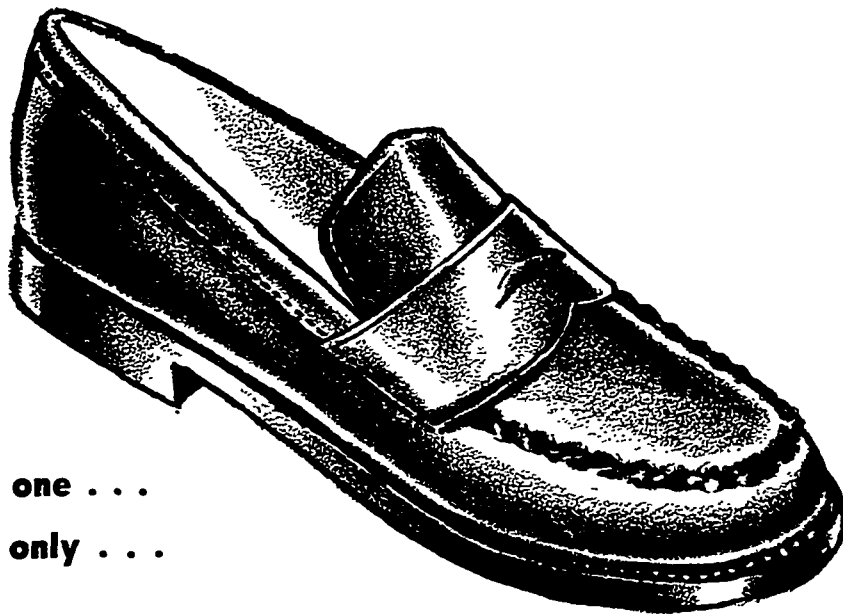


SLASH WHO





CampusShop



**The one . . .
the only . . .**

BASS WEEJUN

Famed-for-comfort Bass Weejun with hand-sewn front and genuine moccasin construction that gloves your foot in supple leather. A spring wardrobe necessity. You'll wear them often . . . you'll wear them season after season. Here's to comfort! Sizes 7 to 13, widths B to E, in brown, \$15.95.

One Man Tells Another

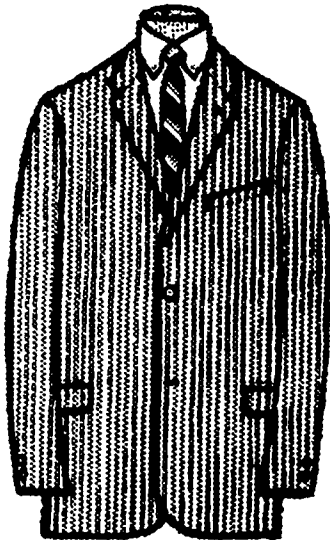
Mr. GILBERT'S

CampusShop

ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME



CampusShop



**The Exalted
SEERSUCKER
SPORT COAT
by Palm Beach**

Beautifully tailored in Dacron polyester* and cotton to let the discomfort of hot weather vanish for the wearer. A must for the wardrobe of the university man . . . so right . . . so cool . . . so practical. In blue, grey or brown, \$35.00.

Palm Beach Bataya^(R) Weaves

Handsome sport coats tailored in Dacron polyester*, rayon and cotton by this famous maker of cool, cool men's wear. In solid colors of beige, gold, navy, light blue, green, maroon, \$37.50.

*DuPont's reg. trademark.

CHARGE IT . . . THE  CAMPUS SHOP WAY

ONE-THIRD
in June

ONE-THIRD
in July

ONE-THIRD
in August

Never a service or carrying charge

One Man Tells Another
No GILBERT'S
CampusShop

ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME

Up From Yankee Imperialism

IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT to the House Armed Services Committee, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara made the following comment: "To the extent that we deter the Communists from initiating larger wars, we may anticipate even greater efforts on their part in so-called 'wars of national liberation.' . . . We must face up to the fact that the Communists have a distinct advantage over the democracies in this type of conflict."

