this week that the SCHOLASTIC and *Dome* publications are sponsoring a journalism symposium to be held in the Memorial Library Auditorium February 19 and 20. Five nationally known speakers will discuss all aspects of possible careers in this field.

The purpose of this symposium is to give Notre Dame students interested in journalism an opportunity to receive professional advice on how to prepare for this career while in college, and how to start in the business after graduation. The necessity of this symposium is predicated on the fact that Notre Dame does not have a school of journalism as such, but relies on a Communication Arts Department which is directed primarily towards broadcast journalism and advertising.

Further, this symposium will act as a launching pad for the University to take a position in college journalism consonant with its size and prestige in other areas.

On Friday, Mr. Buren H. McCormack, Vice-President and General Manager of Dow-Jones & Co., the publishers of *The Wall Street Journal*, *The National Observer*, and *Barron's*, will speak on the administrative aspects of getting a daily newspaper on the street—its production and business phases. He will explain what qualifications are needed and how to get into this area of journalism.

Again on Friday, Mr. John J. Powers, a graduate of Notre Dame and Managing Editor of the *South Bend Tribune*, will elaborate on the responsibilities of a journalist to his community, and on the problem presented by the decline of the independent newspaper.

Saturday, Mr. Charles Pierson, Executive Editor of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, will speak on the preparation needed for a career in the editorial and writing phases of journalism. He will talk about what qualifications are needed, whether or not graduate school is a necessity, and how one enters the profession after school.

Mr. John Stanton, past City Editor and past Managing Editor of the *Chicago Daily News*, will also speak Saturday. He is presently an executive with Field Enterprises as manager of the Metropolitan Department for both the *Chicago Daily News* and the *Chicago Sun-Times*. He is going to discuss the development of a good news-writing style, and what is involved in the news coverage of a daily newspaper. Special reference will be made to the competing media of radio and TV and to possible realms of mutual cooperation. Last year Mr. Stanton conducted an experiment in joint news coverage of a Chicago slum with a Chicago TV station, in which all reporting was done on a cooperative basis.

Later on Saturday, a noted sports columnist will discuss the problems surrounding sports writings, such as developing an individual style, and finding material.

The SCHOLASTIC has extended symposium invitations to several neigh-

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*The attempt to determine the religious attitudes of the Notre Dame student by an opinion survey was long and involved. The credit for any success of that survey belongs to many people. Thanks are especially due to the members of the Administration who have shown themselves to be fully in sympathy with our efforts, and to Dr. Kane of the Sociology Department who was patient and invaluable in our*

*unscientific attempts to construct a scientific questionnaire. We express our appreciation, also, to Dr. Fahey of the Sociology Department who helped us ready the results for computation, and to Univac 1107 who/which can and does do anything — fast. The complete results of the survey have been handed over to a member of the Administration.*

# THE NOTRE DAME CATHOLIC: A SURVEY

by Joseph Wilson

I REMEMBER THE FIRST TIME we considered conducting any published discussion on "the religious situation" at Notre Dame. That was about one year ago. A friend mentioned he was fairly disgusted with the student attitude in some cases and thought he might write a letter to the SCHOLASTIC, both to vent his feelings and as an attempt to stir up interest.

From our discussion of the matter with people on campus it was not a very large step from this to the decision that an article on religion — or perhaps a series — would prove of interest. We planned, originally, to write the type of an individual's-opinion article familiar to the Notre Dame student, but the impracticality of this plan soon became obvious. In a matter so important to the individual, in a matter subject to such varied opinion, the proper approach was to base our efforts on the opinion of the student body as a whole, if this should prove possible.

After a minimal effort at confused research this past summer, we re-

turned to school to find that the Administration was aware, as well, of some problem. No one was, in fact, really sure what the "problem" was, but their concern led them to encourage our own efforts. With this support we approached Dr. Kane of the Sociology Department with our plan to poll the students.

It was determined that our best course would be to take a ten per cent "random sample" of the student body. Dr. Kane pointed out that our results would not differ significantly from a survey involving a larger group. The questionnaire was to be mailed (to preserve anonymity) and a postage-paid return envelope would be provided for the convenience of those filling it out. Immediately following the Thanksgiving break 697 questionnaires were sent out, 390 returned — a little under 56 per cent.

The survey was completed by 132 freshmen, 86 sophomores, 89 juniors, and 67 seniors; graduate students filled out the remainder of the forms sent in. Most (312) were on-campus,

374 were single, and as expected, the overwhelming majority had attended a Catholic high school for from "3-4 years."

The questionnaire revealed, in most cases, that the student body maintains a unified opinion. For example, 301 agreed in defining what "should most nearly describe the meaning of a 'Roman Catholic University.'" These said that it should ideally be characterized by "A Christian, ecumenical attitude (which) is desired and attempted, if not truly achieved, by a majority of its members."

The best way to develop the attitude and commitment of students toward religion was also investigated by the survey. Only four students seemed to feel that "morning check" should be reinstituted, but 58 felt we should have still better Theology courses. Most of the students polled gave a vote of approval to the new liturgy and its increased lay participation, and felt that there should be "a more active participation from the student body" or some "on the part

of the clergy." Many felt that the effect of these means would be interconnected and thus checked various combinations of these answers.

We found that a less extensive survey, taken last year, indicated about six per cent of the student body failed to attend Sunday Mass regularly. 232 replies to our survey attributed this to simple "disinterest" in the Mass, while 39, more charitable, believed that "activity from the previous day has merely left them too tired to get up in time for Mass on campus." Surprisingly, 23 claimed that "Mass is a superfluous . . . part of the Christian life," and even more felt that "students do not believe in the God of the Catholic Church."

284 of the 390 stated that clergy-student relations on the ND campus ranged poor or adequate. When queried as to how to improve this problem, only eleven spoke violently against clerical influence, recommending their total absence from the hall. 185 recommended that the priests initiate closer relations. But most did assume some of the blame by suggesting that students also make some effort to improve the situation; and 67 suggested that the priests be left in the hall, but be relieved even of titular disciplinary functions. It should be added that 87 answers stated that relations were "good." 54 of these, however, came from students who have been at Notre Dame for one year or less; this proportion indicated that it is to the credit of the freshman rectors and prefects that these few are satisfied with campus conditions. Upperclassmen, in general, were quicker to show disapproval.

One rather curious fact was pointed up by the results of the questionnaire. Many students feel that Christianity has "much influence" on their own lives—150 answered this way—but only 52 felt that it was extremely significant to their acquaintances. 184 indicated it had "some" influence on their own day-to-day life: 255 said Christianity was only of "some" influence on their friends.

On the questionnaire forms, Christianity was defined "as the spirit of brotherhood which Christ preached"; complementary to the above results, the Catholic Church "as an organization" was of "some" influence to 142 and was indicated to be a fairly significant factor to 182 of the 390.

One question asked if "ND prepared its students to lead a Christian life after they leave the University." 105 indicated that it did not. Of the 252 signifying that adequate preparation was given, 107 of these had been here for less than one year.

