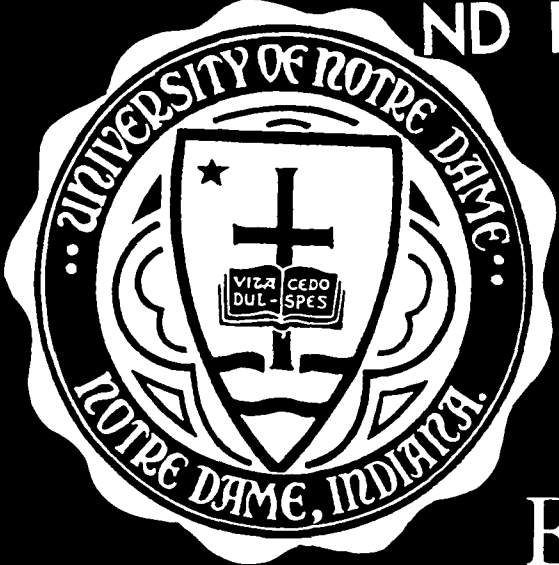


SCHOLASTIC

FEBRUARY 12, 1965

INFORMATION  
ND NOTRE DAME  
WEEKEND



ND FAMILY

JNOS

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PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION

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*The Thirteenth Annual*

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JUNIOR PARENTS-SON WEEKEND

PRESIDENT'S DINNER

JUNIORS

COLLEGE RECEPTIONS

JUNIORS President's Dinner  
BIG ON CAMPUS ROTC

Glee Club

B A 7

SEC. ROW SEAT

NOTRE DAME GYM  
OHIO U. vs NOTRE DAME

RESERVED SEAT - \$2.00

2:30 P.M., E.S.T.

SATURDAY

AFT. FEB. 13

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME  
GYMNASIUM

BASKETBALL

OHIO U. vs NOTRE DAME

SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1965

2:30 P.M., E.S.T. Starting Time 2:30 P.M., E.S.T.

RESERVED SEAT - \$2.00

SEC. ROW SEAT  
B A 7



ROTC

NOTRE DAME



Golden

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

## Something Like an Ostrich

**E**ARLY SUNDAY morning, the United States retaliated against North Vietnamese attacks on three American installations in South Vietnam by bombing strategic installations in North Vietnam. This was the second time the United States has taken direct action against North Vietnam. In both cases, the North Vietnamese provocations were seen as tests of the "will, purpose, and determination" of the United States in its commitment to South Vietnam. To ignore them would have been to invite the North Vietnamese to step up their operations, while the decisions to respond were regarded as displays of American strength and seriousness.

In the last week, speculation has increased that the United States is looking for a way to get out of Vietnam. The war is not making any progress; the political situation is growing more uncertain all the time; American lives are being lost in a military stalemate without any apparent end. Prominent Democratic Senators are demanding that the U.S. get out of a situation it should not have gotten into in the first place. The Russians seem to be willing to participate in attempts to negotiate a deal.

Meanwhile, President Johnson has continued to emphasize the moral basis of the United States' commitment to South Vietnam. He has justified the continued presence of United States forces as fulfilling a commitment to South Vietnam made by President Eisenhower in 1954. According to this commitment, the United States is bound to help South Vietnam maintain its independence and its freedom in the face of increasing activity by the Hanoi regime. Beyond this humanitarian purpose, American officials also fully appreciate the fact that, should South Vietnam fall to the Communists, all of Southeast Asia and the Philippines would be in immediate danger, and that should this area be lost, the United States' Pacific defenses would be pushed back to Hawaii.

In spite of this awareness, the United States has not wanted another Korea, and thus has tried to limit its aid to technical assistance and military advice. Leaving the war to the South Vietnamese has succeeded in making it highly frustrating and inefficient, but the alternative would be a vast military operation which the American people are not prepared to accept. The result has been that this country has tried to make the South Vietnamese army effective without itself becoming inextricably involved. It has been reluctant to expand the war by bombing supply lines in North Vietnam, because such an expansion, requiring as it would the activities of the United States Air Force, would intensify the possibility of war between the United States and Red China. Rather, the United States has been content to muddle along, never daring to either commit itself totally or get out.

None of this has been changed by the action of last Sunday. Just as in the Gulf of Tonkin, the United States retaliated against attacks on American installations. These retaliatory attacks, even though they are made in conjunction with the South Vietnamese armed forces, really have nothing to do with the South Vietnamese. They may convince the Hanoi regime that the United States will defend its own forces, but it is difficult to conceive of them as indicative of any new or extended American commitment to South Vietnam. The United States continues to muddle along, unable to decide what it wants to do about Southeast Asia. It seeks no wider war when it retaliates for attacks on its bases, and, as a matter of fact, it would rather not have the war it already has. It is as if this country thinks that if it muddles along long enough a miracle will happen, such that Southeast Asia will be secure and safe, and the burden of responsibility will be lifted from American shoulders.

Concerned as he is with domestic affairs, President Johnson has been content to let the situation in Southeast Asia drift. American men are dying in the field, and yet their government does not want to take the responsibility for any decisive action. This is not to say that the course required is for the United States to destroy North Vietnam. Nor is it to say that active negotiations with the involved countries to neutralize South Vietnam should be immediately begun. Neither of these solutions is satisfactory, but the United States has not yet found the will to look for a third alternative, perhaps a solution involving the SEATO nations, India, and Japan, one which would recognize the peculiar needs and values of the "Asian mentality." The one thing which is clear to everyone is that the present course is neither fair nor particularly effectual. The situation is deteriorating to a point where the United States will have to decide between another Korea and another Laos, unless a concerted effort is made by the Administration to find an honest and satisfactory alternative.

— B. McD.

# The Affirmative Position

WE OF THIS MAGAZINE have sometimes shared the easy fault of pointing out only errors which hinder our University from attaining its proposed standards. We believe it would be profitable to view specific programs in the light of what we say we are trying to accomplish.

Hall senators are soon going to poll us, their constituents, to determine which way they should vote on the latest stay-hall proposal. Because of the sometimes unreasoned, but always strong controversy, the original program has been radically changed. The new program, rather than providing a campus-wide system has been limited to three halls: Farley, Alumni and Dillon. These halls would have all four classes represented in them: Alumni would have 90 freshmen, 82 sophomores, 78 juniors, and 80 seniors. Dillon: 120 freshmen, 112 sophomores, 104 juniors, and 108 seniors. Farley: 88, 80, 77, and 78. The halls under this system will be filled by "volunteers," though this sounds almost like some sort of combat duty is imminent.

Several improvements have been incorporated in the latest proposal. Students already living in a hall, for example, will have first choice of the rooms within the hall. And this is to be applied to *all* rooms. Unlike the old system, students will be able to move from a forced triple to a natural double or single with

a bath without going through the potluck of Student Accounts. Those who wish to switch halls will, of course, have to go through the usual rigmarole.

The poll which the senators are to take will concern itself with several areas of interest. Students will be asked whether they favor this new system or if they would rather maintain the present method. They will be asked how much beneficial influence class spirit has as of now, and whether they favor the proposed quota system.

Many will be tempted to vote against the quota system by reasoning that decreasing class quotas will force some students to move from the hall each year. But the new quota system has been arranged so that no one will be forced to leave. Such a problem will be totally inconceivable with the construction of the two new dorms on the East quad.

What is basically at stake with the stay-hall proposal is not our future as a university but our existence as *Notre Dame* University. Many academic institutions can flourish with only an academic relationship among their students; but we have never considered our purpose to be the development of a ghetto for superficial academics in northern Indiana. We have, instead, hoped our fate to be that of a cohesive group of individuals who operate together for growth as humans and Christians.

If this is indeed our conscious purpose, then programs such as stay-hall and the Honor Code are not simply an aid to our growth but are necessary to our existence as *Notre Dame*. This is not to say that idealism is to be cultivated at the expense of practical considerations. It is to say that ideals must be given a chance until practical considerations prove them unfeasible.

This is why it is ineffective to argue that "freshmen are going to be harmed by their association with more confident, easier going upperclassmen." We feel that these associations will be more beneficial than harmful, not only to the freshmen but also to the upperclassmen. This observation stems from the enthusiasm typical of freshmen which will be imparted to their sometimes apathetic neighbors.

Also, the argument that the freshman quad is an undesirable location cannot be used until the system is given its chance. The addition of two new dorms will completely lift any present stigma of "poor living conditions" on the East quad. Also, this area will be central in future campus development. It is imperative, in any case, that we escape the whole disadvantage of what is now an often isolated and rowdy section of campus.

These are the reasons why SCHOLASTIC feels the proposed system of stay-hall should be implemented: to provide a basis for individual maturity, and a more rewarding, closely knit system of hall life on an expanding campus.

— J. W., M. N.

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### OUR COVER

The junior parents-son weekend will be over on Sunday, and tired elders will teeter from the campus with signs, labels, posters, notices, and other directives for line standing reeling through their minds. Art Editor John Twohey tries to capture some of the spirit, but in a more attractive and ordered grouping.

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

## SCHOLASTIC

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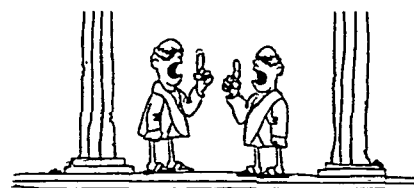
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# POINT OF ORDER . . .

by Frank Smith



**W**ITHIN THE NEXT WEEK the student body will be given a chance to voice its opinion on one of the most important proposals formulated by this year's student government. The proposal is a new stay-hall residence plan and it derives its importance from the fact that a student's life in his hall is a large part of his total educative experience here at Notre Dame. For this reason alone the question merits the serious study of every student.

Believing the present stay-hall plan to be entirely inadequate, SBP John Gearen set up a committee last fall to investigate the possibility of revising the system so as to make it effective in bringing about the hall unity and spirit which is the inherent purpose for having a stay-hall system in the first place. This committee, under the chairmanship of Nick Sordi, has recently completed its study and it is its findings which will be submitted for the approval of the students. The committee's recommendations are basically two. The first is to initiate an experimental four-year system in three halls, Alumni, Dillon and Farley. These halls would have an almost equal number of members from each class and the choice to move into one of these halls would be completely voluntary. The second recommendation involves setting up a quota system in the remaining ten upper-class halls whereby the number of students from each class residing in the hall would be a fixed number.

The ramifications and rationale behind these proposals are described elsewhere in the magazine but the important thing to be noted here is the procedure to be followed in determining whether or not they will go into effect. Questions of such magnitude have been decided in the past by the means of a campus-wide referendum. Gearen has decided to handle this question, however, by a senate vote with each senator having the responsibility for finding out his constituents' views on the matter. To facilitate the senator in doing so a questionnaire has been prepared for him to pass out to the students in his hall. Because of this procedure it is extremely important for any interested student to make an effort to express his point of view to his hall

senator. And in a question as crucial as this one it is also important that that point of view be a well-considered one. The Stay-Hall Committee has issued and will continue to issue a great deal of literature explaining the advantages and drawbacks of its proposals. In addition, committeemen will be going into every hall to attempt to clarify the problems which their recommendations entail. These students have put a considerable amount of time into this study and it appears as if they have come up with a very worthwhile plan. But whether you are pro or con on the issue it is necessary that you inform your senator of your feelings or your opinion will mean nothing when the final vote is cast.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT a referendum of sorts has already been taken on the academic calendar. Using random sampling techniques, a committee under the chairmanship of Tom Mulvihill has sent out a questionnaire to 381 students. Many of the questionnaires have been returned and, as might be expected, the "trend" has been largely negative toward the present exam-filled, semester-breakless, no-Easter-vacation calendar. Although the final results have yet to be tallied, Mulvihill expects the present trend to continue and hopes that his findings will persuade the University's Academic Council to revise the existing calendar, with the changes possibly to go into effect before the end of the year.

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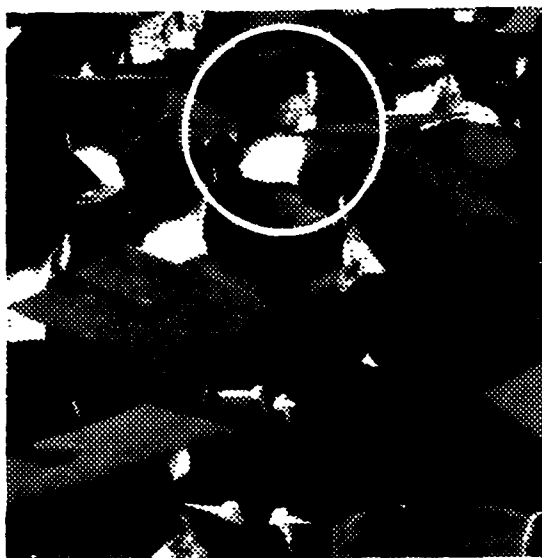
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Like other Western Electric engineers, Jim started out in this Program with a six-week course to help in the transition from the classroom to industry. Since then, Jim Brown has continued to take courses that will help him keep up with the newest engineering techniques in communications.

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# Letters . . .

## INTERESTING ANALYSIS

EDITOR:

With considerable interest did I read your analysis of the recent survey regarding Catholicism taken on the ND campus. Your comments, I thought, were well made, and the survey seemed to have been conducted in a proper manner.

It is my desire to do something similar here on the Xavier campus, and I take the liberty of writing you to request that a copy of the survey questions be sent to me, if one is available and if you have no objection.

May I take the opportunity to congratulate you and the rest of the SCHOLASTIC staff for your fine publication. As moderator of the *Xavier News*, I think I am acquainted with some of the current problems of college journalism.

Thomas G. Savage, S.J.  
Xavier University

## RESPONSIBILITY ENDANGERED

EDITOR:

Up until this week, my hardest moment at Notre Dame was listening to a student body whom I dearly love telling Governor George Wallace that they consider good manners a firmer virtue than justice. But now, the cool generation strikes again, and B.McD. decides in a SCHOLASTIC editorial that those vulgar old Negroes have gone just about far enough. He feels his hard-earned property endangered and his sanitary standards threatened. He wants Negroes to prove themselves before we gift them with a human equality which I had previously assumed was the kind of gift that God could give and not us godly whites. He wants them to pull themselves up from "irresponsibility" by their own bootstraps, even though, by destroying their cultural patterns, we have created a society where they don't even have boots.

I cannot believe that the American Negro's general lack of middle-class virtues, his "crime, venereal disease, and illegitimacy," is as rationally chosen by him as B.McD. thinks. As B.McD. sits at his typewriter at Notre Dame, I cannot believe he really understands what life is like in the Chicago slums or in backwoods Mississippi, what generations of poverty, physical and aesthetic squalor, ignorance, indignities, inhumaneness does to the human ability to decide upon nice standards of cleanliness and family stability. It is certainly comfortable for middle-class well-fed ra-

tional "good human beings" to assure themselves that they are "not ogres or callous racists" because they are only waiting for the Negroes to become "socially mature." It is so crude to embrace a dope addict. Christianity can be so costly.

Maybe I haven't worked as hard as B.McD. has for my property or don't value my kids enough, but I do think I'd endanger my investment, or my kids' education, or my own sensibilities in order to help bring about an integrated society where human beings are given the chance to be human and maybe even loved and loving. I must admit that I cannot follow the kind of logic that calls a man irresponsible because he is my victim; I must admit that I feel guilty, that I even pray to a Christ of Love that I might be more and more passionately involved in suffering tortured humanity. I find it so hard to be cool and rational and self-righteous while listening to a cry of pain.

Donald P. Costello  
Assistant Professor

(See also page 19.—ED.)

## REACTION

EDITOR:

Your editorial, "UP FROM IRRESPONSIBILITY" prompts me to file my reaction in your office. I think it is a non-Christian sentiment your editorial expresses. Its principal suggestions seem to prove only that the author is not yet worthy of having the equal right of opportunity. What has the author done to deserve his equal opportunity to eat, live, study, or work where he chooses? What he demands of Negroes he himself cannot produce. In possessing advantages which are his because he is white and in unjustly demanding that others first really *earn* them he has proven himself to be an inferior person against whom we might have reason to discriminate.