What Mr. McNamara brings out in this remark is the superiority of the Communist ideology in the battle for men's minds. It is both simple and coherent; it offers a dream of the future and an enemy in the present preventing the realization of that dream. Communism concentrates its appeal on the poor and unsettled masses of the underdeveloped nations. It tells them that they are poor because they have been exploited by the greedy imperialists of the Western nations, and that they will continue to be poor until they reject the capitalist order and accept the friendship and leadership of the socialist states. They point to the economic success of their countries, in which they claim that classes have disappeared and in which all have the benefits of the fruits of their own labor. This is a potent and convincing argument to people who have only recently been given their independence, and among whom there remains a strong resentment against Western colonialism.

These nations are told that the United States is trying to establish a new colonialism by its trade and defense agreements, but that it cloaks this desire for new foreign markets under a facade of protection against Communism. They are told that it is the socialist camp which is truly dedicated to peace in Viet Nam and elsewhere, while it is the imperialists who are the aggressors. They are told that the United States is leading a desperate last effort to stave off the inevitable victory of socialism, and that in its desperation it is preparing for war against the peace-loving socialist nations.

The Communists offer a promised land which is easily understandable to poor people. They claim that injustice and poverty are the result of classes, and that the ultimate victory of socialism will sweep away all class distinctions, so that all people can benefit from the industrial capacities of their nation. To effect this goal, all that is necessary is for the freedom-loving socialist nations to unite with the poor nations. They will free themselves from the imperialist yoke in a common front directed at the isolation and final defeat of decadent Western imperialism.

All of this propaganda is carefully designed for its emotional impact on unsophisticated minds. Meanwhile, the United States tries to counter this propaganda. But because of the effectiveness of the Communists, the U.S. faces enormous problems just in convincing people that it is not trying to colonialize them, but is only trying to help them to save themselves from the real threat of Communism. Moreover, the United States can offer no panacea for world poverty. While the Communists give aid in the form of show-projects, the United States tries to convince the country that it needs a long-term development program to eventually make its economy self-sustaining, and that only through perseverance and dedication will it have any real hope of success.

The propaganda weapons which the United States is able to muster are comparatively feeble compared with those of the Communists. It preaches the values of freedom, national integrity, and the rights of man, ideas which are far removed from the needs of a poor farmer or peasant. It can offer no immediate alleviation of hunger and poverty, but only advice on how to make a start in the next ten or twenty years. All of what the U.S. says is true, but it is not reaching the common people of the world, and it is certainly not able to compete with the easy solutions which the Communists offer.

Two things are needed to stem the tide of the Communist advance in Asia and Africa. The first, already in operation and proving its efficacy, is the Peace Corps, which shows the world that Americans are not fat millionaires or warmongers. More than the billions of dollars in foreign aid, this program is showing the world that America wants to help, and that it expects nothing in return. Secondly, the spirit of the Peace Corps will have to be translated into a coherent doctrine which can successfully rival the Communist propaganda effort. This should be a doctrine based on the Christian ethic, preaching the brotherhood of man and the dignity of the individual, and attacking the godlessness of the Communists. Only in this way will the image of the United States be able to successfully compete with the image of the Communist nations. Only in this way can the United States hope to mold minds which are receptive to the democratic ideal and hostile to tyranny in all forms.

— B. McD.

The Scholastic

Lola

A SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL enters the Rathskeller with several Notre Dame friends and begins to dance. Her dancing proves to be somewhat "exotic" and a crowd gathers to watch. She returns the next night and finds a larger crowd awaiting her "performance." By the third night it seems that everyone has told his friends about the girl, and a crowd of over 1,000 hungry students mob her when she appears. She has to be rescued by the security police who unceremoniously stuff her into a cab and spirit her away (but only after the cab has been badly pounded and shaken by the crowd). The students, frustrated, mill around for a while and finally decide to march on South Bend (St. Mary's, the more conventional target, is on vacation). They reach South Bend Avenue, but are dispersed there by the appearance of Fr. Collins. Once again the "nontraditional" riot has been played out—it's spring at Notre Dame.

One aspect of this year's catharsis is different from the norm, however, and disturbing. The cause of such events in the past has been the urge to "let off steam." This time it was sex.

No one is going to maintain that the Notre Dame student body should lead an asexual existence, few expect student behavior to be forever angelic; but a reasonable healthy atmosphere would seem a fair expectation. The events of last week indicate something else, a sickness which seems to permeate life at Notre Dame.