Due to the construction of the form,

246 of the polled students did not answer the question which inquired as to how our preparation is "lacking." 41 who did answer felt that "it is impractical in modern life" and 37 suggested that it was based on a "Thomism that has become cut-and-dried." 23 agreed with both of the above categories and added that "it is overly pious."

When queried as to what the Roman Catholic Church ("as it exists") meant to them, 154 replied that it is "the Christianity that Christ preached." The remainder of the 390 gave less favorable answers, 94 agreeing that it is "an organization which is worthwhile and necessary to save and develop, although it has lost much of its value."

The last two questions of the poll were somewhat controversial, one asking if "the Catholic Church is 'outmoded.'" 209 replied "No" but 147 surprised us by answering "Yes." Their reasons were provided in the following question: 32 said a "more personal" theology, one less abstract, should be adopted; 25 indicated there should be a "more liberal" clergy. In addition, 46 combined that answer with another: either "there should be more participation by the laity, initiated by the laity," or "the 'hierarchy' should be de-emphasized to give more 'equality'—i.e., more stress should be on the lay role and ideas from the laity." Fourteen and sixteen, respectively, added the last two reasons to the tally separately. 41 felt that all of the measures would have to be taken.

**S**EVERAL STATISTICS STAND OUT boldly in the results of this questionnaire:

a) 5.9 per cent of the students feel that the "Mass is superfluous" and 7.44 per cent think that other students "do not believe" in God as asserted by the Catholic Church.

b) 29.23 per cent feel that clerical-student relations are poor on campus.

c) better than 47 per cent feel that the clergy should play a significant role in improving these relations.

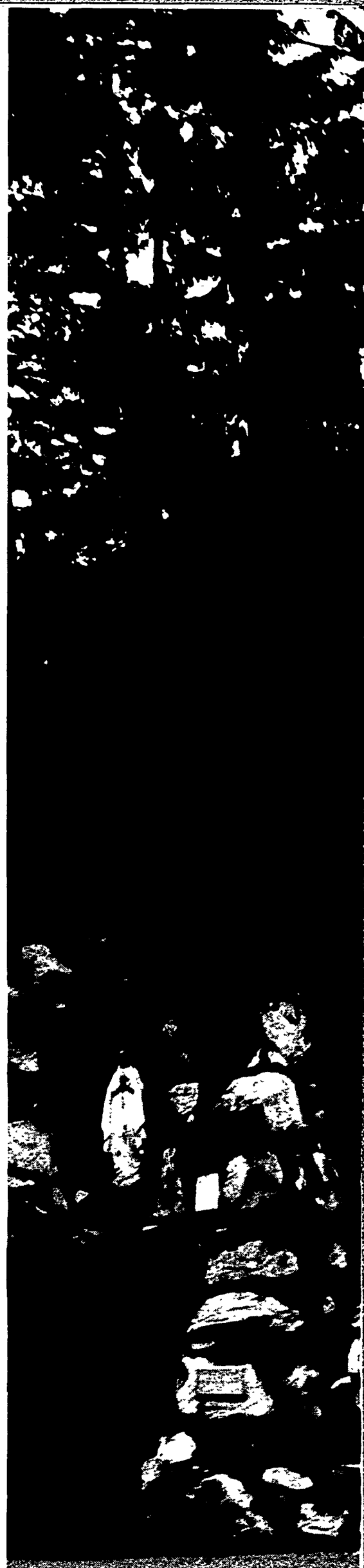
d) 47 per cent admit that the spirit of Christianity only plays "some" part in their own lives.

e) only 13 per cent feel that this Christianity plays "much" of a part in the lives of their fellow students while the Catholic Church (organization) plays a correspondingly heavy (and possibly hollow) part in the lives of 46.67 per cent of the students.

f) Notre Dame fails to prepare its students for a Christian life, according to 27 per cent of those polled.

g) 30.5 per cent indicate that the

(Continued on page 23)





# T. S. ELIOT

by Thomas Flanagan

*In the simple strangeness of hearsay  
(the lives of my teachers have witnessed  
for me the life of your poems)  
you have entered my life,  
Mr. Eliot.  
Through the sounds of Magnavox  
you have connected your accents about  
some hollow men, and you have been my  
first troubadour of modern love;  
but, all in all, your poem is on a printed page  
which I read (in my own midwestern voice)  
as part of my renewed blessing of my (still) life.*

Bill Krier

UPON THE DEATH of Thomas Stearns Eliot, we should be consoled to some degree by his faith in his life and in the meaning of man which characterizes the body of his later and less anthologized poetry. "Prufrock," "The Waste Land," and maybe "The Hollow Men" are probably the poems for which Eliot is most often praised and upon which his reputation depends; and yet all three were written before 1925, before his conversion.

Perhaps the fundamental reason why Eliot's later work has never matched his earlier in popularity is that he had espoused an unpopular cause — Christianity — in an unfashionable way — by joining the Anglican Church. Actually, of course, Eliot was never really forgotten by the literary world; in fact he won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1948. But even then the emphasis was on his "remarkable pioneering in modern poetry," and not on the achievements of his mature years.

Considerable achievements they were, too. One could almost say that Eliot mastered a new poetic diction after 1930. Gradually left behind was the allusive method that had made his work so difficult to read. More and more he moved in the direction of simple, discursive language. It was as if the poetic art itself became less important to him as he became more impressed with the universal and timeless nature of truth. There is one passage in "Four Quartets" that is particularly striking in this regard. After having written a score of highly complex, densely constructed lines, he commented:

*That was a way of putting it — not very satisfactory:  
A periphrastic study in a worn-out poetical fashion,  
. . . . The poetry does not matter.*

With his new command of language, Eliot ventured into a new medium — or rather an old one that had not been done well since the seventeenth century — poetic drama. Here again he proceeded forward carefully, learning from each mistake. He soon learned that poetry must contribute to the effect of the whole play, not overshadow it, and he slowly perfected a flowing style that was suitable for conversation. Not all his plays were equally successful; *Murder in the Cathedral* and *The Cocktail Party* were the best received.

Eliot's later development as a poet, however, was significant for more than a mastery of language and of



a new artistic form. Much more remarkable than this technical development is that he succeeded in finding a way out of the "waste land." The only solution he had been able to offer in 1922 when he wrote that poem was some vague sort of return to the tradition of Western civilization. Yet it was precisely the contention of all Eliot's earlier poetry that this tradition was in ruins, at least as far as the mass of the population was concerned. Our humanistic heritage, of which Eliot then seemed to consider Christianity a part, was no longer the real source of common beliefs and moral standards.

But with his conversion, Eliot became able to see Christianity from the inside, not just as something inherited from a glorious past. And with this new source of vision came a new insight: that the only escape from bondage to time comes from a willing service of the Timeless. This truth constituted the central theme of Eliot's poetic production from "Ash Wednesday" on.