To me a neighborhood where a Negro must prove himself worthy in order to live there is for all its wealth a very uncomfortable and insecure neighborhood. Perhaps your editor deserves to live in such an insecure atmosphere. I do hope, however, that someday he will prove himself worthy and deserving to live in a desegregated neighborhood.

Rev. Patrick H. Maloney, C.S.C.  
Breen-Phillips 3rd Floor

## REGRETS

EDITOR:

We certainly don't think that we or any of the people connected with the Notre Dame Innsbruck program need the SCHOLASTIC to tell us that "two

is too many." Being a very tight-knit group, we miss both Mike Leahy and Jerry Witzel and regret their tragic deaths more than you could ever realize.

After this point, we found your information unnecessary, unfounded, and insulting. Instructions were given to the entire group about driving conditions by the Chief of Police in Salzburg, Austria, where the entire group attended a six-week language course. As far as the reliability of rented automobiles is concerned, the example cited, the rejection of a rental car because of faulty equipment, is untrue. Our experience has shown that we can rely on rent-a-car dealers in Europe the same as in America. Even the companies are the same—Hertz and Avis.

Whether or not the checking out of vehicles is or is not "unusual to academic people" is a piece of editorial speculation which is uncalled for. The parents and the directors of the program, as well as we ourselves, are exercising care in the matter of buying, renting, and using any sort of transportation. This is the way it has been from the beginning of the program, and we expect it to continue.

To clear up any doubts, neither the Leahys nor the Witzels nor the Kroblins blame anyone for what has happened this year. (Bob Kroblin is Jerry's traveling companion who was injured in the auto accident.) The Kroblin family, including Bob, has informed us through Rev. Chester Solleta, C.S.C., Vice-President of Academic Affairs, that they wish that Bob return to Innsbruck as quickly as possible. We feel that one of the advantages of this program is the opportunity to exercise a great deal of personal responsibility. To imply that this responsibility is lacking is an affront to all involved.

Such irresponsible criticism is damaging rather than constructive.

The Notre Dame Innsbruck Group

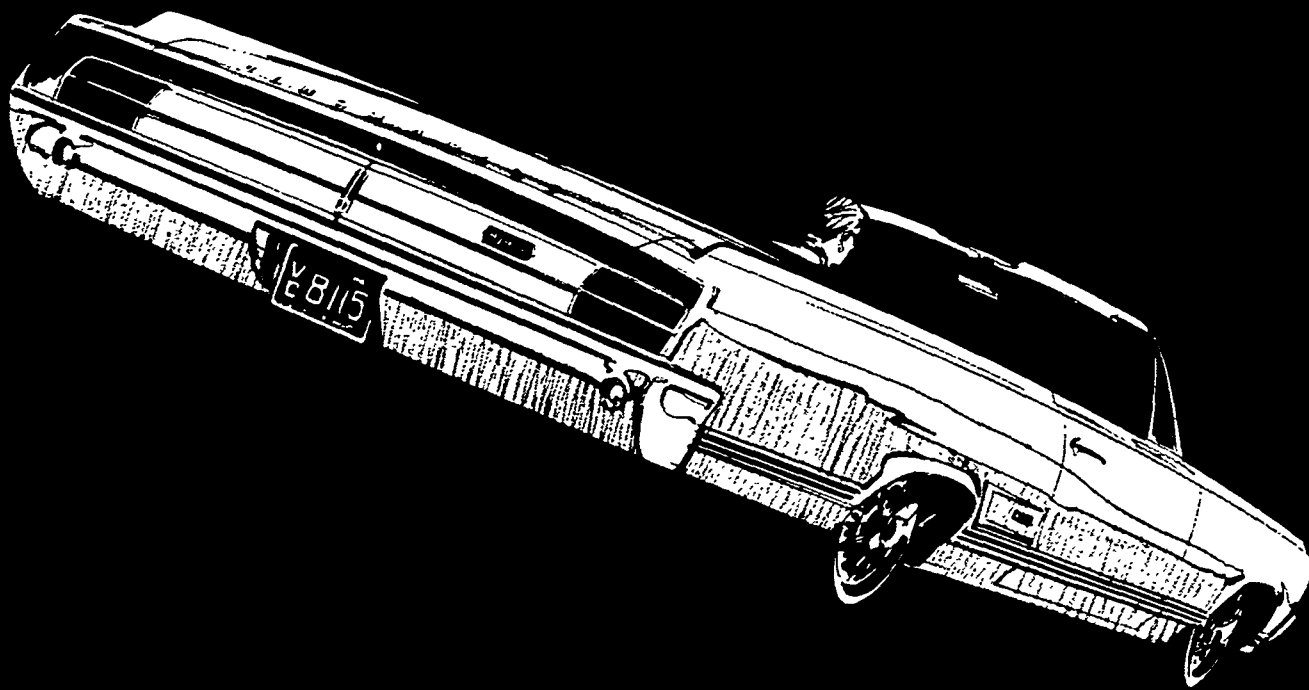
## GEMS OF THEFTS

EDITOR:

After attending a public high school for three years, I thought I had seen some deftly professional thievery. Hah! Mere child's play. Those high school boys were rank amateurs compared to the polished technique of the "Notre Dame Man." Perhaps you think this is going too far in extolling the nimbleness of some of our fellow student's sticky fingers, but let me illustrate.

Item 1—Freshman year while leaving my locker at the Rock open for a mere five minutes while I show-

(Continued on page 31)



Olds **442**  
 New package  
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Ready? Go! Color that Rocket action V-8 400-cubic-inches *big* . . . and 345-horses *eager!* Color the four-barrel carb *neat*, the twin pipes *sweet!* Now we're moving with heavy-duty springs and rear stabilizers (color the curves *flat*) and four coil springs (color the bumps *gone*). There are three spirited transmissions available: color Jetaway automatic *easy*, the four-on-the-floor *fun*, the three-speed synchromesh *smooth!* We've already colored the tires with a slim red line. Nice job. Now why not compare it with the original—at your Olds Dealer's!

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# News and Notes

• **FR. HESBURGH** has given his O.K. and within two weeks Notre Dame will have a student paperback library. It will be located in the student smoking room on the first floor of the Memorial Library. Paperbacks will be checked out and returned on the Honor Code basis.

Some paperbacks have already been purchased; others have been donated by Fathers Hesburgh and Joyce. \$500 from the library budget and \$200 from student government have been appropriated to buy more.

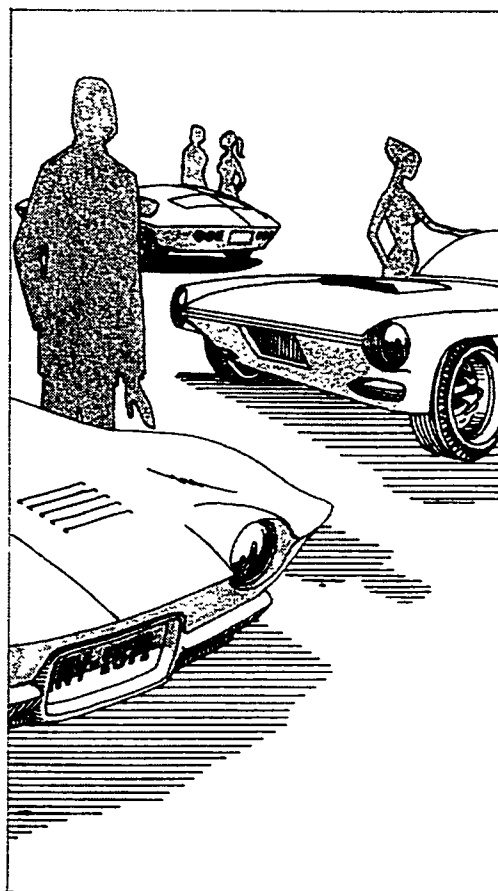
Fr. Hesburgh has also approved several projects of a committee under Rev. David Burrell, C.S.C., formed to establish closer faculty-student relations. As a result, the Trustees' Room of the South Dining Hall may now be reserved for lunch by campus clubs, to which they will invite faculty members. Also, the long-awaited daily coffee hours in the Library Faculty Lounge will begin Monday and continue daily, 3-5 p.m. ND and SMC students will henceforth have an opportunity for informal meetings with the faculty there. Finally, Fr. Burrell's committee has gained permission for students and faculty to have lunch together in the South Dining Hall, at either's invitation.

• **THE SOUTH SHORE RAILWAY** bombed into South Bend February 1 with its usual overload of student-passengers returning from semester break. For a change however, it was met by three vacant and wholly receptive buses from the Northern Indiana Transit Company. This was the first time within recent memory that such consideration had been shown the students. When questioned as to how the company knew just how many would be returning on the "11:45," an agent replied that he had checked into the number leaving the city on the previous Thursday. Good work, agent. Buses will also be made available for future vacations.

• **REMEMBER** the Aston-Martin DB-5 that was in *Goldfinger*? On the weekend of April 24 it will be at Notre Dame's second Sports Car Spectacular. According to the Henry Ford Museum, this will be the largest auto show of its type in the country.

Gary Kohs, chairman of the show, has said that approximately ninety autos, among them the Sheraton-Thompson Special which won the Indianapolis 500 this year, will be in

the show. The autos to be displayed will have a total value in excess of two million dollars, except for the GM prototypes, which are "priceless." In fact, many prototypes (experimental, one of a kind) will be featured in the show. Griffith Autos, which manufactures the "world's fastest production auto" will send four display vehicles, one of which is painted the company's Scotch plaid. Proceeds from the show are to go as a student contribution to the University's Challenge II.



• **ON THURSDAY**, February 18, R. Sargent Shriver will receive the twelfth annual Patriotism Award, presented by the Senior Class. Shriver will arrive in time for a dinner at Morris Inn with University officials and officers of the class before the presentation. The Washington Day Exercises will start promptly at 8 o'clock. The evening will be marked by the presentation of a flag to Father Joyce by Matt Lambert, the Vice-President of the Senior Class, and by the presentation of the Patriotism Award to Mr. Shriver by Larry Beshel, the President of the Senior Class. Then Shriver will deliver the customary acceptance speech which will conclude the program for the evening.

• **MR. JOHN MAXON**, director of the Chicago Art Institute, will talk on Venetian painters and paintings in the art gallery next Tuesday, February 16, at 8:00 p.m. The general public is invited to attend and to view and/or purchase original etchings, woodcuts, and lithographs in the gallery's Young Collector's Show, on display throughout February.

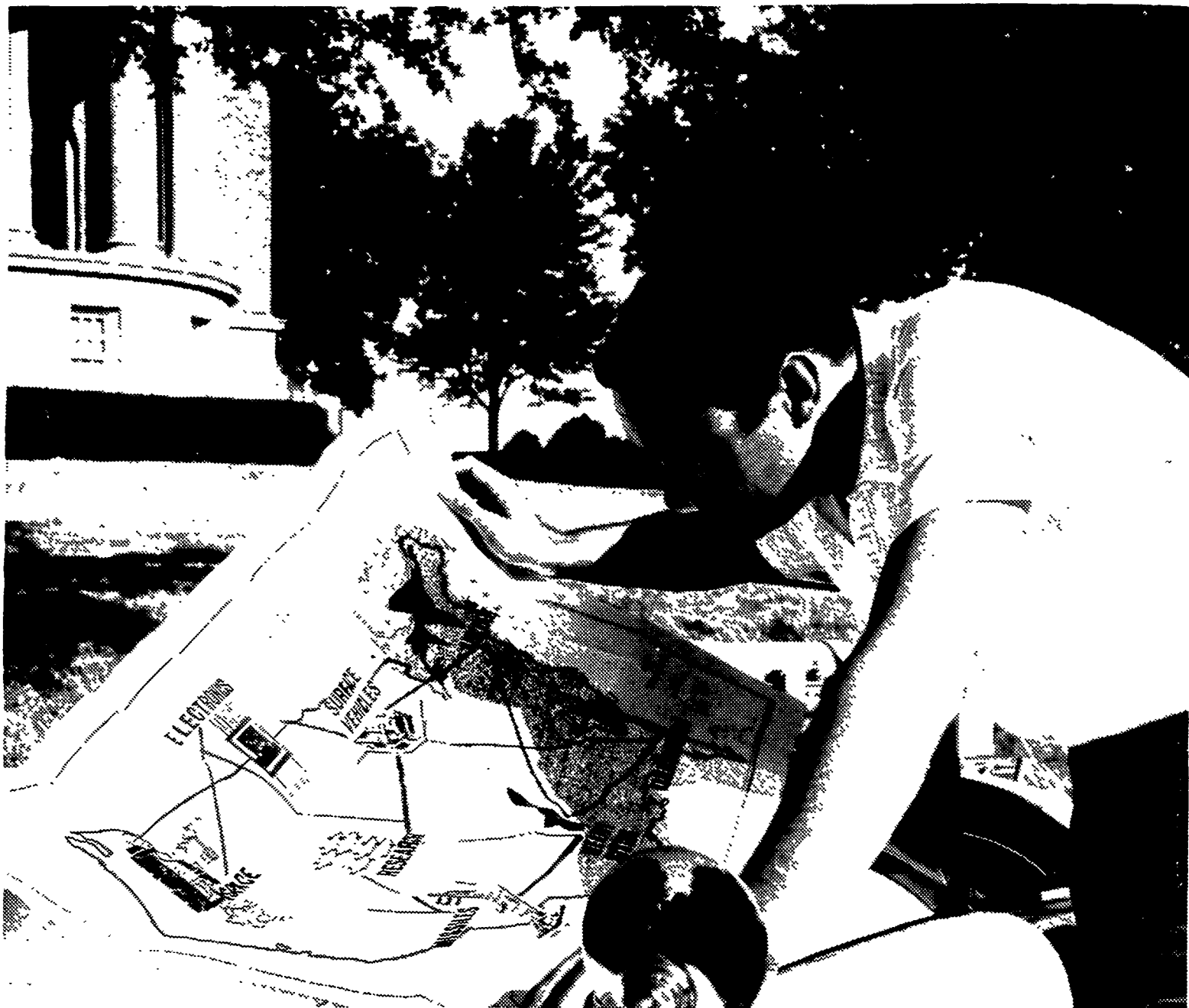
Also current through February 17: A historical survey of tapestries from the 15th through the 18th centuries on loan from French and Company of New York. These are being displayed along with Notre Dame's own collection of 19th and 20th century tapestries.

• **FATHER HESBURGH** has designated the week of February 14-20 as the official Peace Corps Week at Notre Dame. During that time, a team of from four to six Peace Corps recruiters will be on campus. They will center their activities in LaFortune Student Center where they will be showing a 30-minute film "Mission of Discovery," distributing descriptive literature, and administering the Peace Corps placement test.

During the week, two photographic displays of Peace Corps projects will be set up in the lobby of the library. The recruiters are also planning on visiting several senior classes. Several will be Peace Corps volunteers who have returned from overseas, and thus will be able to give firsthand information on Peace Corps projects. Last year during Peace Corps Week, 10 per cent of the senior class filled out the questionnaire and took the placement test, necessary for consideration as a Peace Corps volunteer. Notre Dame has 75 of her graduates now engaged in Peace Corps work overseas, more than any other school.

• **THIS WEEKEND** and next Washington Hall is presenting its production of "The Caretaker" by England's Harold Pinter. The only three characters in the play are two half crazy brothers, played by Al Dunn and David Clennon, and an old tramp, played by Terry Francke. The main plot of the story revolves around the tramp's associations with the two brothers while he is taking refuge in their house.

Rev. Arthur Harvey, C.S.C., is directing the play and John P. Hart is providing the settings. Performance dates for the play are February 12, 13, 18, 19, and 20 at 8:30, and February 14 at 2:30 p.m. Reserve seat tickets are on sale now at the box office, for a reduced price of \$1.00 for ND and SMC faculty and students.