When a crowd gathers and watches a girl degrade herself, and shouts encouragement to her, it evidences the callousness of the mob in the street which chants to the man balanced on an eighth story ledge: "Jump! Jump!"; there is a total disregard for the other person. And when a thousand students think nothing of making fools of themselves and their University, it would appear that there is a total lack of *esprit*, of corporate pride. The only image the students care

to preserve is one of athletic greatness—they don't have to work for this one, it is made for them by a small, dedicated group for a price of only a few cheers at the right moments.

The cause of this sickness lies both with the Administration and with the students. The socially sterile atmosphere which pervades the campus is a significant problem, yet attempts to remedy it have been few. The Administration's attitude is much like the faith healer's concept of disease—it's only a state of mind; ignore it and it will go away. Only recently has a small step been taken in creating a more healthy atmosphere with the establishment of exchange students and co-ex classes. Perhaps this will help. But more is necessary; the mixed classes will only affect those in upper divisions. The underclassmen need a way to meet the opposite sex in an atmosphere less strained than the traditional Sunday afternoon grab bag in the Student Center. Something like the proposed Red Barn social center, plans



"Just think what two hundred of them will do to the place!"

which have slid quietly into oblivion, would be a start.

The students are not just victims of their environment, however. No matter how poor the social life may be, there is no need for inconsiderate or crude behavior. It is the students alone who are responsible for this. It is the students who found out where the girl worked and made such a nuisance that she lost her job. It is the students who encouraged her folly and revealed their own ignorance.

— R.W.

CONTENTS

Editorials	4
B. McD. explains why the Communists are winning the war over men's minds . . . Lola.	
Guest Column	7
Spring is sprung, and so are U.S. campuses.	
Letters to the Editor	7
News and Notes	11
Campus at a Glance	13
On Other Campuses	16
Innsbruck: "Success" and Tragedy	17
A six percent death rate in Notre Dame's Innsbruck Program prompts a revealing comparison between it and other foreign study programs.	
The Cresting Wave	18
A hopeful history of the civil-rights movement in the United States.	
Special Report: Co-Ed on Campus (Nearly)	19
Scholastic reporter mingles with the mob and daydreams.	
The Emergence of China	20
The tiger gets its teeth.	
Something and Others	22
Our seer sees sweet and sour.	
A Short Motion Anatomy or How I Learned to Be in Focus	23
A seven-minute <i>Downtown</i> , in 1,000 words or less.	
The University and Oriental Neglect	24
A reoriented Notre Dame.	
Deep in December, You Have to Remember	25
Or "Catch a falling recruit and put him on your squad."	
Neither Rain Nor Beer	26
N.D. rugby can hold its own, and its beer.	
Voice in the Crowd	27
The Last Word	38

COVER BOX

This week's cover marks Art Editor John Twohey's second annual summary (?) of the year's highlights. If anyone feels particularly slighted by being left off the cover, he may send a photograph of himself to the SCHOLASTIC office for inclusion in next year's cover. Those appearing on the cover, hopefully, possess a good sense of humor.

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

The Student Weekly of the
University of Notre Dame

Founded 1867

Vol. 106 April 30, 1965 No. 18

Mel Noel	editor-in-chief
Joseph Wilson	managing editor
David McElroy	business manager
Frank Smith, Bill McDonald	associate editors
Al Dudash	news editor
Rick Weirich	news assistant
Bill Krier	features editor
John Whelan, Rex Lardner, Jr.	sports editors
Jim Finch	layout
John Twohey	art editor
Carl Magel	copy editor
Pat Ford	photography
E. Brian Graham	circulation
Dennis Allen	advertising
Frank O'Malley	faculty advisor

Geof Bartz, Vince Beckman,
Tom Bettag, Anton Finelli,
Robert Haller, Jay Macdonald,
Jamie McKenna, John Meany,
Frank Obert, Jack Rowe,
David K. Sauer, Pete Siegwald,
contributors