At the close of this poem, he describes his service of the Timeless as a stillness from which comes his prayer:

*Teach us to sit still  
Even among these rocks,  
Our peace in His will  
And even among these rocks  
Sister, mother  
And spirit of the river, spirit of the sea,  
Suffer me not to be separated*

*And let my cry come unto Thee.*

His scope, of course, was now immensely broadened. Previously he had detailed the sickness of a civilization; now he could write of the essential weakness and strength of all men everywhere.

This discovery of Eliot's (rediscovery would be the more accurate word) is not easy to live with. On one hand it gives one hope of transcending the world, but on the other it requires a sacrifice bitterly hard to make. In order to cling to God, one must first let go of the world. This is the Christian paradox of birth and death that is found in the New Testament. Die that you shall live, give up your life that you may save it. It remained a favorite theme for Eliot throughout his career, and he repeatedly gave it poignant expression. In "Journey of

the Magi," for example, he had one of the Wise Men say after seeing the Christ:

*. . . this Birth was  
Hard and bitter agony for us, like Death, our death. . . .  
I should be glad of another death.*

Another theme that Eliot repeatedly used was the intuitive grasp of God's presence that can sometimes come to a sensitive man. It is a moment of sudden and ecstatic illumination, in which the world seems supercharged with an overflowing divine energy. Yet though it can change the course of one's life, it can never be more than an isolated moment. As Eliot regretfully wrote, "Human kind cannot bear very much reality." The rest of life is a struggle, "prayer, observance, discipline, thought, and action." It is only through this struggle that man can be shaken out of his complacent, routine existence and be made ready to cooperate with providence. This is the opposite side of the coin; just as birth brings with it a certain type of death, so struggle carries with it the promise of a rebirth into a new life.

Eliot's theme is not easy to comprehend for our society, which likes to preen itself on being autonomous, on being able to solve its own problems without any meddling from heaven. A typical, though overstated, reaction came from Carl Sandburg in 1940: "If you want clarity on human issues, he's [Eliot] out — he's zero . . . he is antidemocratic . . . he is a royalist . . . he's so close to Fascist that I'm off him." Fortunately Mr. Sandburg's reputation rests on more solid ground than this one comment.

One of the most remarkable things about Eliot's development as a poet was the way he learned to take himself less seriously. "The Waste Land" is obviously very earnest, very sincere, and humorous only in a mordantly ironic way. But as Eliot matured, his perspective broadened and became more tolerant. The feline species was found to be a fit subject for light verse, and he published fourteen poems as *The Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats*. He even turned his pen on himself in "How Unpleasant to Meet Mr. Eliot." Eliot may have been royalist and antidemocratic (and I dare say he was both), but his specifically Christian work shows a real appreciation of individual worth and importance. To assert the fatherhood of God does not rob men of their dignity; it rather even more firmly makes them brothers.

# Depth in the Pool

**T**HE 1964-65 SWIMMING TEAM, coached by Dennis Stark and captained by Rory Culhane, enters the season with hopes of equalling or bettering last year's 6-5 record. These hopes ride on the return of eleven lettermen and the addition of some fine sophomores. But a difficult schedule of twelve meets against many of the better teams in the Midwest will severely test the talents of the Irish. In their opening meet, the Irish were defeated by a strong Wisconsin team.

Notre Dame has some excellent performers in the freestyle events. Rory Culhane, a senior from Rochester, New York, holds school records in the 500-yard freestyle as well as in the 200-yard individual medley. This is balanced by the loss of Chuck Blanchard, captain of the 1963-64 team and record holder in most of the long distance freestyle events. However,

hopes are high that Ted Egan, a senior from Larchmont, New York, has fully recovered from the shoulder injuries which plagued him last year. A healthy Egan could play a vital role in the Irish future. He is an outstanding performer in the freestyle events as well as being sprint man on the relay team. In addition to Culhane and Egan, the Irish will again have the services of Rocke Garcia (*see cut*) and Paul Drucker, both of whom are lettermen. Garcia is a senior from Saratoga, California, who competed in the individual medley last season, but who is expected to see action in the freestyle events this year. Drucker, a junior from Wilmette, Illinois, is expected to bolster the Irish in the long distance freestyle events. Letterman Jack Stoltz, a junior from West Bend, Wisconsin, will return and he gives the Irish sup-

port in the 100- and 200-yard freestyle competition. Other men whom Coach Stark is counting on in the freestyle are Ed O'Connor, Keith Stark, and sophomore Chris Siegler.

Irish hopes in the breaststroke rest on a sophomore. But sophomore Bob Husson is rapidly becoming a star as his performance in the Wisconsin meet indicated. Husson lost to Bud Blanchard, the Big 10 champion, in a very close race. However, in doing so, Husson bettered the existing school record by almost eight seconds. His time will not be considered a school record because he lost the event, but there is no doubt that Husson will break that record many times during the next three years. Bill Ramis, a junior from Puerto Rico, combines with Husson to give the Irish a strong combination in the breaststroke.

Notre Dame also will be strong in the butterfly. Returning from last year's squad are Tim Kristl and John Woods. Kristl, a senior from Mishawaka, Indiana, will be trying to better the varsity record of which he is now the owner. Woods, a junior, and Rich Strack, a sophomore, will be pushing Kristl to faster times.

The return of lettermen Terry Ryan and John Frey assures that the Irish will be strong in the backstroke. Ryan, a senior, and Frey, a junior, are being pushed by sophomore Jim McInerney. The Irish will be even stronger in this event next year when Tom Bourke, a freshman who has already broken the school record in the backstroke, becomes eligible.