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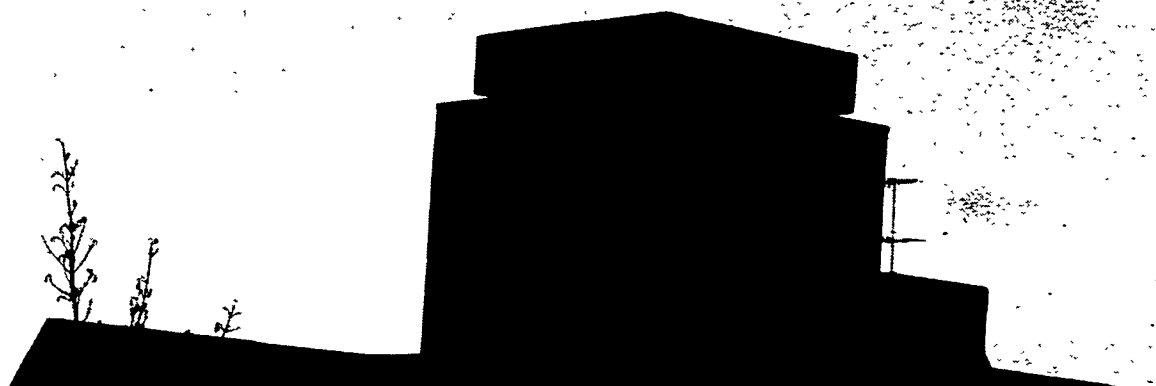
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# campus at a glance



## Junior's Parents

The campus will see this weekend once again the annual influx of hundreds of parents for junior-parents weekend. They will come from Seattle and New York, from New Orleans and St. Paul, in assorted vehicles from Cadillacs to Falcons, will walk several miles around the campus, attend numerous lectures, tours, receptions, and Sunday leave exhausted and with sore feet, glad that the very worthwhile experience of getting a glimpse into Johnny's life at Notre Dame happens only once in four years.

The weekend begins more or less officially with registration at the Morris Inn, where weekend packets and accommodations will be issued, along with tickets to the Luncheon, President's Dinner, and Communion Breakfast, if such are still available. The parents will also receive at the Inn their name tags which, if worn through the weekend, make for easier identification by the other parents. Friday evening at 8:30 the University Theatre is presenting *The Caretaker* in Washington Hall.

Registration will continue through Saturday morning for late-arriving parents, and classes in most departments will be opened to the parents to afford them a look into junior's academic life. Also in the morning open house will be held in all University facilities, as well as guided tours to the Memorial Library, Lobund Research Center, the Computer Center, the Radiation Research Center, and Nieuwland Science Hall. The Joint Engineering Council's Annual Open House is being held this weekend, too, and the parents are invited to visit the displays and exhibits in the Architecture, Aero-Space, Chemical and Main Engineering buildings.

Between 11:45 a.m. and 1:00 p.m., the parents will be able to sample Ziggy's menu which for this occasion will probably be made passable enough to hoodwink Mom and Dad

for another year and silence junior's legitimate complaints about the food. College receptions will be held in each of the colleges. The parents will have a chance to meet members of the faculty and possibly the respective deans at this time. The Administration will meet the parents at the President's reception beginning at 3:30 in the La-Fortune Student Center.

The main feature of the weekend is, of course, the President's Dinner, to be held in the Stepan Center at 7:30. The speakers will be Father Hesburgh, and John R. Phillips, president of the junior class. Joseph King, chairman of the weekend, will serve as the toastmaster. Entertainment will be provided by the University Glee Club and the Biondo String Quartet. Among the honored guests at the dinner will be Mr. J. Arthur Haley, who thirteen years ago instituted the first Junior Parents-Son Weekend.

Sunday morning the parents will be able to share in the religious life of their sons by attending a special Mass in Sacred Heart Church at 8:15. Following the Mass there will be a Communion Breakfast in the North Dining Hall. Johnny Lujack will speak on his days as a student at Notre Dame.

The purpose of the Junior Parents-Son Weekend is, of course, to give the parents as much as possible an intimate look into the student life at Notre Dame, including the academic, religious, and campus-life facets. Each succeeding year the weekend has done a better job, and this year's should be one of the best.

## What's What?

Nominations of candidates for the first annual President's Medallion awards close tomorrow, and then will begin a two-week period of evaluations and interviews by a fourteen-member board to determine from twenty to twenty-five outstanding graduating seniors to be so honored.

Last fall the Student Senate passed

a resolution withdrawing Notre Dame from its association with the national collegiate Who's Who Committee. Thus ended Notre Dame's 30-year participation in the program and two years of campus wrangling over this topic. Who's Who had been under attack as the commercial stunt of a small publishing company which was not really a relevant award for the Notre Dame community. Its scope was not as complete as it pretended to be. Most "name" universities did not participate and the criterion for selection was at best vague and inconsistent. It was felt that Notre Dame was lending its prestige to the Who's Who group by its continued participation in the program.

When it became apparent that the Senate might reject Who's Who, the Who's Who committee for 1965 began to explore the idea of an award which would be slightly more selective and more meaningful to Notre Dame. Standard criterion would be established and the award would be traditionally presented at the graduation exercises. Such is the nature of the President's Medallion.

Father Hesburgh was asked to determine the criterion for selection and suggested that "... the medallion should be conferred upon that Notre Dame student who personifies the highest qualities that one should look for at this University." He should exhibit those qualities of: service to the University, academic achievement, leadership, and integrity. It was agreed that a Medallion Committee composed exclusively of juniors, fourteen in number, representing various campus groups and the four colleges of the University, would examine the nominees for the award and select the winners subject to the approval of the President.

In January, the project of designing the medallion was assigned to Notre Dame architecture students and one hundred fifty sketches were



*Lettermen in Concert at O'Laughlin*

submitted for consideration. Professors of the department helped to select the winning design, which was drawn by Senior Chuck Trevisan. The President's Medallion will be two inches in diameter and made of bronze. The seal of the University will appear on one side and the design, symbolizing the excellence and illumination that the award is to signify, is to appear on the other. All of the medallions will be identical.

Nominations for the medallion, which will still be accepted tomorrow, should include the student's campus address, scholastic average, college and major, significant activities, and any other pertinent information that would be of help. Announcement of the winners will be made in the *SCHOLASTIC* on either the fifth or twelfth of March, following approval of the candidates by Father Hesburgh.

### *Progressive Sound*

In commenting on the performance of the Lettermen last Saturday night, it is difficult to do them justice. This does not imply that it is hard to praise them enough, but rather that a completely objective criticism of their concert does not present itself readily to the observer. For one thing, all who saw them are with them all the way for the fine job they are doing. They can only be given unreserved credit for even undertaking the project of staging the concert, the first of its kind here. Moreover, the fact that six of the fourteen numbers they presented were arranged or transcribed by two of their own members (Larry Dwyer and Mike Turre) demonstrates a daring on the part of the band and a determination to be unique; they are obviously trying to develop an original "sound" by including in their

book only those arrangements that suit their taste and, where these do not exist, arranging tunes themselves according to their characteristic style.

The worthy efforts of the Lettermen were well received by the near-capacity crowd of Notre Dame and Saint Mary's students in O'Laughlin Auditorium. The arrangers had captured the right dynamics and the band paid close attention to them. Tonal balance between the sections was usually very fine, especially in the background during solos, and interpretation of the charts improved as the night progressed, most noticeably in the second half.

The principal soloists were Larry Dwyer on trombone, Bob McClellan on alto sax, and Mike Turre on tenor. Dwyer was heard from most, in a style modelled after the trombones of Woody Herman. His manner of improvising displays a really fabulous technique, usually without much background support from the band. Both the alto and tenor soloists showed fine tone and good interpretation in their own ways, although their styles were different. McClellan is somewhat like Dwyer: he seems to use notes as very small links in a very long and intricate chain. The individual links are not too important; the effect of the improvisation depends on the quality of the chain as a whole. Turre, on the other hand, appears to savor each note for itself alone, taking time to look around for appropriate tones to follow it. The effect of this is quite different from that of McClellan, but each style has its place, and both were used intelligently.

The proficiency of the Lettermen in rhythm and precision was notably demonstrated in "Waltz of the Aardvark" and "Camel Walk," two examples of arrangements which are on the

very periphery of the band's capabilities. "Aardvark" is in 3/4 time but is written to sound in parts like 4/4; this presents both listeners and performers with a system of phrasing that is extremely hard to follow. In a type of number where phraseology is independent of the rhythm, it is quite tricky for the players, especially the drummer, to pay strict attention to both. Yet the Lettermen executed it with great precision and interpretation. In "Camel Walk" there arises a similar situation; and in playing both these selections, the Lettermen exhibited an amazing freedom from a problem that plagues most amateur bands—they maintained exactly the same tempo throughout. In spite of rhythmic changes and deceptions, their timing was nearly perfect.

Looking back over the concert as a whole, it seems that it got off to a rather slow start. The Lettermen's performance was always more than adequate, but in the beginning they seemed to lack the "drive" that make arrangements come to life. As the night went on, though, their nervousness disappeared and they developed an excellent rapport with the audience. After the second half, they could have gone on for hours with better and better results.

### *Hands Across The Dixie*

The word co-ed is taboo, and in fact, incorrect; nevertheless next semester will find an increased number of SMC undergraduates in Notre Dame classrooms, and ND students will be making the journey across the road during the day as well as in the evening. "Co-ex" classes are a reality.

Rev. Charles Sheedy, C.S.C., Dean of the College of Arts and Letters, recently explained the details of the program, on which he and Sister Mary Grace of Saint Mary's have been working since October. He emphasized that class exchanges do not make either ND or SMC "co-ed," since the students involved are not enrolled in both schools, even though credit is given at one for courses taken at the other. He also emphasized that the program is at present "absolutely in the preliminary and exploratory phase."

There have been occasional instances of SMC students taking courses at ND in the past. This semester, five Notre Dame students are taking courses such as African History, Set Design and Drama across the road, while five Saint Mary's counterparts are attending classes including TV Production, Physics and Western World Literature at ND. An expanded co-exchange program is slated to begin this September.

A selected list of courses will be published for fall registration at both institutions, and students approved to take them (juniors and seniors in numbers dependent on the number of courses available) will be able to fill either major or elective requirements by registering through the normal registration procedure at each school. Specially scheduled shuttle buses will provide transportation for the co-exchange students.

The main criterion used in selecting exchange classes so far has been their unavailability at the "home school." This concept will be retained in essence, and the main systematic expansion of the co-exchange program on Notre Dame's part will be in the departments of Government, Modern Languages, General Program and Science. This will not preclude a broadening of the criterion, however, and some courses offered at both schools but suitable for mixed participation will be included in the program, such as seminar and discussion classes. The broadening is to help fulfill the purpose of the program which is, as Dean Sheedy explained it, "an enlargement of life and of experience," through a mixing in the classroom of the different attitudes and thought patterns of the two sexes.

There has been in the past strong and widespread controversy over the concept of any intermixing of Saint Mary's and Notre Dame. Father Sheedy has thus far had little opportunity to discuss the program with many faculty members or students, but he expects to gain a broader sampling of opinion in the coming months, since implementation of the program and choosing of specific courses for the fall will require de-



Sandra Caron of TW3

tailed discussions with those in the various colleges and departments here and at SMC. Those with whom he has been in contact have been "generally favorable" to the idea.

Father Sheedy has as his ultimate goal that the area between our library and Saint Mary's convent will be "a total educational continuum, rather than separate, enclosed institutions." Thus, in coming months, ND and SMC department heads will be choosing courses which it would be "mutually profitable to exchange," while the two administrations are settling technical problems such as uncorrelated vacations, different starting times for morning classes, tuition adjustments, etc. If complete attainment of the goal is in the future, this does not change the current reality, a coordinated expansion of academic co-exchanges aiming for cooperative excellence through educational co-experience. ND and SMC students — soon to be "co-exes" — will be able in coming

years to engage in the meeting of minds across a desk as well as hands across a table.

## The British Are Coming

On Monday, Feb. 15, the British company of *That Was The Week That Was* will appear in the Notre Dame Stepan Center from 7:15 to 9:15 p.m. The cast will consist of Tim Brooke-Taylor, Bill Oddie, William Rushton, Jean Hart, Al Mancini, Sandra Caron and David Frost. Tickets costing \$1.50 for the general public, and \$1 for University students, faculty and staff, may be purchased at the door. The group was originally contracted to go to the Indiana University Extension School, but when this deal fell through they offered to come to Notre Dame. Aside from getting them on a Monday, their off-night, the school is also receiving a discount. They are charging only \$1,000.

TW3 takes wild and frequently expert pokes at just about everybody — Pres. Johnson, Barry Goldwater, the KKK, the John Birch Society, the Catholic Church. In sketches, songs, and monologues the performers name names, and are known the nation over as a "fearless group of satirists." Many feel that they are the best satirists in the business today, and it is no secret that a number of groups have attempted to copy their style.

The production was recently removed from the BBC in England, and a large amount of speculation as to exactly why has followed. One rumor was that members of Parliament couldn't take the constant jibing that they were being subjected to. Since the BBC is a government station they allegedly had TW3 removed. Another rumor is that the show just could not keep the high ratings which it received when it first came on the air. Whatever the reason, cancellation of the show is what has enabled the British cast to make this tour of American colleges.

*That Was The Week That Was* is a further extension of the trend of the times toward political satire that is found among our nightclub comics and gets its material from the current events of the world. The show begins with a female member of the cast singing the week's news in witty, wicked rhymes. Nothing is treated as sacred, and the group delights in doing the unbelievable, irreverent and bold items which have always been off limits for most comics. If they don't leave you laughing, then they are sure to leave you gasping.

While many people have seen the American TW3, they have never had  
(Continued on page 28)



Academic Excellence — Co-op Style

## on other campuses

• HARVARD'S undergraduate student government has moved to abolish itself. The Harvard Council for Undergraduate Affairs overwhelmingly supported the motion set forth by the executive committee. Actually, though, the proposal was prompted by the student-government realization that the old council was outdated. It will be replaced by a Harvard Undergraduate Council and a Harvard Policy Committee. Presumably, student government hopes to become more efficient by dividing the functions of the old council and drawing closer to the faculty. The Policy Committee will contain a small delegation of faculty members in order to keep student government informed of university plans and ideas. Harvard hopes that this new structure will successfully replace the old council which supposedly played an "all too unimportant role in the College."

• XAVIER UNIVERSITY Student Council has approved a new Apathy Club by the lopsided vote of 18-1. The new club pledges itself "to vegetate, thus making any worthwhile project or endeavor on campus as much a failure

as possible." It seems that the club itself will not have a very active future because one of its primary rules calls for the dismissal of anyone attending the monthly meeting. Its motto preaches "All for me, and me for none." Ironically, one week earlier the Council had strongly approved a motion supporting deeper student interest in university activities.

• FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS, the freshmen at California Tech will not have to worry about their grades. All freshman courses will either give a P (pass) or F (fail) for a grade. According to the faculty this new system should produce a much better college student. The emphasis is on the "ideal student" who goes to school to learn and not to get marks. Overall grade point average will no longer be the dominating factor of the freshman year of studies. Thus, this all important year of adjustment can be completed in a slower, more comfortable and beneficial way. The faculty feels that the new system will not only help develop responsible students, but also prompt teachers into giving more interesting class lectures. Teachers

should also be able to find more time to give more comprehensive, objective annotations on students' essays. Of course the failings of the system are obvious. A freshman may slough off too much so that once he becomes a sophomore he has no foundation for some courses he will take and therefore little chance of getting a good grade. Also, some sadistic teachers may try to raise the passing-failing level. The faculty, however, assures that it will constantly guard against both possibilities. Good luck, Cal Tech.

• THE *Colorado Daily* informs us that the Junior Class of '64 is being sued by a Boulder liquor dealer. Last spring, the Junior Class sponsored a function at the Boulder Reservoir. Naturally, they had to supply the liquid refreshment, so they ordered 50 kegs of beer. However, to their chagrin, the guests weren't that thirsty and, believe it or not, several kegs were returned unused. The dealer also claims that some of the empty (?) kegs and one of the pumping units were not returned. In addition, he was forced to find storage space for the kegs. The sum of the suit comes to \$487.83. The dealer says he delayed the suit because he was told the "situation would be taken care of." Later, he was threatened with an economic boycott if he pressed the matter. The class president refused to comment.

## feiffer

I WAS DANCING MERRILY ALONG WHEN I SPOTTED A LOVELESS COUPLE SITTING ON A PARK BENCH.



"I WILL GIVE THIS LOVELESS COUPLE LOVE," I SAID TO MYSELF, AND SO SAYING, I SHOT AN ARROW INTO THE WOMAN'S HEART.