Steve Anderson, Tim Andrews, Ken
Beirne, Jim Boland, Mike Bradley,
Ollie Cameron, Bill Cragg, Bob Edler,
Geary Ellet, Estelle Ford, John Gor-
man, Leo Hayes, Steve Heagen, Jim
Heaney, Steve Hudson, Rich Jaquay,
Joe Magnano, Mike McInerny, Ed
Moran, John Moran, Martin Murphy,
Tom Murphy, John Noel, Stephanie
Phalen, Bill Roach, Carolyn Sugg,
Don Wharton staff

GUEST COLUMNIST

In an article taken from the April 24 issue of the Chicago Sun-Times, nationally syndicated columnist Art Buchwald proposed some possible reasons for the recent plague of campus uprisings across the nation. Several, we feel, may be vaguely pertinent to our own community.

WASHINGTON — There has been a great deal of discussion about campus revolts spreading across the nation. It is obvious the students are restless and it's making our educators very nervous.

The question is why, and I think I've got the answer. The reason the college students are doing so much demonstrating is that there is no one in class to teach them anymore and the students have nothing else to do.

Almost every full professor is either writing a book, guest lecturing at another university, or taking a year off to write a report for President Johnson.

Therefore, he has turned over his course to a graduate instructor, who is either working on his Ph.D., traveling on a Fulbright scholarship, or picketing in Montgomery, Ala. So he, in turn, has turned the class over to one of the brighter students who is never there because he works on the college newspaper, is a member of the student senate, or is a delegate to his national fraternity.

When the students arrive at class there is no one in front of the room, so usually a Socialist student takes over the class and tells the students it's about time they revolted against the system.

The students pour out on campus heading for the administration building to protest to the chancellor of the university who, unfortunately, is away trying to raise money for a new business administration building.

The vice-chancellor is at the state capital testifying on a new education bill and the dean of men is at a convention in Phoenix, Ariz.

The dean of women is addressing a garden club in the next state and the

only one left in the administration building is the chief of campus police who isn't quite sure what the students are yelling about.

So he arrests the ringleaders of the group (those standing in front) and this plays right into the students' hands because now with the arrests they have something to demonstrate about.

In the meantime, the chancellor flies home to see if he can settle the matter. The students present him with a petition demanding the release of the arrested demonstrators. He is about to do this when the board of regents holds an emergency meeting and votes to back the chancellor in meting out punishment to the "ringleaders."

The faculty, made up of visiting professors of other schools, votes to support the students and the chancellor finds himself in an impossible position.

He therefore resigns and accepts a grant from the Ford Foundation to make a study of higher education.

The state politicians call for an investigation of the student demonstrations to discover if they were Communist-inspired.

Finally, the governor makes a statement pledging full support for law and order, whatever that means.

By this time the demonstrations start petering out.

The students begin wandering back to class hoping there will be someone to teach them something. But even the Socialist student who started the demonstrations is not there. He's been booked on a lecture tour to talk about free speech at other universities.

So everyone decides to go to Washington and picket the White House over its policy on Viet Nam.

Letters . . .

THANKS, BUT . . .

EDITOR:

I am grateful to the SCHOLASTIC for its coverage of the lecture by Dr. John Rock, and indeed for the excellent coverage it has given other of our functions in the past.

I was annoyed, however, by the insinuation of the opening words of Mr. Siegwald's article. It was supposedly a quotation, although I am not certain that Dr. Rock said it:

"I am completely overwhelmed. I don't even have any water. There is nothing like being prepared for these things."

It is obvious to me that Mr. Siegwald wishes to assert that very little planning and organization went into the preparations for Dr. Rock. And since I spent nearly five weeks making preparations, I am rather insulted.

Anyone who knows anything at all about academic lectures at Notre Dame knows full well that it is quite impossible to predict attendance. Furthermore, Washington Hall and the Engineering Auditorium, the only larger facilities, were reserved before we began our plans. As for the Stepan Center, one learns early in a career of planning academic events that it is highly presumptuous to expect that kind of crowd. There is, of course, the added consideration that the Stepan Center is quite expensive.