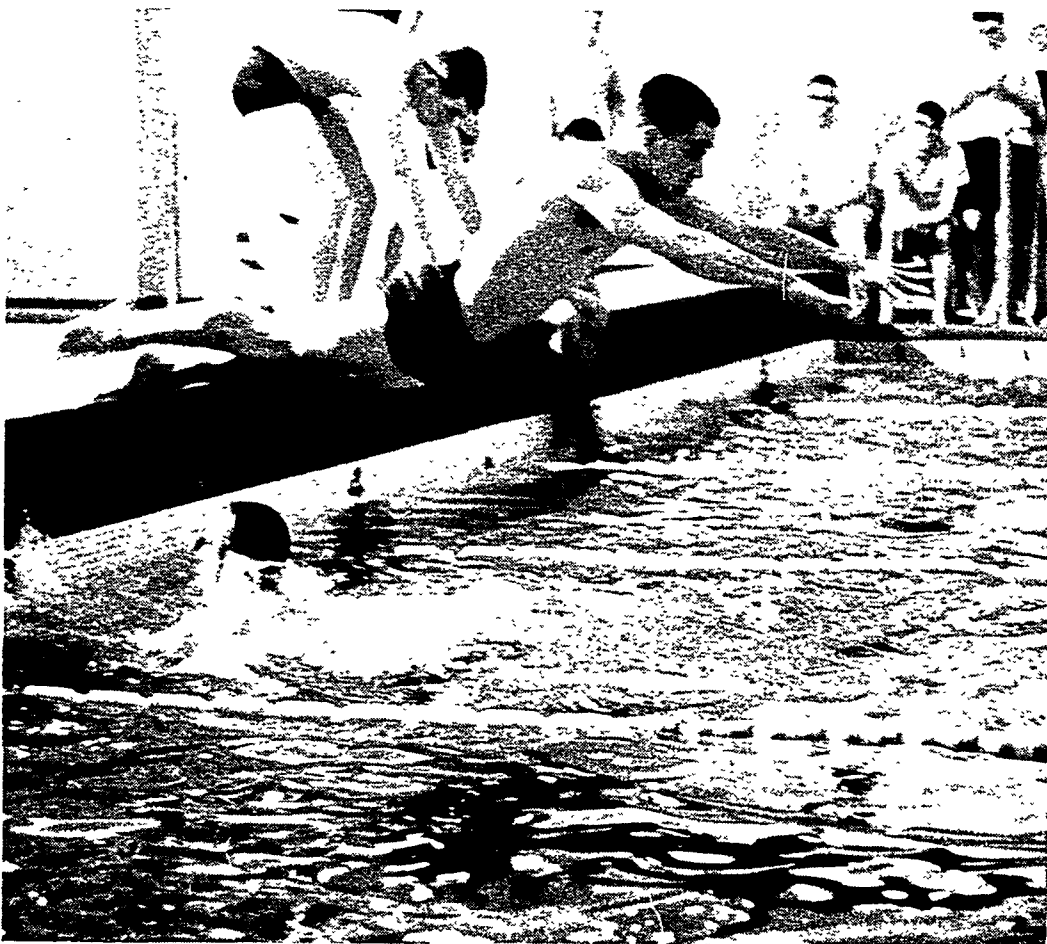
Sophomore Humphrey Bohan will probably garner many points for Notre Dame in the individual medley during the next three seasons; Bohan is also an excellent freestyler and is considered one of the best Irish sophomores. Culhane and Garcia may also compete in the medley this season.

Two returning lettermen and a sophomore carry Notre Dame's hopes in the diving events. Tom Kennet, a senior, and Mike Schuck, a junior, are the lettermen, and Mike King is the sophomore.

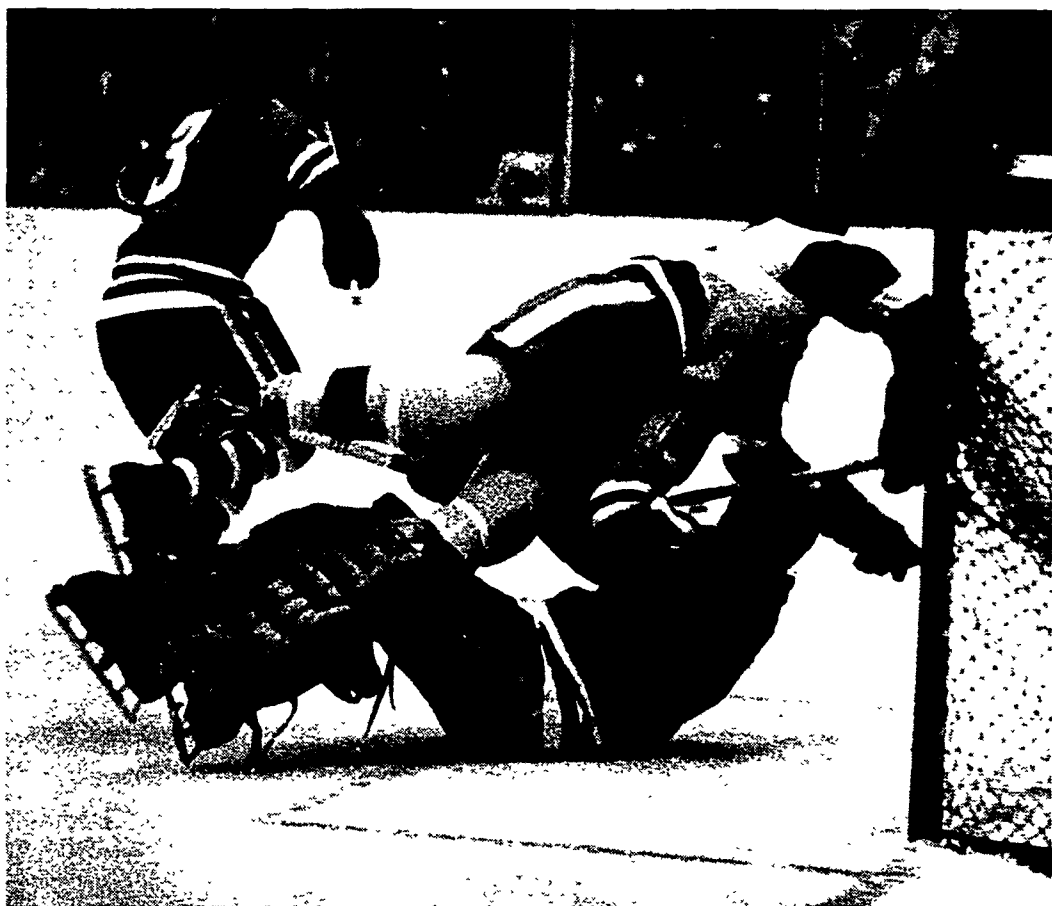
The Irish return two lettermen in almost every event and this depth, coupled with the promise of some outstanding sophomores, gives hope that the Irish will be able to post a winning season. However, Notre Dame must face a schedule which includes meets against such teams as Western Michigan, Bowling Green, Miami of Ohio, and Purdue. The Irish do not offer scholarships and this adds to the season's problems. However, the squad feel that they are above average and are certain that this season will prove it.

—STEVE ANDERSON

*The Scholastic*



# Hockey on a Skate Strap



**T**HE NEW YORK RANGERS once possessed a center named Ching Johnson. He was supposedly the best Ranger of them all, though not the gentlest. To the Madison Square Garden crowd chants of "Ching-Ching Chinaman," Johnson, an unbelievable skater, would circle the net and weave straight down the middle of the ice with the puck. Those in his way, either moved or got moved.

Notre Dame's answer to Ching Johnson is a short, stocky senior from Fitchburg, Massachusetts, named Paul Belliveau (no relation). The best skater and leading scorer on last year's Irish team and this winter's captain, Belliveau has been playing organized ice hockey with a semipro team since he was in high school.

Belliveau and Bob Bolduc, the Club's President, were freshmen four years ago and helped organize the Notre Dame Hockey Club. From 25 members in 1961, the Club has grown to include over 100 students. The team now plays a regular season schedule.

Last winter, due to a lack of enthusiasm, no equipment, and the absence of a coach, the Irish Skaters didn't win a game in seven tries.

This fall, in an effort to revitalize interest, posters were put up and flyers distributed to students, priests, and janitors. One flyer read: "Coming — New Winter Sport — Guaranteed Satisfaction For The Man Who Likes Action and Excitement — Open To

All!" The psychology behind the alluring signs was to attract some of the good players on campus, especially freshmen.