THE WOMAN SIGHED. "WHAT IS IT?" THE MAN ASKED. "WHY SHOULD YOU CARE?" THE WOMAN REPLIED. "DON'T START UP AGAIN," THE MAN SAID. "WELL, IF YOU MUST KNOW IT'S MY HEART," THE WOMAN SAID. "AGAIN?" THE MAN SAID. "YOU'RE SURE IT'S NOT YOUR NERVES TODAY?"



I SHOT AN ARROW INTO THE MAN'S HEART. "OUCH," THE MAN SAID. "STOP TRYING TO TAKE THE ATTENTION OFF OF ME," THE WOMAN SAID. "I GOT THIS TERRIBLE PAIN," THE MAN SAID AND GRABBED HIS CHEST. "WHAT DID I TELL YOU? TOO MANY CIGARETS!" THE WOMAN SAID.



I SHOT TWO MORE ARROWS INTO EACH OF THEM. "DON'T WORRY ABOUT ME," SAID THE WOMAN, FALLING OFF THE BENCH. "YOU AND YOUR HEAVY MEALS!" THE MAN SCREAMED DOUBLING OVER.



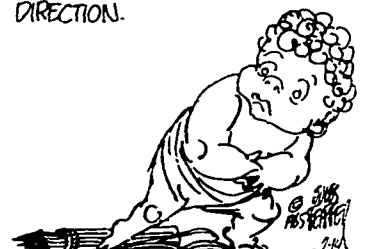
I SHOT MY LAST TWO ARROWS. "IF I WERE TO DIE, HARRY, WOULD YOU SAY SOMETHING NICE?" THE WOMAN ASKED. THE MAN LOOKED AT HER IN DISGUST. "ARE YOU STARTING UP AGAIN?" AND HE STAGGERED OFF.



THE WOMAN SAT ALONE GASPING FOR AWHILE. THEN SHE TOO STAGGERED OFF.



I STAGGERED OFF IN ANOTHER DIRECTION.



# Hope in Suffering

by Jack Rowe

**T**HE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC of Cuba marked its sixth anniversary during the month of January, but the event was virtually unnoticed by the American public. The regime of Fidel Castro has proven itself capable of withstanding rebel assaults and military action short of large-scale United States intervention. And U.S. policy toward the regime has been essentially unchanged since the Bay of Pigs fiasco almost four years ago. Indeed, the presence of the communist-ruled island has become the sort of uninteresting enigma that is most easily forgotten. Yet there are thousands of men in this country for whom the memory of Cuba and the revolution is still alive. Rogelio De La Torre, a South Bend resident and high school teacher, is one such man. Like the others, he is an exile from his native land. But he left his home out of conviction, and not simply because his life and freedom were endangered. For Rogelio De La Torre, from the birth of the revolutionary regime until the day he fled to the U.S., was a prominent member of the Cuban government.

Born one of five children of a semi-literate farmer, De La Torre nonetheless acquired a thorough education and, in 1949, a University of Havana law degree. Without money or influential friends, he won appointment as Public Defender and a year later a professorship at Havana — each the result of competitive examinations. The latter post he retained throughout his remaining ten years in Cuba.

But his days at the University gained him more than a diploma and a means of livelihood. A law-school classmate would become his wife in 1951; and eight years later he would go to work for a college friend a year his junior — Fidel Castro. In 1952, Fulgencio Batista, convinced that his campaign for election to the Presidency was failing, overthrew the constitutional government and established a dictatorship. Like most Cubans, De La Torre remained at his position in quiet opposition to the regime. The new President bled the Cuban people to build a personal fortune until the revolutionaries of Castro's 26th of July Movement ousted him in 1959. The revolution and its bearded leader held the support of the overwhelming majority of the people. Denying any political ambitions, Fidel

saw to the establishment of a provisional government under Premier José Miro-Cardonas. Miro named Professor De La Torre as his chief legal aide. Less than two months later Miro's government resigned and Castro took office. The national hero refused De La Torre's resignation, however, and with a promise of impending reforms and election, induced him to stay on.

As the mirage of democracy began to fade, the well-known professor found himself the tool of a new tyranny. His presence in the government helped greatly to allay popular distrust of Castro's terrorist methods. A second resignation having been summarily refused, De La Torre resolved to flee the country in July, 1960. Though the university was now infiltrated and controlled by government agents, he declared to his students that the revolution had been betrayed, that Castro and his henchmen were communists bent on replacing the old dictatorship with a new and more inhuman one. He then tendered a final resignation and — in the confusion of the first months of the regime — obtained permission to leave the country on a business trip. His family followed him quietly on the next day's flight to Miami.

His days in Florida were scarcely less eventful. Unable to speak English, the man who had left behind notable careers in education, the law, and government worked as a busboy, a night watchman, a factory hand. Meanwhile he joined with other refugees for military training, and in April, 1961, embarked with them to invade Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. Among those who escaped the collapse of the assault, he returned to Miami. Mr. and Mrs. Rogelio De La Torre were among the first selected by the Cuban Refugee Center for a supplementary education program initiated in 1963. In one full year at Indiana State University at Terre Haute, both received American degrees and were offered their present positions in local high schools.

**I**N AN INTERVIEW, De La Torre reflected on his personal odyssey and on the fate of his country. He feels that the present regime is more unbearable even than the corrupt government it replaced. For the Batista regime was never more than a politi-

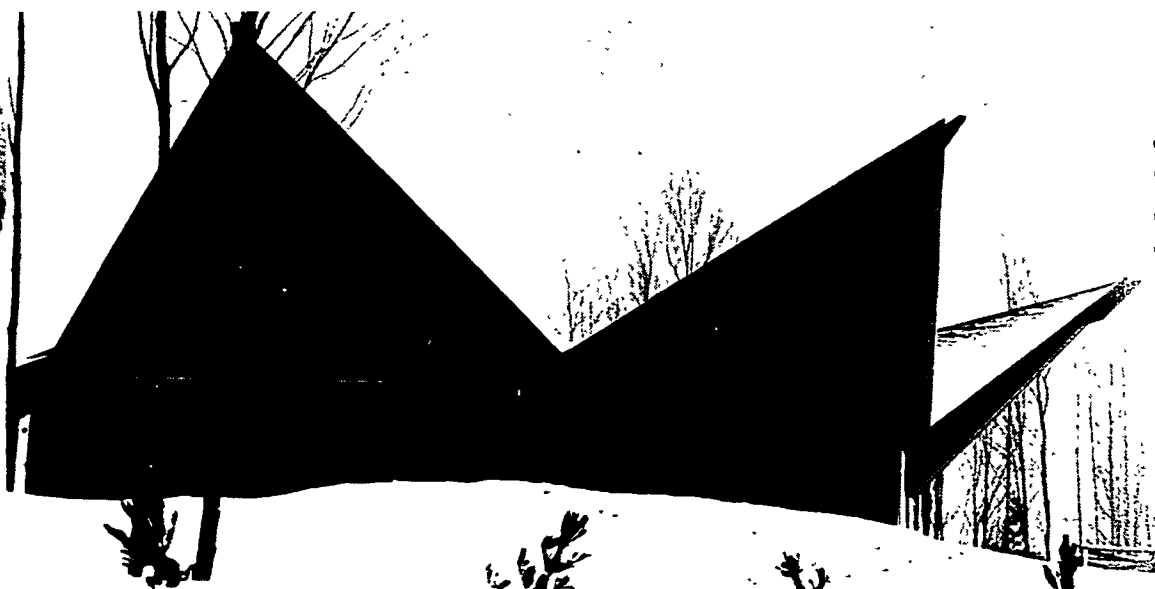


*"Well, look who's hunting rebels now!"*

cal dictatorship, which for all its injustice, was far less restrictive on the freedom of its subjects. Free enterprise, private property, and most essentially, freedom of conviction remained features of society. Nevertheless, De La Torre estimates that corrupt government and deprivation of a voice in politics led 95 per cent of the Cuban people to support the revolution. But the promises made in the Sierra Maestra were later forgotten in Havana, and political freedom has not been restored to the citizens. Moreover, the state has extended its control over every facet of life — it has become the sole property owner, the sole employer, the sole disseminator of "correct" opinion. Even in the provision of material needs the communists have failed to fulfill their promises.

De La Torre judges that the living standards of only 15 per cent of the people have risen since the revolution. These comprise the party members, the "new bureaucracy," who have simply replaced the old middle class as the minority capable of a comfortable living. For the poorer classes, constant shortages of food, medicine, and adequate shelter have meant an actual reduction in living standards. Constantly varying economic planning has brought the Cuban economy to near bankruptcy. Though the political

*(Continued on page 32)*



**CABERFAE**

# IRRESPONSIBILITY: A REBUTTAL

by Tom Cullen

THE SCHOLASTIC OF JANUARY 22 contained an editorial by Bill McDonald entitled, "Up From Irresponsibility," the general theme of which was that many of the current demands of civil-rights groups on behalf of the American Negro are out of proportion to the true desserts of the Negro community, and that certain forms of racial prejudice and discrimination (such as in housing) are justifiable insofar as they recognize the real social inferiority of the American Negro at this time. The editorial raises many issues that are fundamental to an understanding of what Dr. James Silver considers the first real social revolution America has undergone.

The question of biological responsibility is one of the most striking of these. McDonald has a fondness for treating the Negro community as though it were a society that meets on Wednesday evenings in Harlem to determine by unanimous agreement how high the crime rate should be the next week in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. At least this is the assumption behind attitudes like the one expressed in the statement: "*It is time the Negro showed himself to be worthy of the first-class citizenship he demands,*" attitudes which McDonald is at great pains to defend. Why must "responsible" individual Negroes be penalized for what the white community generally regards as the social delinquencies of the Negro at large? Statistically it is possible to determine that people over six feet tall tend to be less socially responsible than people under six feet all, or vice versa. Does this justify the systematic repression of one or the other group? Yet McDonald is apparently prepared to defend prejudices that discriminate against all Negroes because of what he considers the unacceptable qualities of most Negroes.

Understanding the motives that frame the illogical values of contemporary American racial prejudice is commendable; defending those motives only serves to prolong the misery and humiliation of America's oppressed minorities.

McDonald again demonstrates his inability to recognize the complexity of the racial crisis when he assumes that the solution to the problems raised by white prejudice lies in the creation of model Negro communities. This supposes, of course, that the real reason Negroes are lynched, shot, burned, castrated, that colored children are slaughtered as they worship God, is that the crime rate among Negroes is a few points higher than that among whites, or that Negro ghettos are less conscientiously kept up than white neighborhoods, and so forth. The Negro knows better. He knows that most white Americans don't really want him in a Brooks Brothers' suit and with a college diploma; they want their myths about the "inferior" Negro verified. Amos and Andy have always been more agreeable to the average American white person than James Baldwin or even Ralph Bunche. The experience of the middle-class Negro, among other things, has taught the Negro this. When the so-called "white Negro" is allowed to express himself candidly, he usually admits that his acceptance among whites, even in northern communities, is usually a tenuous, fragile, and frequently disappointing affair. Often he encounters the greatest hostility from just those whites to whom he is most obviously superior.

Partially as a consequence of this, the Negro has lost faith in the integrity of the white community. One of the most amusing (or infuriating) points in McDonald's editorial for any Negro would be the portrayal of typ-

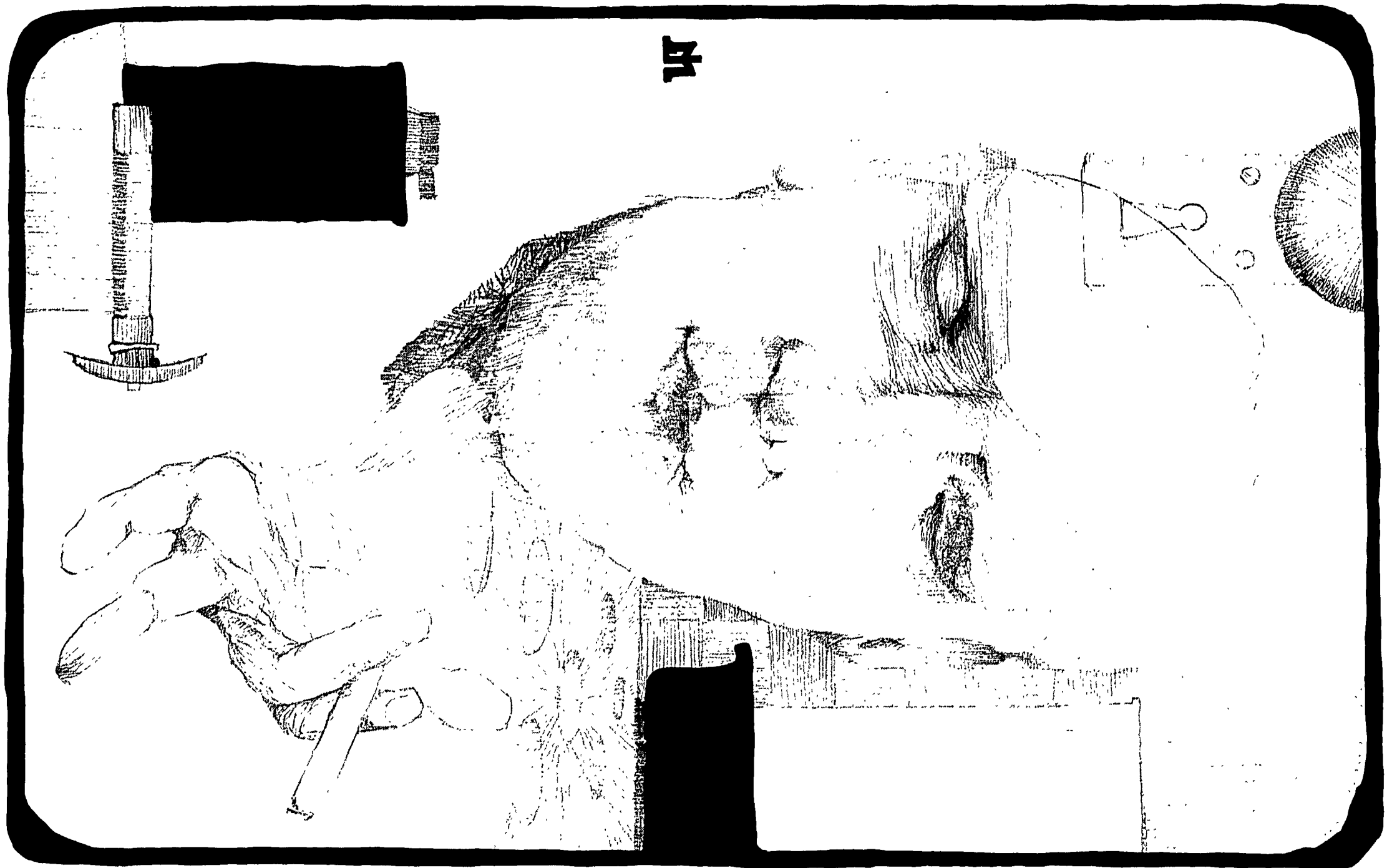
ical white persons as "... good human beings, who, when they want something, work hard and try to prove themselves worthy of it," (and expect others to do the same, the implication goes). To the Negro, the white American is, for the most part, a frightened, frustrated, guilt-ridden specimen, who needs the compensation of his fictional superiority so desperately that he's been sitting on the Negro for 300 years.

Moreover, no discussion of self-improvement within the Negro community can pretend to importance or even relevance that does not face another problem of Negro motivation. Whoever tells the Negro that he ought to work harder and relax himself with only the approved forms of diversion must understand that the mere mention of the word "equality" is not likely to instantly transform every black Stepin Fetchit into an Andrew Carnegie. For hundreds of years the Negro has had to ignore the American Dream simply to retain his sanity, has had to cultivate a personality deprived of initiative, drive, and what white Americans in their peculiar bias like to call "self-respect." The means of making any other way of life his own were beyond the Negro. Negroes who defeat odds like these are to be applauded, for they are exceptional people, but no one should be stunned with amazement that the average colored person is having some difficulty at it.