The Commission is sorry for the inconvenience caused to those in attendance. The move to the Engineering Auditorium was made because we thought it better to get as many people within hearing distance as possible, rather than cater to those who were already seated in the Law Auditorium. Incidentally, there was a water pitcher in the Law Auditorium, but the Commission members felt that arrangements for microphones and the public-address system in the Engineering Auditorium were more important just then. We had water for Dr. Rock to drink within five minutes of his beginning to speak.

Robert E. Gaensslen
Academic Commissioner

LIBERAL APPROACH

EDITOR:

Having recently concluded a two-year term as editor-in-chief of the St. John Fisher College *Pioneer*, I found Mr. Mel Noel's article in the April 9 SCHOLASTIC both interesting and accurate. I should like to point out, however, that there is at least one Catholic institution of higher learning in this country which does

(Continued on page 8)

not "exercise censorship more often and in more trivial cases than (does its) secular counterparts."

St. John Fisher College simply does not possess the machinery to censor student expression. No student official or administrative representative "previews" the content of the newspaper before it goes to press, nor does anyone other than the editor and his assistants have the authority to prevent the inclusion of a particular item in the publication. The freedom of expression which the Fisher administration has seen fit to grant the newspaper has engendered a sense of responsibility which prohibits sensationalism for the sake of sensationalism. At the same time a controversial statement in the newspaper will not be the product of hasty conclusions but rather of careful consideration.

This "liberal" approach to student publications by the Fisher administration is reflected in the absence of hours for resident students and non-interference in student activities. The administration at Fisher has seen fit to delegate responsibility and authority to the student body, and the student body has responded maturely and successfully. This is precisely the way things *should* be on the college level.

Harry Salis
St. John Fisher College

WOUNDED

EDITOR:

Hurting Is . . .
"Hurting Is . . ."

This was my initial reaction to the ??????? attributed to "THE SENIORS" which appeared in the SCHOLASTIC of April 9, 1965.

Hurting Is . . .

Optimists

Perhaps I'm one of those people who hurt but I have always believed (and experienced) that no situation concocted by human beings is ever so bad that there is not some humor, some irony in it. No situation is so bad that a good laugh wouldn't cure 90 percent of the "hurting." I knew that if I looked long enough I'd find some humor, some irony in this. And I did:

Hurting Is . . .

Pessimists who hate people.

The entire ??????? could probably be summed up in one phrase:

Hurting Is . . .

Hating oneself.

Rev. William Crumley, C.S.C.
Chaplain, Badin Hall

CAR 54

EDITOR:

I am only mildly surprised that experts in Catholic education may denigrate Catholic colleges and uni-

versities without challenge.

In this issue of *America* (the Catholic Education Number) Rev. Andrew M. Greeley says at page 527:

"Whether in the next decade or two there emerges a great Catholic university or group of first-rate Catholic liberal arts colleges remains to be seen."

This statement implies to present absence of a first-rate Catholic uni-

versity or liberal arts college. I think it also suggests that our best-educated Catholic laymen are the Kennedys from Harvard and the Buckleys from Yale.

What are we doing today in Catholic universities?

Patrick F. X. O'Boyle, I.
Fordham University

(Continued on page 37)



from our University Shop OUR CLASSIC LIGHTWEIGHT ODD JACKETS AND TROUSERS

- Colorful Cotton India Madras
Jackets, \$39.50*
- Navy Orlon® Acrylic and Wool Blazers, \$50*
- Striped Vycron® Polyester and
Cotton Jackets, \$37.50*
- Cotton Seersucker Odd Jackets, \$27.50*
- Odd Trousers in Tropical Worsted, \$21;
Tan or Olive Dacron® Polyester and
Cotton Poplin, \$13.50; Khaki or White
Cotton Chino, \$9.50; Blue, Olive or
Old Gold Dacron® and Cotton, \$14*
- Also Bermuda Shorts, \$12.50 and \$13.50*

ESTABLISHED 1818

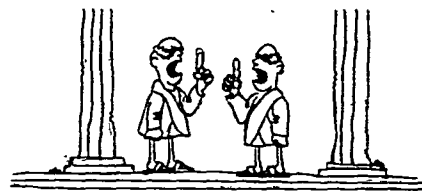
Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING

Mens & Boys Furnishings, Hats & Shoes

74 E. MADISON, NR. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO, ILL. 60602
NEW YORK • BOSTON • PITTSBURGH • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO

POINT OF ORDER . . .

by Frank Smith



THIS IS THE LAST column that will be written by this columnist. ("Point of Order" will continue as a regular feature of the SCHOLASTIC but will be written by Pete Carey, a two-year veteran of the Senate.) The gentle call of graduation makes student government and its problems seem as far away and as unimportant as Outer Mongolia but, in the best tradition of a final column, we will make a last effort and try to sum up student government's development during the year.