Under the direction of the four elected officers — Bolduc, Lou Badia, Dick Pietrafitta and Dick Bergen — conditioning workouts began November 1. A coach was hired to teach the basic skills and provide leadership for the club. The coach, Dick Bressler, is a South Bend construction engineer besides being a rabid hockey fan. At Michigan State, Bressler was a member of the Hockey Squad before they attained varsity status in the mid-1950's.

The team rented Howard Park in South Bend to hold practice sessions three times per week. The only time available was between 6:45 and 7:45 in the morning yet 100 students faithfully attended practice in order to make the traveling team, which was eventually cut to 17.

To maintain club interest and support, an intramural hockey program was arranged for interested skaters. So far, 85 students are organized into a number of teams. The intramural games will start late January and be played on St. Mary's Lake.

The hockey season runs from January through mid-March and presently eight games are scheduled for the traveling team. These include: Ohio State, Northwestern, the University of Illinois, the Air Force Academy, and Colorado.

All the games are away, except for the Air Force Academy this Sunday, and transportation is provided by the cars of the off-campus members. The squad shares all expenses. Likewise, each member of the traveling team buys his own pants (\$22), game jersey (\$8), and hockey socks (\$4). The University provides helmets and protective cages.

Each member of the traveling squad played hockey in high school or in organized leagues. Most of the team is from Massachusetts, Michigan, and Minnesota — three states where ice hockey is a more popular winter sport than basketball.

In their first game of the 1965 season, the Irish Skaters were clobbered by Northern Illinois, 13-3. But allowances must be made: this was Northern's seventh game, Notre Dame's first; Northern was playing on their home rink, which is comparatively smaller than the one the Irish are accustomed to; and the Notre Dame team is not used to working together, while their opponents had two and three years' experience as a unit. Center Belliveau scored once, and wings Badia and Joe Morin each scored a goal.

Although Notre Dame, as yet, does not have a victory, the future is not really bleak. With a flock of sophomores and juniors on the team, the Irish are at least in better shape than the Boston Bruins.

—REX LARDNER, JR.

# Voice in the Crowd

## I

**D**URING HALF-TIME at the St. Louis game, WNDU broadcaster Bill Etherton interviewed a Mr. Kiegler, owner of the now defunct Kansas City Steers and Coach Johnny Dee's former employer. Mr. Kiegler observed that the Irish players were "just a little pink," indicating that they still had "a lot of oxygen in their blood and would be rarin' to go in the second half." The dextrose contained in the honey the players had on their toast at dinner would also be a significant factor in the hoped-for Irish resurgence, which would quickly erase the three-point St. Louis lead. Instead of resurging, the Irish collapsed and lost by eight points, 75-67. Apparently, it takes more than oxygen and dextrose to win basketball games.

## II

When Sheffield, Sahm, Miller, Reed and Jesewitz arrived on campus four years ago most felt that basketball success was certified for three years. As sophomores, steadied by John Andreoli and John Matthews, the team made it to the first round of the NCAA tournament. Last year, nearly every basketball expert in the country picked them for the top ten — torn by dissention they flopped miserably; but everyone blamed the season on Coach Jordan. This year, with a new coach, new unity, experienced players and one last chance to make amends, hope was high. So far, hopes have been disappointed. The Irish have yet to beat a decent team (with the doubtful exception of Kentucky), have won only two away games, and have even, at times, looked miserable while winning (Western Michigan, for example).

Many explanations suggest themselves. For one, maybe the players were never as good as people thought. They are tall, but Sheffield is the only adequate ball handler. This is demonstrated in every game, but especially in the close ones. Time after time after time after time opportunities are missed when a pass goes awry, traveling or palming or charging is called, or by some more imaginative mistake. If accurate records of errors were kept, the Irish would certainly lead the nation. The inadequate ball handling is especially obvious against ball control teams like St. John's and St. Louis. Sometimes, *it seems*, these errors come by design; they almost invariably occur when they can do the most damage.

The word to describe this team is "erratic." Not only is the ball-handling erratic, but the shooting as well. In consecutive games the team shot 55 per cent and 34 per cent; in consecutive games Walt Sahm scored 37 and 6. This erratic play is at the heart of the Irish lack of success and many factors contribute to it. Three years of half-hearted coaching have fostered bad habits of many kinds; the poor ball handling, in part, results from this. Having to learn a new style of play in one year is another. The team's refusal to run any of the set plays — at most, they are tried three times a game — forces them to play a free-lance sort of game which is far more error-prone than a set offense. Most of the tough games are away, and in basketball, more than any other sport, the home team has an advantage. The Evansville farce immediately comes to mind in this regard. The disproportionate number of fouls accumulated by the Irish is too glaring to be overlooked. The Notre Dame home court has justly been branded a den, but St. Louis, St. John's, and Evansville are no better. Coach Dee has overcome this handicap the best he could by bringing a Midwestern referee to each away game.

## III

In the midst of this erratic performance to date, at least one thing is certain. None of the obvious defects in the 1964-65 basketball team is the result of lack of effort. The players, without exception, like Coach Dee and work tirelessly for him. They intend to win every game and don't give up when behind as the Bradley and St. Louis games certainly demonstrated. The season isn't half over and we should at least pay the team the same compliment they pay themselves when they make up twelve points in six minutes — and not give up.

— JOHN WHELAN

# SCOREBOARD

**BASKETBALL:** Fresh from four homecourt victories, the Irish took to the road on the Christmas holidays but managed to pick up only one win—a stunning upset of Kentucky—in five away games. After losing close contests to Evansville (89-82) and St. John's (76-72), the Irish were smashed by Indiana, 107-81 at Fort Wayne on December 21. But eight days later Notre Dame left 17,000 fans at Freedom Hall in Louisville, in a state of mild disbelief as they crushed the Wildcats, 111-97.

Johnny Dee's tall front line monopolized both backboards and ran the Wildcats off the floor behind Larry Sheffield's 29 points. New Year's Eve, however, came too soon for the Irish as they lost to Bradley at Chicago Stadium, 74-72, on a disputed last-second foul call. Notre Dame resumed their high-scoring ways at home against Western Michigan, winning 115-87, and on the road against Houston, 110-80.

**HOCKEY:** In their season opener, the Irish skaters lost to Northern Illinois, 13-3 at Elmhurst, Ill. Leading scorer from last year, Paul Belliveau, accounted for one Irish goal while Lou Badia and Joe Morin also scored. Sunday, the Falcons of the Air Force Academy meet the Irish at Howard Park at 1:00.