Certainly it is true that successful integration will necessitate a growing social maturity on the part of the Negro. But the dispersal of Negro ghettos and the establishment of genuinely equal opportunities for Negroes must not be made contingent upon complete rehabilitation as McDonald suggests it should. The factors which tend to resist the Negro in his attempt to better his way of life are indigenous to the ghetto itself, its meaning for the Negro, and the conditions under which he is forced to live. Sample item: if every American could be made to live in conditions as crowded as those in which the average resident of Harlem lives, the whole population of the United States could be housed in New York City. What this means is that the improvement of the Negro can take place only if he is treated with a greater degree of patience, tolerance, and respect for his humanity than the white community has been willing to extend him until now. The development of the American Negro is to a large degree dependent upon the moral improvement of the white, which is what the loud indignation of contemporary liberals is really all about.

# View From the Bathroom Keyhole

by James Brady Lang



**P**ERCIVAL HOLMES: splendid of look, of tongue, of income, of wife and child, of home and car, and of luck. There can be no doubt but that he is lucky: he married for money, got that and also a measure of love; he bought a stock and tripled his investment; he has horrid form, yet plays a decent game of golf. But it is not all luck. His leisure — the Sundays at the beach, the touch football with his children, the concerts and plays — is the result of planning and years of work, splendid and lucky. Witness our man Percival, as through an expansive keyhole in his bathroom door. . .

Could his wife see him (as you see him) shampoo-eyed, dripping, and in dire need of a towel, she almost certainly would think of him, as she is wont to do, as something edible. Perhaps a big hairy dreamsickle, left under a faucet too long. His pink skin, almost orange after the shower, betrays his use of a sun lamp. Very healthful looking though. Not really rugged looking, yet not unauthentic. In the summer Percival is rugged looking, his caramel and mahogany exterior being the product of much sun and time. And this summer he shall not have to move from his own back yard, down to the beaches; he shall have his own pool . . . complete with two boards and a white-birch fence. No more traffic jams, sticky upholstery, overcrowded undersanded beaches, cheap hot dogs and soda pop, wild kids with loud radios, white-shouldered matrons with bleating, offensive children, for this man. Next summer it shall be thirty paces past the oak, then through the gate and into his own private sun and sea.

His groping hands pass over the marble vanity. A vial of perfume, no, it's bubble bath, housed precariously on the edge of a Kleenex box, yields its space to his fingers, and with some quivering hesitation falls to the wet tile. Its opal eyes blink, then open fully. Aqua tears pour forth. Percival's eyes open for the first time since he lathered his head. (He's been afraid, ingenuously enough, to open them.) As the soapsuds drip into them, there is a moment of searing, almost exquisite pain. He howls a curse to the darkness of the linen closet. Where are the towels, as he fumbles through the soap and bedspreads and sanitary napkins and room deodorizer. . . ? There is one there, Percival, if you look closely. Way to the back, amidst the sheets. There you have it. That big fluffy one.

He presses the towel to his eyes; the pain subsides, and almost as quickly his eyes turn toward the glass, splintered and shattered on the tile. It sparkles, refracting the overhead light like the cheap quartz it is; its contents, though no longer contents, foam and bubble slightly. He had severed Donald Duck's head, and none too cleanly. What would his youngest think? Perhaps, if Percival feels like it, he shall tell his youngest that Donald had an incurable liver ailment. Yes, that would be good. A liver ailment. Yes, that's very good. And he shall make sure his wife is near so she can shout, "Percival Holmes!" in her wonderfully exasperated tone.

He applies the fluffy towel to the sorry-looking scene, then turns abruptly and walks to the mirror which had been installed only two weeks ago at the insistence of his wife. A vast monument to extravagance. . .

Its gold-leafed periphery, in a ro-coco floral motif (and held up by standards wrought with fruited vines) rather enhances the flawless beauty of the glass. Thirty-two square feet of glass, covering a greater portion of the west wall of the room — from the vanity (laden with unstoppered creams and perfumes, unguents and powders) to the ceiling upwards, from the shower to the walnut door lengthwards, and every inch covered with the thick vapor from his shower. For this Percival pays six hundred dollars.

All he really cares about, though, in order to shave, is a miniscule two-by-two plot, perhaps six feet up, and over the left-hand porcelain basin. For this he uses a wash rag, although annoyed by the squeak.

A warm effluvious lather billows in his hand. It offends Percival's delicate olfactory system. Perhaps his wife had purchased it on sale. It better have been on sale! Certainly this is not worth top dollar. He applies the lather to his chin, then to his cheeks. This is his after-dinner way of shaving. Before breakfast he will apply the lather to his cheeks, then to his chin.

Having rinsed and dried his hands (though not having shaved) he plunges them into the pockets of his robe, a garish pink thing, withdrawing, delicately balanced between the index finger and thumb of his right hand, a packet of mentholated cigarillos. He removes one of the cigarillos from its humiflex packet, then places

the cigarillo on the marble beside him. He drops the packet into the half-filled basin, then submerges it for a short interval; he withdraws the packet, dripping nicely, reopens it, examines one of the cigarillos, and, satisfied with the results, returns the packet to the robe. The lather begins to dry.

He picks up the cigarillo from the marble, examines it, then places it in his mouth. Then, as if to say, "No light," he snaps his fingers. He has left his lighter in the bedroom.

The overhead light might be hot enough, but he could never reach it. Then, after cursing himself sufficiently, as if the workings of his body had suddenly caught up with the workings of his mind he turns and walks to the back of the bathroom, back to the old heater, a coil affair since rendered useless by the installation of central heating. Percival bends over and flicks the switch. There is a dull crackle signifying the completion of the connection.

It brings a smile of sorts to Percival's mouth. The lather is pastelike, but not half so noxious as before. He bends over, cigarillo in mouth, and touches the tip to the yet cool coils. Nothing. He waits, intransigent as always, every ten seconds or so intromitting the cigarillo into the heater. He feels a faint heat. Now the lather is running down the side of his neck. He tries a sixth time. His knees aching, the lather almost inutile, he must succeed on this attempt. . . . There is a spark, tiny, a deep inhalation, still deeper, again and again, then the exhalation, the smoke, the menthol, the strange torpor. Percival is justifiably proud as he gets to his feet.

He hurries, smoking while he shaves, eating a good deal of the lather. The mirror has cleared; the clarity of the image seems cruel. Percival can shave, or wash, or just admire and, at the same time, get an excellent view of the rear of his bathroom, back to the toilet. He bends over the basin. With his right index finger he pulls back the lower lid of his right eye. Hell if that's an easy thing to do, with a razor in hand and cigarillo in mouth. He lets it snap back, soundless.

There is a soft knock at the door; it opens and Joan, his wife (passing right by us?), sylphlike mother of his children and protectress of his kitchen, enters. She sees the fluffy towel that covers Donald Duck, then

*(Continued on page 32)*

A GREAT UNIVERSITY requires a certain atmosphere, a *climate*, in which the student's intellectual awareness and concern are combined with his involvement in a social or communal sense. The end or goal of the student's living in such a climate is the fulfillment of his potential for substantive achievement. The University of Notre Dame is growing painfully and self-consciously towards greatness, but all of us recognize a lack in the kind of attitude or mentality that prevails on the campus. Statistically speaking, the present Notre Dame student is superior to the undergraduates of former days. There is a corresponding qualitative difference in the spirit of the present-day students from those of the past. This spirit of mentality is an ex-

dents can be utilized in a mutually co-operative and beneficial manner. Since the climate prerequisite to the existence of a great university encompasses all phases of university living, and since life at Notre Dame places so much emphasis upon the communal aspect of the residence halls, it seems that the residence halls may be the means by which the sorely needed direction can be found. This direction cannot and will not be imposed upon the students by means of regulations. It must arise from within the student body itself. By becoming involved in the communicative that is life in a residence hall, the students will be able to begin to establish the relationships fundamental to the co-operative effort that is entailed in creating the necessary climate.

about the climate mentioned above. Stay-hall residence, on a four-year basis, could be the vehicle for the development of the involvement that is prerequisite to the creation of a new and vital type of campus life. Halls in which the enthusiasm of the new members is coupled with the experience of the older men will be halls in which there is active concern for their operation and activities.

The possibilities for an entirely new and different concept in student responsibility for the conduct and operations of the halls are apparent. We, as Notre Dame students, have cried out for more independence, but such independence entails responsibility. The Administration is willing to alter the entire disciplinary structure of the hall system if we demonstrate

# Cyrus Cynic, Please Stay Hall

by Nick Sordi

ternalization of the climate prevailing on the campus.

The present spirit differs from that of the "old days" in that it has begun to demonstrate itself in a more intense interest in the pursuit of knowledge and in a recognition of the value of an intellectual commitment in itself. That is not to say that the Notre Dame man has become one-sided or has lost that indefinable spirit about which we talk so much. It means, instead, that the old, vital spirit — the profusion of energy mainly directed toward or connected with athletics — has ceased to be identified as *the* spirit of Notre Dame and has become part of a spirit of a wider scope, a spirit that includes the intellectual, moral, social, and athletic aspects of the student.

This new kind of spirit is only nascent at Notre Dame; it does not seem to have become prevalent as yet. This is an indication that the climate conducive to greatness is lacking at Notre Dame. The potential for it exists, but a direction is needed so that the diffuse energies of the stu-

The residence hall is the logical place in which the student can begin to channel his interests. Hall life at present is an "in and out" affair; a student moves into a hall for a year and then moves on to a "better" hall as soon as the opportunity presents itself. The system of three-year stay-hall residence now in effect is not at all effective. The upperclassmen gravitate towards the "good" halls, leaving some halls as mere stopovers for a year. The spirit in which it was originally put into effect was to encourage a continuity in hall life, a continuity by means of which the student would take an active interest in the operation and activities of the hall. If a fellow is simply "stopping over" for a year he will care little for the way the hall is run; consequently, the opportunity for the development of a real dialogue or a real communal effort has been missed in most of the halls.

The answer to the problem seems to lie in an effort to develop the latent potential of the halls for the organic unity necessary to bring

our ability to cope with the difficulties of running the halls ourselves. The relationships of the rector and the prefects to the students, which are now so strained and legalistic, could be of a more genuinely personal and rewarding nature if they did not have to bother with the mechanical and disciplinary problems involved in operating a hall. The possibility of adding lay faculty members to halls would greatly increase the quality of a pertinent and meaningful dialogue. Student-faculty relations would be immeasurably improved.

Of course, stay-hall is not a magic cure-all for our problems, but it is a means to help bring about some of the necessary change in attitude at Notre Dame. The experiment in four-year stay-hall residence will, we feel, demonstrate its worth as *that something* which will help to create the climate conducive to greatness. The University of Notre Dame stands on the brink of greatness. Can we make the step? Can the student body create the atmosphere required in a great university?

# SCOREBOARD

## SEMESTER SUMMARY

**BASKETBALL:** Notre Dame beat Toledo, 113-65, before final exams and lost to Illinois and Wisconsin over the semester break. A loss to Detroit last Saturday brought the squad's record to 9-9.

The margin of victory over Toledo, 48 points, was the highest of the season. Ron Reed and Larry Sheffield led the Irish with 27 points apiece. Against Illinois, Reed again led the Irish, scoring 27. Jay Miller pumped in 25. The Irish trailed 64-63 with 11 minutes left, but Illinois forward Don Freeman iced the game with four straight jump-shots.

Hurt by the sub-par performance of Larry Sheffield, who played the Wisconsin game with a virus, the Irish succumbed to the Badgers, 98-90. A second-half spurt by Jim Barnes and Mark Zubor put the Badgers ahead by 12 at one point. Ron Reed was the high scorer once more with 35 points. Bucky McGann and Jay Miller contributed 20 and 17. The Irish then suffered their third consecutive setback at the hands of Detroit. The game was close throughout with Detroit holding a one-point advantage at half time and eventually winning by three, 77-74. Ron Reed collected his fourth foul early in the second half and was benched for most of the half. His loss left the pressure on Jay Miller and Larry Sheffield and they almost managed to pull the game out. Sheffield finished with 25 points and Miller's hot hand (10 for 17 from the floor) helped him score 24. Reed finished with 19 points.

**Record to Date:** 9-9

### SCHEDULE:

**Feb. 13,** Ohio at ND

**Feb. 17,** Bowling Green at Bowling Green

**WRESTLING:** Coach Tom Fallon's matmen scored a 22-10 victory over Wabash in their first match of 1965. Three pins and a 13-0 lead were too much for Wabash to overcome. Marshall Anders scored a 2-0 decision in the 123-pound class to start the Irish off. Bob Carey in the 130-pound class and Clete Willems in the 137-pound class then pinned their opponents to give the Irish a strong lead. The other Notre Dame pin was scored by Captain Dick Arrington in the heavy-weight division. Jim Bowers in the

167-pound class and Bill Schickel in the 177-pound class drew their matches to finish out the Irish scoring.

**Record:** 2-2

### SCHEDULE:

**Feb. 12,** at Miami (Ohio)

**Feb. 13,** at Cincinnati

**Feb. 17,** at Bowling Green

**Feb. 19,** Wheaton Tournament

**INDOOR TRACK:** Notre Dame opened its indoor track season with a victory in a triangular meet with Indiana and Purdue. Each school captured four first places, but it was the Irish depth in the mile and two-mile runs which was the vital factor in Notre Dame's victory. Notre Dame took the first four places in the two-mile as Bill Clark set a meet record with a 9:02.7 clocking. The Irish took the first three places in the mile with Ed Dean capturing first place with a time of 4:12.4. Notre Dame finished with 51 points followed by Indiana with 42 and Purdue with 36. Noticeable in absence was Notre Dame's captain and standout in the 440, Bill Boyle. Bill, who reached the final Olympic tryouts last summer, is recovering from hepatitis and just resumed training last week.

**Record:** 1-0

### SCHEDULE:

**Feb. 12,** Michigan State Relays at E. Lansing, Mich.

**SWIMMING:** Two victories in their last three meets left the Irish with a two-three season mark. Notre Dame's initial victory was an 80-14 win over Western Ontario. It was followed by a 54-41 victory over Kent State. In that meet the Irish captured seven first places and set one team record. The record setter was Terry Ryan with a 2:17.4 time in the 200-yard backstroke. Notre Dame's 400-yard medley relay team of John Frey, Bob Husson, Tim Kristl, and Paul Drucker took a first with a time of 4:20.9. And was followed by Jack Stoltz's first in the 200-yard freestyle in a time of 1:54.8. Other first places for the Irish were Ted Egan's :23.7 in the 50-yard freestyle, Rocke Garcia's 2:14.5 in the 200-yard individual medley, and Humphrey Bohan's 5:33.4 in the 500-yard freestyle. Tom Kennet won the 3-meter diving with 208 points, and Ted Egan took a second in the 100-yard freestyle. The Irish then dropped a meet to powerful Western Michigan, 65-30. Western Michigan swimmers had quite a day, smashing three pool and three meet records. Tom Kennet was one of two Irish victors, once again winning the 3-meter diving. Sophomore standout Bob Husson took a first

in the breaststroke with a time of 2:26.9. The Irish were without the services of their captain and freestyle ace, Rory Culhane, who underwent surgery on his shoulder during the semester break.

**Record:** 2-3

### SCHEDULE:

**Feb. 13,** Ohio U. at Athens, Ohio

**Feb. 16,** Bowling Green at Bowling Green

**FENCING:** Four victories in five meets raised the season mark of Notre Dame's fencing team to 7-1. The Irish hosted Buffalo and Fenn on January 23 and walked off with a 21-6 victory over Buffalo and a 17-10 conquest of Fenn. The swordsmen of Mike DeCicco then suffered their first loss at the hands of highly rated Air Force Academy. Notre Dame lost in foil, sabre, and épée—the first time this season that Notre Dame has lost in foil—as the Air Force coasted to a 20-7 victory. Mike Dwyer led the Irish with a 2-1 mark in the sabre. Notre Dame returned to its winning ways with victories over Indiana and Iowa in a meet at Iowa. Indiana was defeated by a 21-6 score, while Iowa fell by a 17-10 margin. Mike Dwyer posted a 6-0 record in the sabre, and John Klier was 4-1 in that weapon. Tom Buhl had a 4-1 mark in épée, while Bill Ferrence (5-1), Joe McQuade (4-0), and Mike McQuade (4-1) paced Notre Dame in the foil.