## SCORES

### BASKETBALL

Evansville 89, Notre Dame, 82  
St. John's 76, Notre Dame, 72  
Indiana 107, Notre Dame, 81  
Notre Dame 111, Kentucky, 97  
Bradley 74, Notre Dame, 72  
Notre Dame 115, W. Mich. 87  
Notre Dame 110, Houston, 80

### HOCKEY

No. Illinois 13, Notre Dame, 3

## SCHEDULE

### BASKETBALL

Butler at Notre Dame, Jan. 16  
Notre Dame at Purdue, Jan. 19  
Toledo at Notre Dame, Jan. 23

### SWIMMING

Notre Dame at Northwestern, Jan. 16  
Western Ontario at Notre Dame, Jan. 23

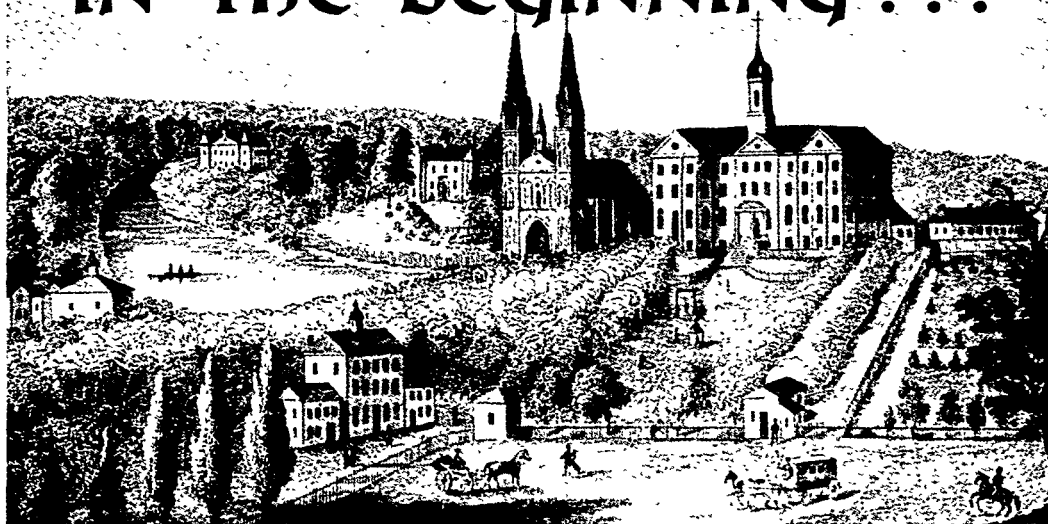
### FENCING

Notre Dame at Oberlin, Jan. 15  
Notre Dame at Cleveland (Triangular meet with Case and Fenn), Jan. 16  
Buffalo and Fenn at Notre Dame, Jan. 23

### HOCKEY

Air Force Academy at Notre Dame, Jan. 17

# IN THE BEGINNING . . .



WITH FINAL EXAMS but ten sleepless nights away, it is time serious thought be given to how to survive the cut, as they say in professional golfing and fencing circles. Injunctions, though once highly regarded as a means of avoiding exam evils, have lost their attractiveness of late due to overuse. Studying, of course, has been OUT for so long that it will not even be considered here. This, of course, leaves us with only one alternative and that is to turn to our predecessors at ND for advice. Printed in an 1885 SCHOLASTIC on the eve of semester exams, we find the following piece of counsel, which can be applied not only at exam time, but throughout the school year. The guidance column reads:

- "1. Be around the College as little as possible.
2. Care should be taken never to compromise yourself with excessive academic work.
3. Frown down all attempts at jocularity on the part of professors.
4. On hearing the signal 'lights out' pull down the transom screen.
5. Never rise before the breakfast bell.
6. Answer all questions definitely; this or that question is always 'simply preposterous.'
7. Never ask for anything; if you see what you want, take it.
8. Give the faculty an occasional pointer as to how their classes should be run.
9. It is advisable to insure the friendship of at least one member of the College administration.
10. It is advisable to let the President know of your whereabouts by

having an occasional disciplinary complaint entered against you."

With their plans now arranged for final exams (and next semester), some will want to have something to do to while away the remaining hours of this semester. For them we suggest reflection upon these items of hysterical interest taken from an 1870 issue of the SCHOLASTIC: "The steam heating apparatus of the University buildings was thoroughly overhauled this week by F. J. Obert, of Reading, Pa. We can only say that this skilled mechanic has doubled the power of the boilers and engineered their repairs in very satisfactory and seemingly permanent manner." Anyone who has had as an additional roommate a clanking, gurgling, hissing steam radiator might like to challenge the permanence of F. J. Obert's engineering feats.

Another 1870 campus observation concerned Indiana weather: "During the past four weeks we have had a mixture of two seasons — winter and Hades. Snow fell for the first time October 22 and has seemingly fallen at short intervals ever since. It has now accumulated to a considerable depth." Pop quiz (fill in the blank variety): How deep was the snow? two feet....., four feet....., twelve feet....., lots....., rather not think about it.....

A last news flash, 1870 vintage, reads thus: "Dancing has become a very general and much favored amusement among the students. It is greatly encouraged, as it affords a means of healthful exercise when winter's cold blasts will not permit field sports. A large class in Dancing was organized last week under the direction of Professor Ivers." But was it a two or three credit course?

—JOHN TWOHEY

## "The Notre Dame Catholic"

(Continued from page 17)

Catholic Church has "lost much of its value" though many feel that it "is worth saving."

h) 37.69 per cent describe the Church as "outmoded."

i) Notre Dame, a Catholic University, found less than 56 per cent of its students willing to take time to divulge their opinions on religion.

RELIGION, WE HAVE BEEN TOLD, is the most important facet of our lives. The attitude which kept 44 per cent of the students from replying to SCHOLASTIC's anonymous queries denies this assertion. The replies which were made uncover an uncomfortable, somewhat disillusioned and certainly discontented student mentality. This attitude caused one student to write in very carefully that "A Notre Dame Catholic is one who studies like hell all week, goes out and gets stinking drunk on Saturday night, and arrives late at noon Mass on Sunday where he stands in the back so he can leave early. He drinks heavily on vacations, hunts up whatever sexual pleasure he can find, the more the better, and hurries back to school where he knows the confessional will be open during the next Sunday's Mass." This attitude of mixed remorse and disgust can be attributed to many things. The most obvious place to start is the closest to home, our campus clergy. But that is unfair; the reason lies deeper. A student's personality is largely formed before he gets to the Notre Dame campus. The blame goes back to that incongruous collusion of intolerant orthodoxy that the parochial system has survived upon: the unquestioning Irish Catholic mentality, the Baltimore Catechism which enslaves it, and Sister Mary Mary who spouts *ex cathedra* mysticism about experiences she's never had.

But our purpose would be ill-served if we were only to vilify the well-meaning who are, after all, a product of the same education that we have received. The point is that at some time the youth-will-ask-questions period begins, and then this stringent orthodoxy must break. Students must be able to find a source which gives more than the-Church-says-so. For many students this trauma is stifled until they reach the college level. And here they find a contradiction: they are taught to ask questions about everything and anything under the principles of academic freedom but they fail to find anything more exciting than a stringent discipline when their faith is approached.