**Record:** 7-1

### SCHEDULE:

**Feb. 13,** Chicago and Detroit at Chicago, Ill.

**HOCKEY:** The Irish won their first hockey game in their two-year existence by blasting Lewis College 9-1, over the semester break. Frank Manning and Tom Heiden each scored twice. Other goals were tallied by Captain Paul Belliveau, and by Stan Colligan, Richard Bergen, Jack Courtney, and Dick Pietrafitta. Coach Dick Bressler felt the Irish "played their best game to date. There were no penalties to speak of and we kept the pressure on continually. The team's improvement has been tremendous but now the hardest part of the schedule is about to come."

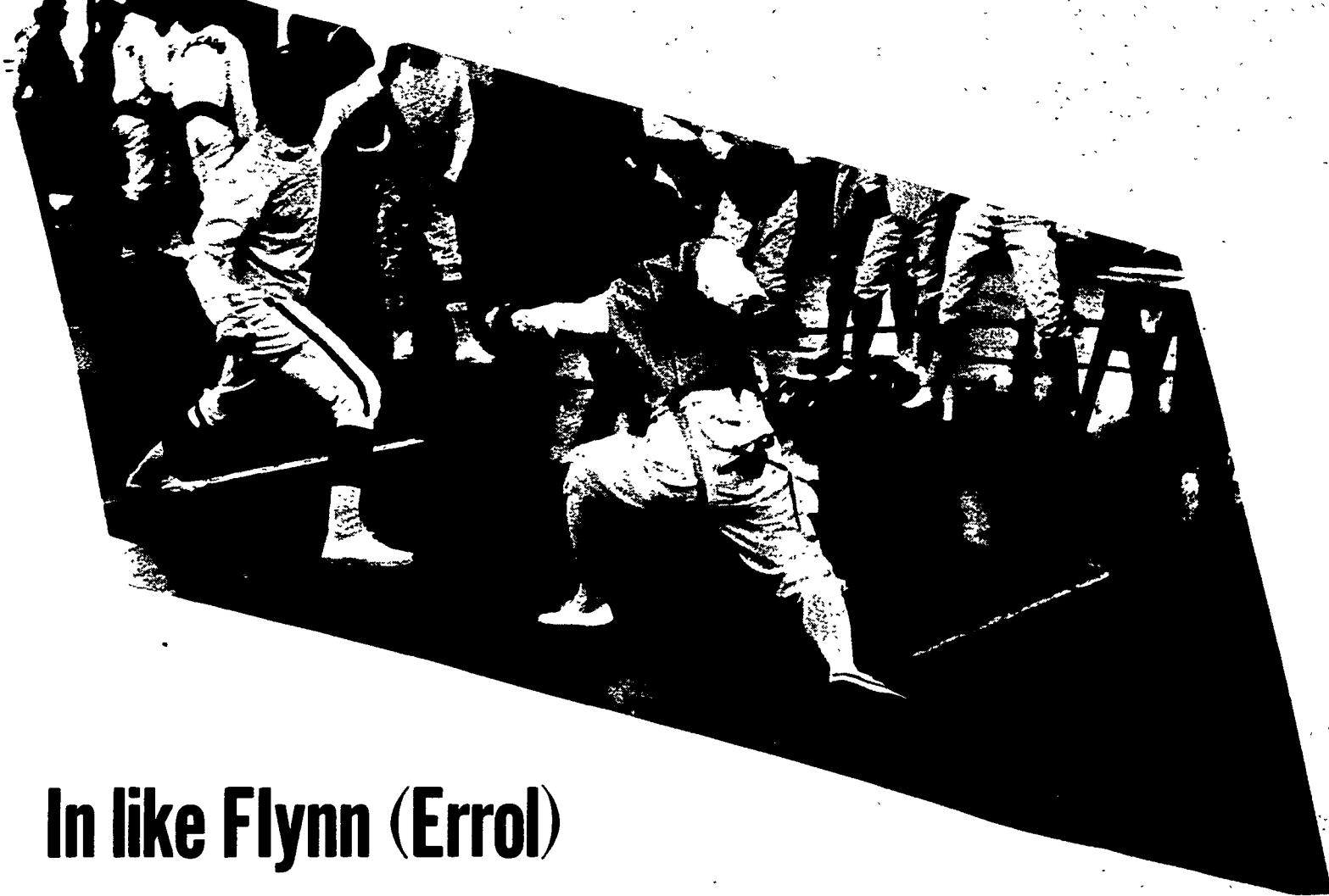
Last Saturday the skaters lost to Lake Forest College, 4-2. Both Irish goals were scored by Joe Morin, each time assisted by Tom Heiden. Notre Dame goalie Leo Collins played his best game of the season, making 45 saves.

**Record:** 1-4

### SCHEDULE:

**Feb. 13,** Ohio State at Columbus, Ohio

— STEVE ANDERSON



## In like Flynn (Errol)

FENCING IS A GENTLEMAN'S SPORT. It has a carefully specified style, and a rigid code of conduct. It is a sport of individuals. There is little room for team spirit, horsing around, or unconventionality — except at Notre Dame.

It's not that the Irish fencers don't *know* that fencing is supposed to be conducted with great dignity and style. Coach Mich DeCicco studied under some of the greatest masters. It's just a matter of not having time to do everything. The service academies, the Big Ten and eastern powers recruit fencers who have had four years of high-school experience. *They* can afford to pay attention to style. None of coach DeCicco's men had a blade in his hand before coming to Notre Dame. It's hard enough teaching them to hold their own on a fencing strip much less expecting the traditional style and flourishes.

The Irish answer to style is power. Where traditional fencers scarcely move and pick away at their opponents in a battle of concentration, DeCicco's men chase opponents up and down the fencing strip. Supposedly fencers try to set up to one perfectly executed lunge intended to score, but this isn't for the Irish. Their first lunge may not be perfectly executed, nor their second, but they compensate by a frantic persistency. They stop only when they have chased their opponent off the strip.

The Irish style is jerky and unconventional. Opposing coaches sometimes describe the Irish as "lucky pokers," but their scorn is usually that of the defeated. Through the years Notre Dame has established itself as one of the nation's fencing powers. In the past two years the Irish have posted 16-2 and 18-2 records and finished tenth and fifth in the NCAA tournaments.

Defeated coaches say to the contrary, it is not just luck that has created this success. Sheer unconventionality has been a help, but more important is team spirit and hard work. Other teams watch their bouts in stoic silence, but the Irish jump up and down and shout continuously. Their practices under DeCicco and assistant coach Mike Bishko are as lively and enthusiastic as those of any team on campus.

In the past years the Irish have been outstanding. This year they will probably once again hack and holler their way to success. With the season at the halfway mark, the record stands at seven wins against one defeat, that to strong Air Force. The seven wins have all been routs.

It would seem such strength should come from overall power, superiority distributed through each of the three weapons. Here again the Irish break with convention, but in this case it is a weakness. The foil team is superb, the sabre better than average, but the épée team is far below par.

Co-captain Joe McQuade and senior Bill Ferrence are the core of one of the finest foil teams in the nation. Ferrence, an All-American last year stands as the epitome of the Notre Dame fencer. As a junior he went into his first meet only a few months after being introduced to the sport. Little was expected of him but between his left-handedness and unique style he posted a 31-5 season record and finished fourth in the national tournament. He shouldn't have done that well, but he did. Mike McQuade, his twin brother Joe, and Mike Bishko add depth to an outstanding squad.

Co-captain Mike Dwyer heads the sabremen with a admirable 18-3 record. Monogram men John Geary and Joe Malone have given way to a completely unconventional fencer even by Notre Dame standards, John Klier, who now holds a 9-3 mark.

Notre Dame's problem is épée. This segment of the team has been unable to keep up with the rest. Seniors Tom Buhl and Paul Jock are the only experienced men on the squad. But, unappropriately-appropriately enough, help may be coming from a converted foilman, Frank Hajnik, whose greatest asset is a pesky, relentless attack that annoys even the most composed opponents.

Notre Dame's fencing team has odd answers to an old sport. But it's the ends that count, not the means and a 7-1 record speaks for itself.

—TOM BETTAG

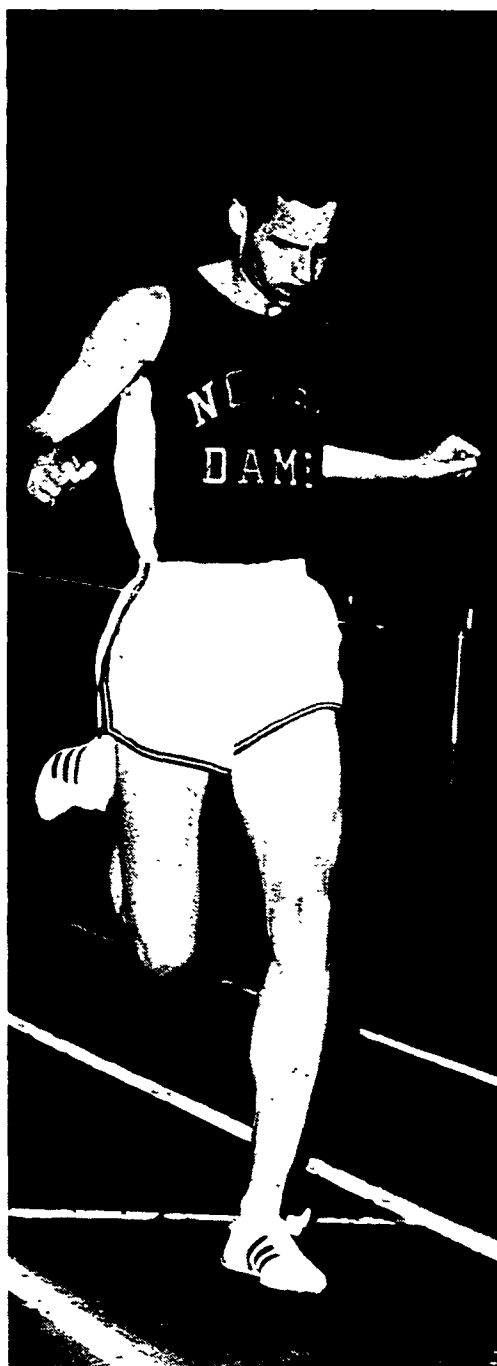
**D**URING PRACTICE, Coach Wilson stands at the edge of the Field House track and acts like a traffic cop. With a two-buttoned, triple-dialed stopwatch in each hand, he starts runners, stops runners, and spews forth times, advice, and jokes in an unruffled stream that promotes a calm, ascending effort. He makes for a loose team and in track, the looser the better.

Last Saturday, buoyed by a flood of young blood and fifty-one points, the Notre Dame track squad sailed by Indiana and Purdue. Tense they were not.

Al Widdifield produced the outstanding sophomore performance. Widdifield, who will someday hold most of Notre Dame's hurdle records, placed first in the 60-yard high hurdles and second in the 60-yard lows. Sophomores Bob Walsh and Harold Spiro finished two, three in the mile, behind "veteran" Ed Dean and Keith Small finished third in the half-mile. Nick Eddy stumbled at the finish but still managed a fourth in the 60-yard dash.

Before the meet Coach Wilson estimated that the Irish would win 47 points; he was low by four, thanks to Dave McNamee, Tom Regner and a sweep in the two-mile. Dave McNamee is not the usual track man. In between pole vaults he takes broad jumps and if there's time, a few bows. He pleasantly surprised Wilson with a third place in the broad jump, while proceeding to miss his early vaults because, as Wilson put it, "he dropped his feet instead of putting them over. It's very simple."

While Dave pondered this, Wilson's "three very talented" milers, Junior Ed Dean (*see cut*) and Sophomores Walsh and Spiro churned across the finish line with Dean at the head in 4:12.1. Ed was disappointed. "I wanted to concentrate on being relaxed, to get ready for the bigger meets. As it was I tightened up in the last quarter. I thought it was going to be faster, but it just wasn't there." But Ed thought it would be "there" for two-miler Bill Clark.



## Cool, Calm and Improving

by Jamie McKenna

"Yeah, I think Clark will set a new record . . . he's like a machine, conditions don't bother him much."

Bill revved the first mile in 4:29, leading all the way. He stayed strong and the crowd started yelling. By the last lap each cheer spurred him like a whack from behind. He rolled across in 9:02.7, breaking Frank Carver's Field House record by 12 seconds. He had expected it. Everything had been minutely planned. "The first mile was a little slow," he estimated, "it should have been three seconds faster."

Meanwhile, McNamee, with two Indiana rivals, was at fourteen feet and holding.

About then, Tom Regner, having the sixteen pound shot for the first time, came in with a two point third place. He lost because a bespectacled Hoosier thoughtfully tucked the shot under his chin, crouched, assuming a position disturbingly similar to Rodin's "The Thinker," and began to contemplate. Moments later he belched a horrible grunt, shot straight his legs, and flung the weight a clear 49 ft. and 11 inches. Tom, a Wisconsin High School State champion, could manage at best a piercing wheeze and netted but 44 ft. and 4 inches.

Back at the pole vault, McNamee was getting impatient. His fiber-glass stick was not called "Ski Pole" for nothing so he ordered the bar passed up to 14'9" — his career high. If all three missed then Dave would lose because of his earlier misses. Dave lost. And he came in third.

The meet ended Notre Dame 51, Indiana 42, and Purdue 36.

Everyone expects to improve. Pat Conroy claims if he doesn't lower his winning 1:55.1 in the half-mile that, "I'll be in disgrace." Dean believes he'll go below 4:10 and Clark expects to break nine minutes. He said, "We're all going to improve. When Boyle gets back the team will pick up. He's captain and one of the best quarter-milers in the country."

They're loose, young, and talented. They meet Michigan State today and they'll beat them.

# Voice in the Crowd

**J**OHNNY DEE IS IN MANY WAYS similar to Ara Parseghian. Not only are both 40, first-year coaches at Notre Dame, and inheritors of weak Irish teams, but their coaching philosophies are identical as well. Both emphasize speed and desire.

Before the basketball season began, Johnny Dee was hailed as another Parseghian. He would restore Irish basketball to national prominence. One pre-season publication said, "Notre Dame should do this winter what it was expected to do last winter — win consistently — under a new coach. Defense and absorbing a new system are the only liabilities since the Irish have hustle, height, playmaking and scoring in abundance. It was almost the same last year, but now the players are a year older and a year wiser."

The Irish have proven themselves one of the best offensive teams in the nation; a 92.4 average compares favorably with the New York Knickerbockers. Playmaking and ball handling have improved recently; the number of offensive mistakes per game has dropped. Rebounding has been more than potent, three players — Walt Sahm (16.5), Ron Reed (13.4), and Jay Miller (10.4) — rank in the nation's top 30. Team spirit, though hampered by the loss of four close games, has not diminished significantly. After three and a half months under Dee, the team is instinctively absorbing his "system."

Yet, Notre Dame has lost nine games. The reason has been, primarily, a notoriously weak defense. Parseghian was able to find the right combination for balancing an explosive offense and an immovable defense. Coach Dee has not been as fortunate.

Dee inherited a basketball team that practically handed the ball to opponents last winter. The Irish gave up 83.9 points a contest in 1964 and five teams topped 100 points. A switching man-to-man defense has been used consistently throughout this season although a zone press was employed against Detroit. Still, Irish opponents are scoring at the rate of 84 points a game. Dee has found it difficult to change the team's style.

The problem of defense is coupled with the one consistent feature of this year's team — it wins the easy games and loses hard ones. Of the nine Irish victories, the smallest winning margin has been seven points; the largest, 48. The average Irish victory has been by 25.8 points. But Notre Dame's nine losses have been by an average of only 8.5 points per game. The Irish have lost twice by four points and once each by two and three points.

Coach Dee, in analyzing the team's performance, feels, "The difference between a team that finishes 20-6 and one that goes 14-12 depends on the close ones. There are always five or six tight games — from two to six points — and the outcome of these games makes or breaks the season."

Each time the Irish have been in a tight game they have been unable to make key plays late in the game. Sloppy passes, useful fouling, and other mental errors have cost Notre Dame four games. Coach Dee believes erratic performances late in a game are primarily psychological, not physical.

Now, with seven games left, Dee is looking to the future. Still with the possibility of a tournament bid, he will start his best five players. The Irish could manage an NCAA bid even if they finish with a 15-11 record. Two at-large teams are picked from the Midwest, and Notre Dame is still in the running with Loyola, Detroit, and DePaul. When and if they feel they're eliminated, Dee will go with the sophs and juniors, experimenting for next year.

Notre Dame gave Ara Parseghian a four-year contract to restore Irish football; it took him four months. Johnny Dee was also given a four-year contract; it may take him a little longer.

— REX LARDNER, JR.

## HIGHLIGHTS from PAGEANT MAGAZINE

### NATIONALISM: BLESSING OR CURSE

The eminent historian, Prof. Henry Steele Commager, discusses its effects on the emerging nations

### BOBBY DYLAN: SINGING SPOKESMAN

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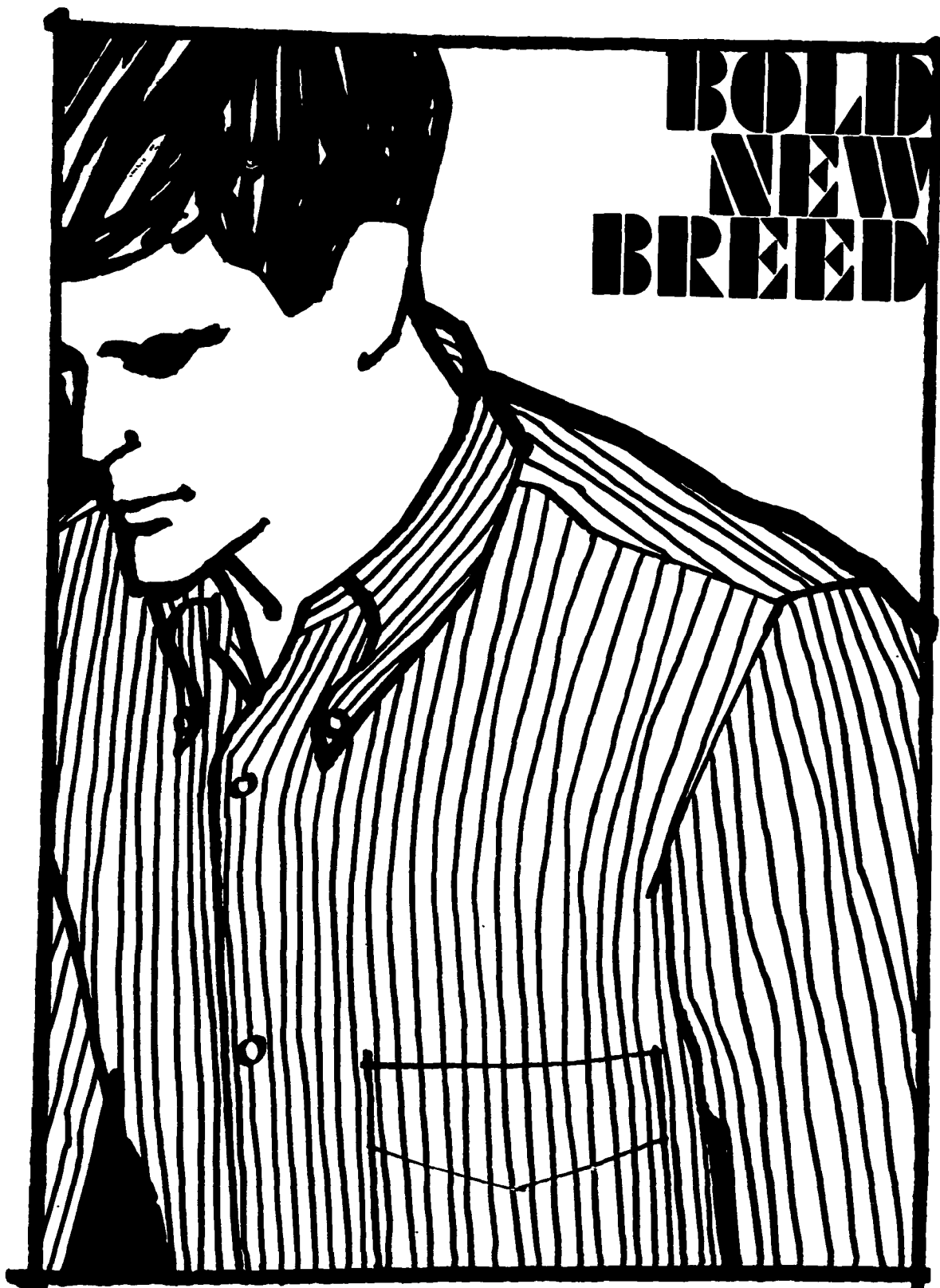
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## "Campus"

(Continued from page 15)

a chance to see the original British version. The British company's appearance at the Stepan Center will give everyone a chance to see them in person at a low price.

### Post-Mortems

A few days before finals started, a student walked into his English class with a problem. The final exam in this class was scheduled in conflict with the test of another class. He presented this problem to his professor, hoping that he might be allowed to take the English test at another time. The answer he received was direct and to the point.

"No. This isn't my problem," stated the professor. "They figured out this schedule. Let *them* solve your conflict for you."

Another English professor walked into his class on the first day of the second semester, set his books down, and began to speak.

"I'm glad to see that everyone survived the finals. I don't think I did. I guess the best way to start the se-

mester is to tell you what I've done since you last saw me.

"When everyone finally left the room after the test Thursday, I gathered up the papers and headed over to my little basement closet in that tall building, the universe's largest college library. I couldn't bring myself to look at your tests right away, so I finished grading others.

"Friday morning I came in bright and early, all set to read through the 45 late papers that you people managed to turn in after the exam. (Unfortunately, I hadn't told you that I would not accept papers after the last class day.) Interspersed with the correcting of papers was the correcting of some finals. At 11:30 that night, as the walls closed in on me, I felt that I must get out. Grabbing the last 12 papers, I went home. It was 2 a.m. when I finished with them.

"I arrived back at the Black Hole at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, thanking someone, I don't remember whom, that all the papers were finally corrected. But no sooner had I sat down than a knock came at the door. In walked a student with four more papers. I think I surprised both of us by not yelling at him. In fact, I was

rather civil—until he had closed the door as he left. I hope he didn't hear what I called him then. . . ."

A few days later, in a somewhat calmer mood, this same professor added to his thoughts. The grading period allowed him, he feels, is not long enough. He turned in one set of grades about three hours late, a second set an hour overdue. Yet even then he was rushed. To read through the discussion-type answers he feels necessary in his course, 48 hours was not enough time. It is extremely difficult to evaluate the students' answers when so pressed. He also feels that the split final, a necessity brought about by one-hour testing periods, hurts both his students and himself.

Many students also felt slighted after having gone through the new system. One off-campus student recalls his feelings of elation on first viewing the new exam schedule. The two study days would be great. However, he discovered the difficulties as he lived through them. He claims that Sunday night was spent trying to figure out how to register on Monday. Monday was wasted hitching out to campus, standing in the inevitable lines, and hitching home again.

He spent the last 11 days of the semester, January 18-28, taking nine exams. The first was on Monday, followed by one on Wednesday, one on Thursday, and one on Friday. The next Tuesday he had one exam; three on Wednesday; and another on Thursday. Two of this student's exams were held at 8 o'clock in the morning. He learned, among other things, that hitching to campus before dawn, with the temperature standing below zero, can be unpleasant.

A second student bemoaned the following schedule: Wednesday morning, German Proficiency; Wednesday evening, German Proficiency; Thursday morning, German Proficiency; Thursday afternoon, seminar; Friday morning, German Proficiency and English; the following Wednesday, sociology and a two-hour German final; and Thursday, economics and English.

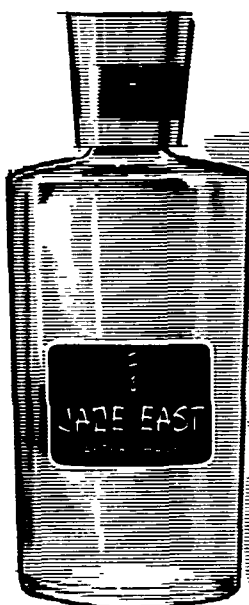
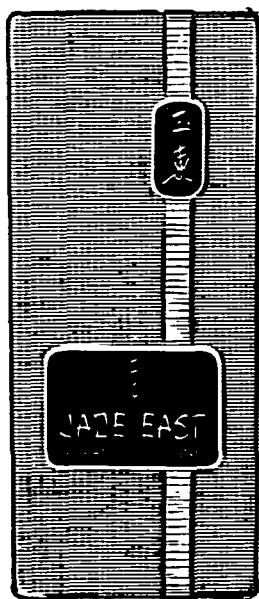
Nine tests in 10 days confronted a third student. Included were a three-part chemistry test, and split English and physics exams. Sociology and theology accounted for the other two. When asked for his reaction, he merely answered, "Say something bad. Anything."

Not all people were dissatisfied with the new exam schedule. One student admits that he was fortunate enough to escape with only one final. And there were professors who gave tests only at the last regular class meeting. In such cases, all seemed

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pleased with the results. Yet, still left to mention is a student who found himself going to no less than 14 finals.

### Washington Prayers

Each Thursday morning U.S. Senators and Congressmen hold a prayer breakfast in Washington. One Thursday each year is reserved for the President's Prayer Breakfast, and this year's was held Thursday, February 4 in Washington's Shoreham Hotel. For the first time student body presidents from across the country were invited to attend, and 75 did, among them N.D.'s mobile SBP John Gearen. The purpose of inviting student leaders was to impress them with the fact that Christianity provided inspiration for the Founding Fathers and continues to be a source of hope and strength for government men today.

The SBP's arrived in Washington Wednesday afternoon and registered between 3 and 6 p.m., after which the first of two conferences was held. Testimonials to Christianity, taken from Scripture and personal experience, were given at both conferences by Congressmen Charles Bennett of Georgia, James Wright of Texas, and James Battin of Montana. The testimonials at each conference were followed by hot debate among the Congressmen and student body presidents who represented religious backgrounds running from Catholic to Jewish and agnostic to atheist. Many had viewed the guidelines of government as being more humanistic than Christian and were surprised to have Christianity thrown at them.

The Breakfast was held the next morning from 8 to 10. Both President Johnson and Vice-President Humphrey spoke. Some two thousand Congressmen, business leaders, and college deans attended along with the SBP's. The second conference followed the breakfast.

Lunch in the new Senate office building and a tour of the Capitol concluded the day and the trip. In John Gearen's opinion many student body presidents went home reassured as to the principles behind our national leaders; some went home surprised at the fact.

### Understanding Africa



A "game" is being played by the new countries in Asia and Africa, the "game" of nonalignment. What this policy involves and how it affects the United States was discussed by Dr. William H. Lewis, Associate Professor of African History, Georgetown University, in his speech "Nonalignment: The Diplomacy of Transitional Africa and Asia," last Monday in the  
(Continued on page 30)

February 12, 1965

## GALE GARNETT'S NEW ALBUM

# LOVIN' PLACE

Gale follows up her first big hit, "We Are the Sunshine" with her latest original composition "Lovin' Place" - the first of a new "Dyagroove" album of 12 top tunes. In this style she leads her unique and exciting style to are "You Are My Sunshine" "Used to Live Here" "St. Louis is a Long Way Away" and "Nobody Knows You When You're Down and Out." Here is a gal who's really going places.

**RCA VICTOR**

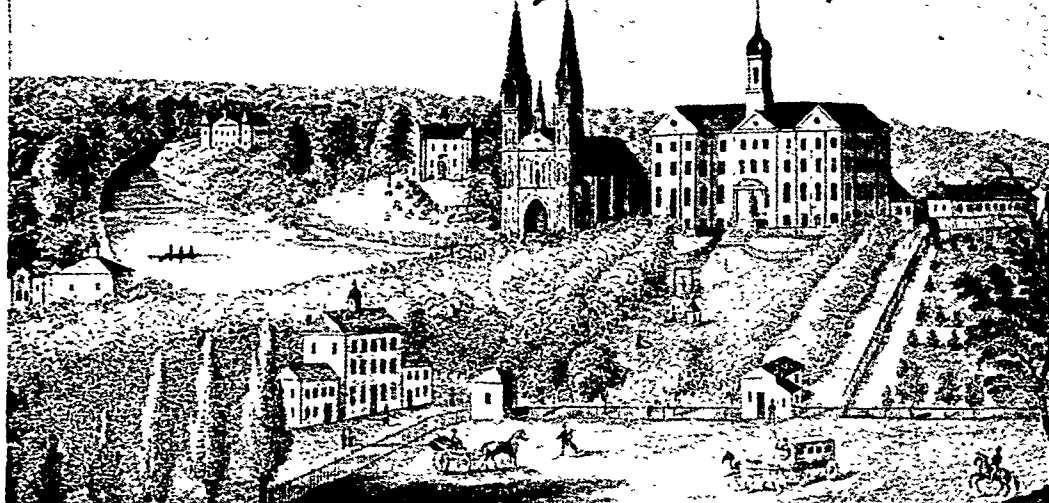
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## CAMPUS INTERVIEWS — FEBRUARY 16, 1965

See your Placement Office for an appointment

# IN THE BEGINNING . . .



**W**HETHER PROMPTED by a sudden burst of campus barbarity or in an attempt to furnish readers with free tips on proper hall conduct, the 1872 SCHOLASTIC felt obliged to serve up the following pieces of advice to its readers on behavior. Although sharing the currently popular belief that student behavior leaves nothing to be desired, we print the following instructions for the benefit of those who desire to transcend the "average" norm of conduct and rise into the realm of perfection. "Polite Maxims" was their title and they read thus: — "When you knock at the door of a room, do not wait for permission to enter; dash in so quickly that you will have had time to introduce yourself before the sound of the knock has reached the ears of the occupant."

— "If the principle of self-defense should compel a man to lock his door, don't be deterred by this, but keep thumping and bawling at the door until you either get in or succeed in drawing a crowd around."

— "If, at your entrance, the occupant be writing a letter, look carefully over his shoulder to see what he is writing, and when you have read it, explain that this little familiarity is a manifestation of your undying friendship."

— "Whenever you see two persons conversing, cock your ears, step in between them, put a hand confidentially on a shoulder of each, and familiarly insist upon knowing the subject of the conversation."

— "When you visit a friend, never leave before midnight. Don't mind ill-conceived yawns or other hints. Leave the imprint of your boots in the carpet. Laugh at your own jokes to initiate group participation in the mirth. Vary the monotony of your visit by going at least twenty times to the door, with as many exclamations: 'Well, I guess I'll be going.' Don't go, however. Keep the door

half-open for several minutes, then come back in. When, at last, you are outside the door, turn back, knock again, and say you forgot to mention you'll call again soon."

— "When you meet an acquaintance going any place, ask him where he is going and why. Then insist upon going with him. He has no right to have any secrets from you, nor to refuse your company whether he wants you or not. That is for you to determine."

Following this advice-ridden issue, several campus readers directed letters to the editors containing questions. Typical of these was one reading: "Dear Editors: I am an inveterate smoker. My roommate has suggested I might consider methods of breaking my habit. Can you suggest an antidote?" Answer: "Certainly we *can* suggest an antidote. Why not?"

A short news flash of October, 1875, notes that a large, green serpent-like creature was sighted off the coast of St. Joseph lake on campus. The account relates of two sophomores locating the unidentified swimming object at "approximately dusk" traveling rapidly toward the middle of the lake. "The report turned in to the editors of the SCHOLASTIC indicated the creature to be in length about ten feet with an irregular back seeming to be covered with fur." The news item was followed by speculation as to the origin of the mysterious invader: "Some have maintained that the animal or fish may have been an optical misreport." We'd be inclined to agree with that if we hadn't seen this large, hairy serpent-like creature making its way across the lake last week. Additional information on the SCHOLASTIC's classified findings on the subject may be obtained by sending an unmarked envelope containing \$1 to the SCHOLASTIC office as soon as possible.