(Continued on page 24)



As far as Notre Dame is concerned, many steps to rectify this situation have been taken (see SCHOLASTIC editorial, October 23, 1964) in the Theology Department, and even in the halls (with the liberalization of regulations). The Church is aware of a more universal problem, too: thus, the "new" Mass, the "ecumenical" spirit, etc. But the students answering the questionnaire have shown that the problem still remains. There is an uncomfortable aura of Father-forgiveness in the relations of students with priests; and there is still a deep-felt disillusionment in personal relations with self and God.

This is not to make the normal student into some striving martyr against the Inquisition. The statistics — almost fifty per cent failed to fill out the questionnaire — show how superficial is their *active* concern. But this does not indicate that half of the student body are apathetic reprobates; we would think of it as pessimism rather than apathy.

Most people have the misfortune of being repulsed, or at least left unsatisfied, in their first attempt at a confirmation of questionable convictions. Inevitably, many of these react, drawing back into a shell of self and despair of success in any further attempt at moral and spiritual integrity or growth.

Thus, a part of the blame lies with the individual student. But it also lies with the priests who, during summer school, tell Sister Mary Mary what she will do best to teach her fledgling Christians. And it lies with the priest who, when approached by a student who is somewhat amazed by a friend's immorality, states firmly that: "Things like that just don't happen under The Golden Dome." The blame lies with an archaic Catholic attitude which underestimates problems and questions instead of treating them as the viciously hungry things they are. It lies with a clerical mentality which is satisfied that we are right, but does not care if we be right for poor, improper reasons — this, it has been said, is the highest of all treasons.

Even admitting the tremendous problems a priest has in inducing any individual to crack his shell of self, a priest must not fearfully ignore a world which wishes to question the tenability of its convictions. Even granting the torture of frequent rebuff, the students must not hide in a museum of skepticism and despair from which *they* refuse to take any exit.

And though many will say that we are progressing, past experience points up a fear for the future, that our progress is not, after all, inevita-

ble. New advances in theology and liturgy cannot be allowed to settle into a new orthodoxy. The substitution of a newer dogmatism for an older will provide no panacea. We fear this sedimentation — for two thousand years a gradual substitution of code for judgment has been seen. To form a tradition, a custom, a code without judgment is merely to perpetuate the folly of our ancestors. Inflexible standards will only provide stagnation which is itself imperfection.

All of this may not be the precise opinion of the student body, but the students *have* indicated a dissatisfaction and disillusionment. We have attempted to determine the source of their dissatisfaction; we have tried to point out the direction the students wish to go — make personal commitment possible, de-emphasize the hierarchy, give the laity room to think.

There is one set of statistics on the questionnaire which is difficult to say too much about. The form was sent to 73 priests, rectors and prefects. Twelve, less than 17 per cent, were returned. Various reasons can be given for this. The ones returning

the questionnaire termed it "naïve, distasteful and working over in a professionally *incompetent* manner material which has been done by YCS groups and other interested parties for years." Other priests have indicated that they would have felt obliged to write a time consuming explanation of their opinions, as expressed in the survey. Others, not knowing the source of the questionnaire, were fearful of how their opinions could be used by unauthorized sources. Thus, the ideas of the campus clergy are vague. Opinion from that quarter shall be forthcoming.

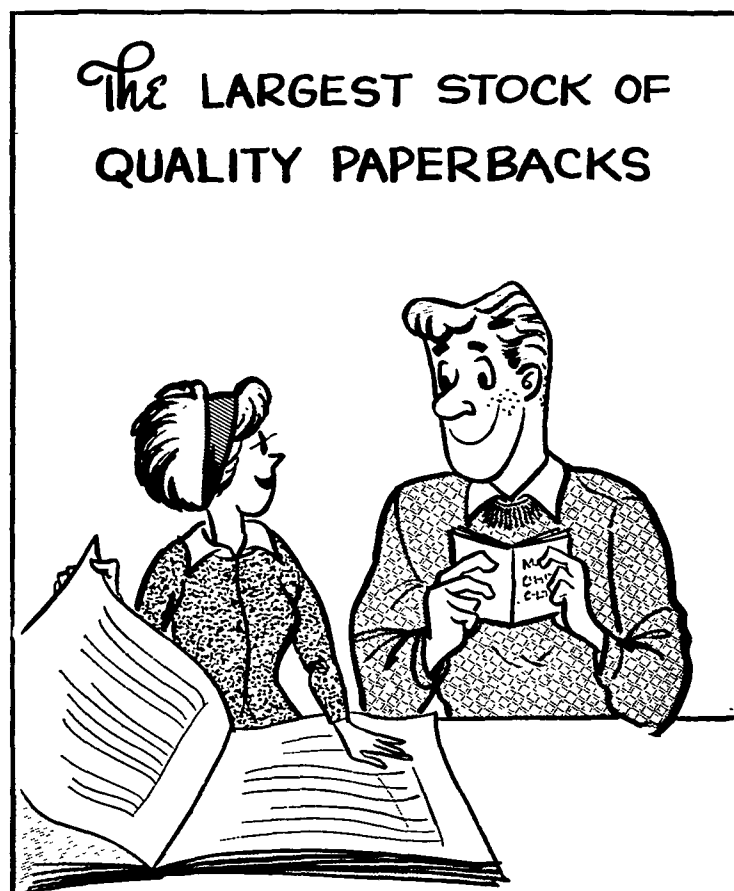
#### THEATERS

Colfax: *The Americanization of Emily*, 1/15-21. *Father Goose*, 1/22 to 2/4.

Granada: *Goldfinger* to 1/13 or 20. *The Pleasure Seekers* (for one week).

State: *Atragon*, *The Time Travelers*, 1/14-20. *Unscheduled*, 1/21-28. *Mary Poppins*, 1/29-?

River Park: *The Night of the Iguana*, *Honeymoon Hotel*, 1/15-17.



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## "Papers and Pros"

(Continued from page 15)

boring Indiana colleges: Saint Mary's College, Butler University, Purdue University, Indiana University, Valparaiso University, and Saint Mary's of the Woods; and to several schools in Chicago: Barat College, Mundelein College, Rosary College, Loyola University, and DePaul University. All other Indiana colleges will be informed of the symposium through the Indiana Collegiate Press Association.

If the response is favorable, a workshop section will be held Saturday afternoon. At this time the editors of the visiting publications and their staffs will be able to talk with the professionals about their own college papers and the problems they face.

All members of the Notre Dame student body are invited to come to the symposium, and to the question periods after each talk.

Dome Editor Jim Berbert feels that "The success of such a journalism symposium could provide an incentive for the Department of Communication Arts to initiate at least a few basic courses in journalism with hopes of establishing a major degree in that field. I feel that enough would be interested in such a program."

"The idea for having this symposium evolved on two distinct fronts," says SCHOLASTIC Editor Noel. "Over the past few years I've noticed a great number of students going through Notre Dame, taking Business Administration or Liberal Arts courses, and getting involved in journalism extracurriculars. These extracurriculars often opened a previously untapped interest or talent. By the time graduation comes around, some students are seriously considering a career in writing or editing. Unfortunately, they lack professional advice and contacts to enter the journalism field.

"With these problems in mind over the last summer, we began thinking about bringing successful professional journalists to Notre Dame in order to expose interested people to the opportunities and demands of a journalistic career.

"At the same time our faculty moderator, Mr. Frank O'Malley and certain Administration officials had talked to the editors of Notre Dame's several publications about the need for the University to provide leadership in Catholic college journalism. When these two ideas met in September, the result was that the SCHOLASTIC began formulating plans for the symposium. I would hope the symposium would become an annual affair, alternating between newspaper and magazine journalism."

## "Campus"

(Continued from page 12)

throughout the year who are "of great renown and for whom I have the greatest admiration." Dr. Burton is a professor of chemistry and the Director of Notre Dame's Radiation Laboratory. The first of the early centennial lectures was held last Wednesday and was given by Professor Harold Cassidy, of the Yale University Chemistry Department.

Two lectures are scheduled within the next month, with many more to come from all the science departments of the University as well as from outside guest lecturers. On January 20, Notre Dame will host the distinguished professor Dr. Eugene Rabinowitch, a member of the University of Illinois Botany and Biophysics Departments who is an expert on photosynthesis and the editor of the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*. Professor Charles C. Price, of the University of Pennsylvania, and President of the American Chemical Society will speak on February 18. Prof. Price is a former head of the Notre Dame Chemistry Department. Other centennial lecturers will be announced later and the series promises to be rewarding to students and faculty alike.

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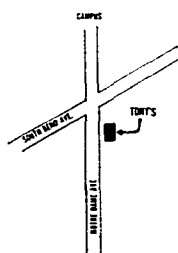
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# **The Last Word**



**J**OHN GOLDFARB may never come home to movie theaters across the United States, and, as predicted, Twentieth Century-Fox lawyers find nothing humorous in the situation. They never even cracked a smile as New York's Justice Henry Clay Greenberg issued a temporary injunction against the disputed film's release. Greenberg called the script "ugly, vulgar and tawdry," and told the defendants that theirs was a clear case of "commercial piracy." Of course, this decision is being appealed and may eventually go to the U.S. Supreme Court. But, in the meantime, book reviewers, editorialists, columnists, and comics are all handing down their own unsolicited and irrelevant opinions.

*Time* magazine was generally sympathetic, while pointing out that Notre Dame has occasionally used its name and symbols in Hollywood when a tidy profit could be passed on to the school itself. *Newsweek*, in the role of loyal opposition to the Luce publication, took another view of John Goldfarb. The magazine dug up a leading censorship lawyer, Ephraim London, who believed that Justice Greenberg would be overruled even before the case reached the Supreme Court.

Newspapers also took the opportunity to make some quick copy. The *Chicago Daily News* concluded a lengthy editorial by saying: "Our only point is that Notre Dame, in our minds, stands tall enough to be immune to such satiric barbs as this." The *Chicago Tribune*, irascible as always, printed a more cynical opinion. Its book reviewer Clarence Petersen purred: "I've read the book, for instance, and have heard all about the movie, and I don't think that Notre Dame's Fighting Irish are 'undisciplined gluttons and drunks' and I don't suppose anyone else does either — altho we could be forgiven, couldn't we, if all the ruckus from South Bend made us just a wee bit suspicious." Petersen also gleefully reported that *John Goldfarb, Please Come Home* was No. 4 in fiction paperback sales in the Chicago area.

Television comics on NBC's TW3 (*That Was The Week That Was*) offered a more sophisticated commentary. They interpreted Justice Greenberg as saying that entertainment media could not portray private institutions in a bad light. On this principle,

said TW3, the New York Giants ought to sue CBS for showing the football team in a bad light all season long. Ex-Senator Goldwater should sue the entire American press corps for showing him in a bad light during the recent election campaign. The satirists also suggested that Justice Greenberg *may* have been trying to preserve the good name of Goldfarb rather than the reputation of Notre Dame.

Of course, the current decision may go to the U.S. Supreme Court and be overturned. Our only hope is that Twentieth Century-Fox does not have to spend another \$4 million just to make good the \$4 million they threw away in buying Shirley MacLaine's extravaganza. On the other hand, we *would* hate to see a decision unfavorable to Notre Dame. It might force the Administration to impeach Earl Warren.

**B**EFORE WE FORGET, the SCHOLASTIC would like to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from a Notre Dame fan in Cleveland. A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Joe Kotcka claims to have cheered at every game in which Notre Dame played Carnegie Tech. That period was several years ago, he hastens to add. But Joe became more than a fan when he met ND librarian Paul R. Byrne at a game in Pittsburgh. The two men had much in common because Mr. Kotcka is a collector of rare books and manuscripts, especially if they happen to be concerned with Slovak culture. After these two bibliophiles had conversed for a while, the University found itself with a donation of 2,000 books worth about \$6,000. Over the years Joe Kotcka continued to cheer for Notre Dame and continued sending books for its library. Now, according to an article in the *Catholic Universe Bulletin*, Joe has given the University about 11,000 volumes worth over \$20,000. But this donor is no millionaire. He recently retired from his job as a steel worker and now is a librarian at St. Andrew's Abbey in Cleveland. How does Joe do it? He is a bachelor and saves every extra penny. They say he is a familiar customer at book stores and dealers' galleries in New York and Pittsburgh. We figured he ought to be familiar to everyone at Notre Dame.

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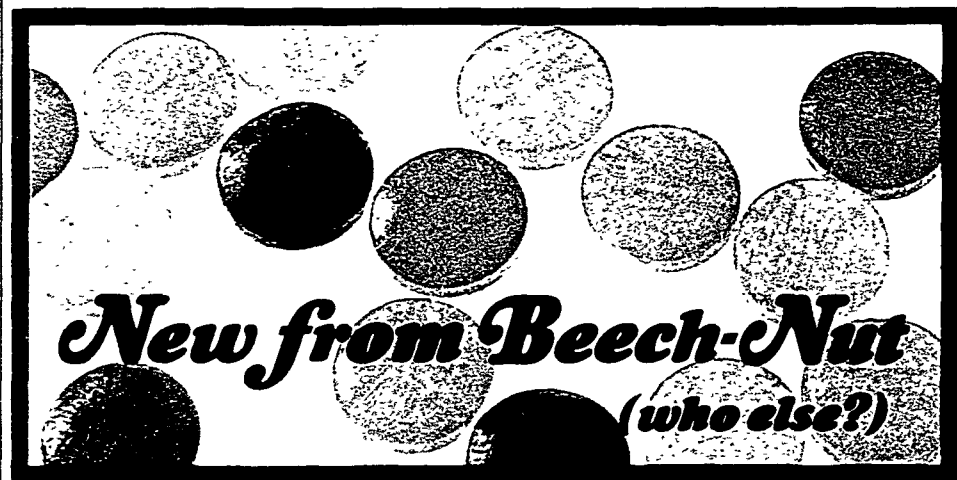
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