— JOHN TWOHEY

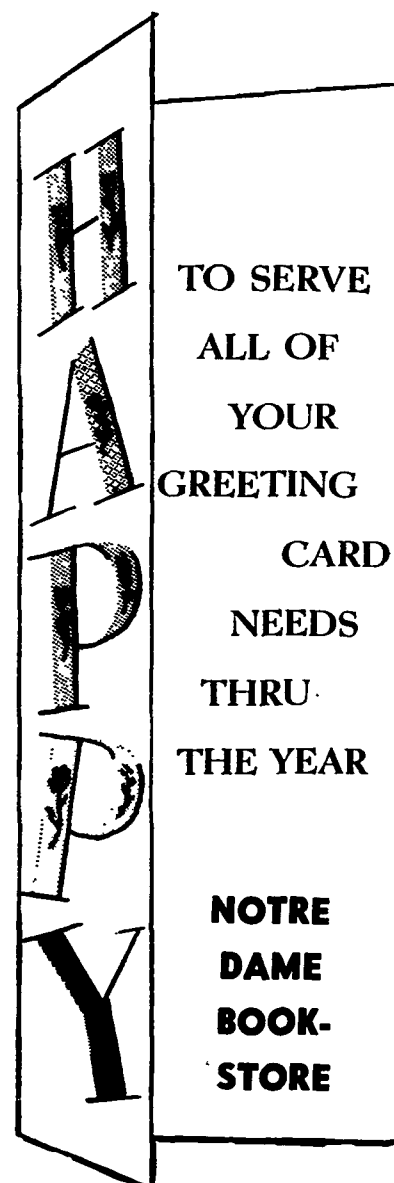
## "Campus"

(Continued from page 29)

Library Auditorium.

Assuming for freedom of expression the pose of faculty member, Dr. Lewis began by warning against looking at the situations in Asia and Africa as gigantic balancing acts. We have got to view these situations against a background of "hard reality." He warns that we "suffer from three things: failure to think in context, oversimplification, and a demand for omniscient, omnipotent leadership." The Congo is an example of the lack of American understanding of the political chaos often present in emerging nations. We do not really understand what is the national interest of many of these countries; we search for total solutions when there are none.

Nonalignment itself must be viewed as a product of several factors. Historically, these countries were long under Western domination; the West is regarded as the primary menace, the ones who must make amends. Then, too, these are brittle states trying to develop new networks of loy-



alty among the tribes that compose them—they are only shells. The ruling elite in these countries is small and equates its ability to survive with the ability of the state to survive. Finally, a search for dignity, identity, and status is going on.

Dr. Lewis then discussed some of the problems, especially in Africa. "Independence is a political phenomenon, not economic." These countries are trying to break the old colonial ties, a hard and costly objective. Their "socialism" is largely a product of the British Fabian schools, rejecting the concepts of class and class struggle. The Western dilemma is in understanding this brand of socialism.

### Young Marrieds

The 1965 Marriage Institute, sponsored by the theology department, will be conducted on consecutive Wednesday evenings in March in Washington Hall. The tickets will be on sale February 15 and 18 on a first-come, first-served basis, in Room 1E of the Student Center from seven-thirty to nine-thirty. If there are any tickets available after these sale dates they will be made available in the

theology department office. Tickets will cost \$1.25 per person.

The purpose of the Institute is similar to the Pre-Cana Conferences conducted for engaged couples by individual parishes. A series of lectures and question-and-answer periods are presented to acquaint the man and woman about to be married with some of the situations they will encounter, and to answer any questions they might have.

The Institute will consist of a series of five lectures. For a student to receive a certificate from the Institute he must attend four of the five lectures. This certificate fulfills the requirement of the Pre-Cana Conferences in many dioceses.

The five lectures will present five of the important aspects of married life for young couples. Reverend Henry Sattler will present the spiritual side of marriage on March 3. He is a member of the Marriage Council in Baltimore, as well as an assistant pastor there. Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Frazell will give a talk on the practical side of marriage on March 10. On March 17, Mr. and Mrs. John Meagher will lecture on romance in marriage. On March 31, Dr. Louis B. Leone will lecture. The final lecture, on April 7, will be delivered by Reverend Walter Imborski and will concern contemporary problems in marriage for young Catholic couples. Although the Institute is intended primarily for seniors, juniors will be welcome to attend, as well as anyone else who might be contemplating marriage in the near future.

## Letters

(Continued from page 9)

ered, some clever little pick-pocket ransacked my wallet, made off with my high school graduation watch, and even had the unmitigated gall to steal my St. Christopher medal. I hope the thief has always been safe in his travels.

Item 2—While eating in the South Dining Hall last year, my coat and hat were plucked from the hooks we all use and I've never seen them since. It makes me sick that some cold heart has a warm body at my expense.

Item 3—This fall, in no more than seventy-five seconds my muffler was lifted from a drying bench at the Rock. I had laid it there while I walked thirty paces away to lock my small locker. I'm lucky I put my coat on because that would have been taken too if I had left it with the muffler.

Item 4—The ultimate blow came today when some cowardly thief absconded with my Notre Dame class ring. This will really make my folks feel good since they gave it to me for my last birthday. Idealistic parents, they were thinking that they were sending me to a good Christian Catholic University.

Very few students here lack for money to buy themselves coats, watches, and rings. I guess fellows here are so professional, they steal just for the pure joy of accomplishment.

Mark C. Meiering  
381 Dillon Hall

## Why Do You Read So Slowly?

A noted publisher in Chicago reports there is a simple technique of rapid reading which should enable you to double your reading speed and yet retain much more. Most people do not realize how much they could increase their pleasure, success and income by reading faster and more accurately.

According to this publisher, anyone, regardless of his present reading skill, can use this simple technique to improve his reading ability to a remarkable degree. Whether reading stories, books, technical matter, it becomes possible to read sentences at a glance and entire pages in seconds with this method.

To acquaint the readers of this magazine with the easy-to-follow rules for developing rapid reading skill, the company has printed full details of its interesting self-training method in a new book, "Adventures in Reading Improvement" mailed free to anyone who requests it. No obligation. Simply send your request to: Reading, 835 Diversey Parkway, Dept. C132, Chicago, Ill. 60614. A postcard will do.

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## Hope in Suffering

(Continued from page 17)

leaders no longer accumulate private fortunes, the national wealth is now used to support the military machine and communist propaganda and subversion overseas. Thus, even granting a more equal distribution of personal wealth, the lot of the people has not been improved.

At the same time this new dictatorship is more invulnerable to popular revolt than was its predecessor. This is because there now remains no strong counterweight to the power of the state as was formerly provided by such factions as the large landholders and wealthy industrialists. An unjust dictatorship has been eliminated, large private holdings have been confiscated. But the only glory of the revolution has been its necessary destructiveness. It has singularly failed to provide adequate replacements for these institutions.

As an alternative to violent overthrow of the Castro regime, however, De La Torre holds some hope for the gradual evolution of the communist government. He provided several reasons for this view. First, the communist experiment in Cuba has failed to meet its own expectations. Secondly, the older communist regimes, retreating from their earlier orthodoxy, have found it necessary to give at least some consideration to the dignity and the will of their subjects. De La Torre expects that a revision of policy will come about even earlier and more certainly in Cuba. This is due to the highly independent and spirited temperament of the Latin American, resentful of the present infringement of his freedom in the areas of religion, morality, family life, and convictions.

There is in the United States, De La Torre claimed, a movement of opinion favoring renewal of good relations with Cuba. Though he strongly favors the U.S. policy, rejecting military intervention, he feels he cannot support appeasement with a regime such as is presently in power. His hope for the future lies in the exposing of the communist myth to the minds of all Latin Americans, and an American policy designed to win back these minds to representative government. "It is like the story of King Midas," he mused, "except that everything Fidel touches falls into the ruins of failure. Maybe we shall have to thank him one day for proving the impossibility of communism in Latin America. The Cuban people find it hard to think of this now. But it is possible that their suffering may be the best hope for freedom in this hemisphere."

## View

(Continued from page 21)

moves around it, over to the shower—looking, Percival thinks, like a stalk of corn in the August heat. All the frizzly, silky hair, the green peignoir, the thin legs. Stalk of corn, to be sure.

She lets the peignoir flutter to the tile, then glides into the shower, her movements hidden seductively by the translucent door. Percival gazes gloomily after her—even behind the glass he cannot miss the seductive, splendid grace of her movement. Corn in the August mist. He crushes the cigarillo with a dull blow against the marble-topped vanity, then brushes the ashes into the air. He hurls the butt at the wastebasket in the corner.

He turns; his cheeks suddenly pale and a convulsive quiver flits across his jawline. . . . He stands transfixed, glaring violently across the marble vanity, as if in search of something.

Percival Holmes can't find any after-shave.

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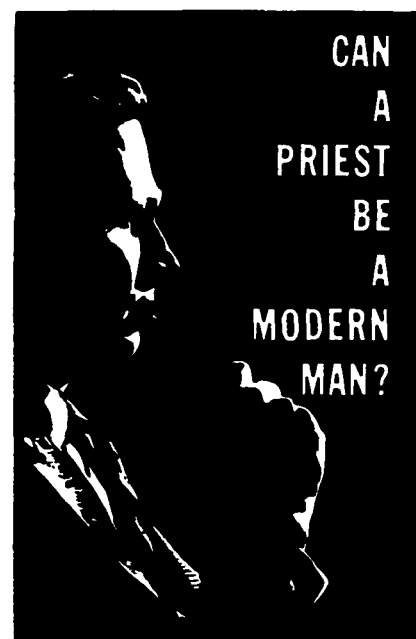
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## CAMPUS INTERVIEWS

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# **The Last Word**



**T**HE ADMIRAL BENBOW INN was a sinister public place and the scene of much action in Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island*. Interestingly enough, there is a motel of the same name in Jackson, Mississippi, a city that has its own somewhat sinister and mythical qualities. But any *Treasure Island* atmosphere of the Admiral Benbow Motel and its surrounding society is about to be rudely broken. The United States Civil Rights Commission is using the unlikely motel and its city as a headquarters for hearings this week and next, on racial discrimination in Mississippi.

One of the original members of the Civil Rights Commission, our own Fr. Hesburgh, is participating in the hearings. He left Notre Dame last Tuesday night in order to make the first session on Wednesday morning at the federal courthouse in Jackson. Several witnesses, both white and Negro, have been subpoenaed to appear before the Commission; the most touchy of these were heard during closed executive sessions over the past three days. Now there will be a weekend recess and *public* hearings will begin next Tuesday. First public hearings will be concerned with denial of voting rights in Mississippi. In later sessions, witnesses will be heard on denial of equal protection under the law in the administration of justice. The inquiry will stem from a report of several pages, single spaced, which has been compiled from the investigations of federal agents. Listed in the report's pages are a fantastic number of bombings, burnings, murders, and other acts of violence committed against Negroes in Mississippi—and all in the last twelve months.

The Commission of six men (including President John Hannah of Michigan State, Dean Griswold of Harvard Law School, and Fr. Hesburgh) has held hearings in other Southern states and in many Northern areas, but it has never before ventured into Mississippi. And it was not without some trepidation that members of the Commission decided to move into the state this week. They reportedly were told by state authorities that federal snooping was not going to be welcomed in Mississippi, and that the authorities could not be held responsible if an incident developed. However, we do hope that Mississippi will not further lower itself in the national opinion by endangering the safety of these commissioners. Knowing that everyone at the University will be concerned with

Fr. Hesburgh's activities in Mississippi, the *SCHOLASTIC* will cover the Civil Rights Commission hearings as completely as possible.

**A**NOTHER announcement made last Tuesday also concerns Notre Dame's President. SBP John Gearen and the class presidents are planning a student dinner to honor Fr. Hesburgh's great contribution to the University. The affair will be held in the North Dining Hall on Wednesday, April 28. There will be room for about 1,000 students, and tickets will be sold at a nominal price. Nass Cannon will be coordinator for the dinner. It is hoped that several of Fr. Hesburgh's relatives and co-workers on national and international commissions will also be able to attend.

**R**OUND TWO was over, and at the sound of the bell Notre Dame appeared to have been thoroughly mauled by the defenders of motherhood, apple pie, and artistic freedom (Hollywood style). The University's hard-won court ban on *John Goldfarb, Please Come Home* was overturned by the appellate division of the New York State Supreme Court. Such an action was not altogether unexpected, but what really shocked observers was the *unanimous* decision of the justices. Presiding Justice Bernard Botein noted in the court's opinion that "the granting of an injunction in this case would outlaw large areas heretofore deemed permissible subjects for literature and the arts." The written opinion said that whether or not the movie treated Notre Dame in a vulgar way was irrelevant. In fact, Justice Botein's comments were almost completely the opposite of those expressed by Justice Greenberg two months ago. Notre Dame's lawyers will probably be able to appeal, and the prospect of a final decision by the U.S. Supreme Court appears more likely. It seems to us that the legal history of *John Goldfarb* is becoming more absurd than the original story itself. Apparently these preliminary actions are mere formalities paving the way to the only court really capable of settling the dispute—the U.S. Supreme Court. If so, they are rather expensive formalities.

But even worse than the legal fees are the possible damages which could be collected by Twentieth Century-Fox if they win their case. Awarding of such damages against Notre Dame might have the effect of doubling our tuition!

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### On-Campus Interviews:

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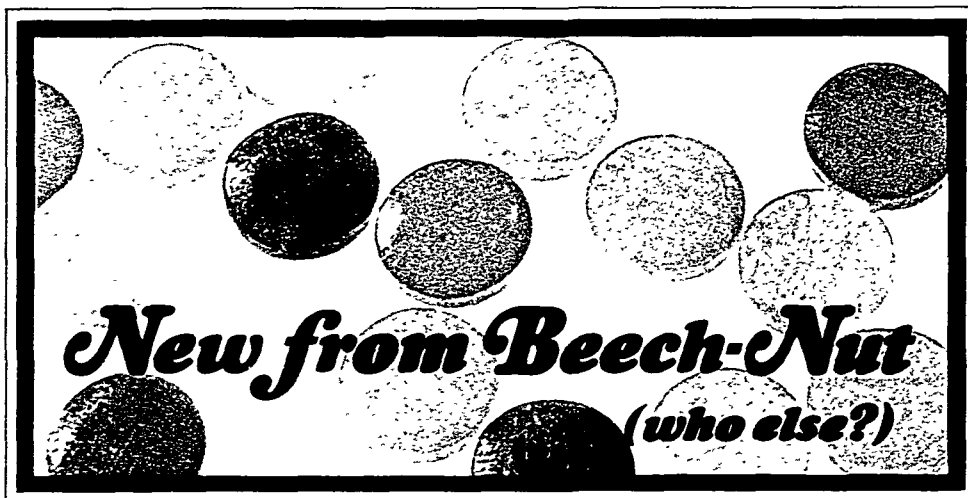
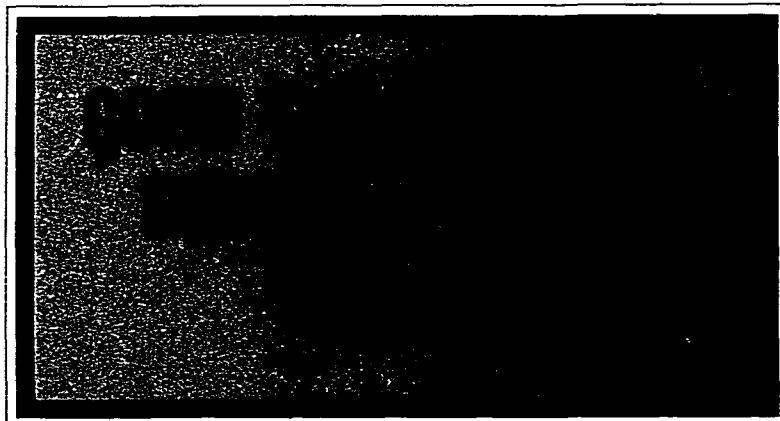
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Now Beech-Nut brings you traditional fruit sours, and candy hasn't been so good since "Gibson" meant a pretty girl. Open a pack. The color's great. Fresh, bright aroma, too. Pop one on your tongue. The flavor gets to you fast. Makes your taste buds sit up and take notice. You pucker up with pleasure. That's real old-fashioned sourball flavor! Try 'em soon. Beech-Nut Lemon Sours, Lime Sours, Orange, Grape, and Cherry Sours. Right flavor! Right size! Right price! Another quality product from Beech-Nut.