There was much excitement among those few students seriously concerned with student government when John Gearen assumed the office of SBP last May. Anyone who knew the individual could not help but feel that here was surely one of the most qualified men ever to hold this position. The hope germinated among this same group of students that perhaps under the tutelage of Gearen, student government could achieve a new status as an effective organ of representation and student self-governance. The degree in which these goals have been reached has been more or less a disappointment to a majority of these students.

This is not to say that there have not been some significant changes made by this year's version of student government but whether these changes have done much to increase its permanent effectiveness is a debatable point. The major change has been in the choice of methods by which to bring student influence to bear on the Administration. In the past the primary student stratagem was to make its desires very vocal indeed and then to push openly for the changes wanted. This tended to pit the student body and the Administration in face-to-face combat with each side calling all possible support to win the battle. This kind of situation often resulted in irrationality on both sides with the student body rioting and the Administration plugging its ears to even the most reasonable arguments of responsible student leaders. But gone this year was the Gearen of the Student's Declaration of Rights and Grievances and, instead, the art of gentle persuasion seems to have been the order of the day throughout the present regime. The idea of this tech-

nique is to push for wanted changes quietly and informally and is based on the assumption that the Administration will be more susceptible to making changes when it appears that it is doing so under its own auspices rather than the open pressure of the students.

This method of proceeding has met with a moderate degree of success. For example, there were the academic calendar changes and the at least partial extension of curfews. But, at the same time it seems to make a sham out of the idea on which theoretically a student government is based. That idea would seem to include a strong student government which all students

could turn to when they wish to express their viewpoints, a student government to which the students can turn to with confidence and a student government which the Administration knows *represents* the students. That this ideal has not been achieved is not so much the fault of the personnel who play the role of government leaders as it is the great amount of student apathy concerning student government. On the other hand, this student apathy will remain until student government does something to prove itself strong and effective. It's a vicious circle. No solution to the problem has been found this year and, perhaps, one never will.

FROM MANCINI WITH LOVE



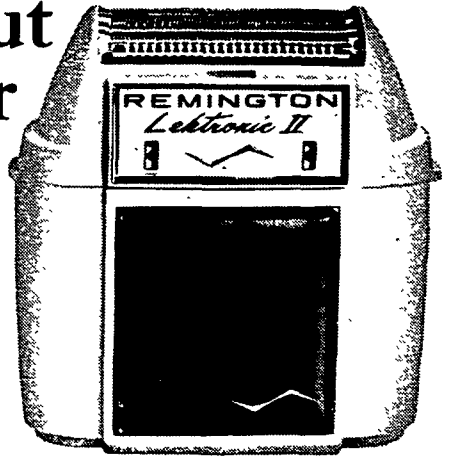
An album of love songs by Academy Award winner, Henry Mancini. Includes his newest movie theme, "Dear Heart," plus "How Soon," "Dream" and 9 others.



NEW on RCA VICTOR

Available at
NOTRE DAME BOOKSTORE

You don't need an engineering degree
to figure out
why this cordless shaver
costs a bit more.



All you need are whiskers.

Just run the cordless REMINGTON®
LEKTRONIC II Shaver through your beard.

Then feel for whiskers. This alone will
tell you why our shaver costs a bit more.

Still, if you want more facts, read on.

The LEKTRONIC II has the biggest
shaver head in the business. With 756
working slots, things get done in a hurry.
On top of the shaver head there are
4 tiny rollers. They make sure only
whiskers disappear. Not skin.

348 cutting edges take care of that fast
disappearing act. Honed from surgical
high-carbon steel, they start sharp,
stay sharp.

Add to this the sideburn trimmer: a
straightedge tucked under the head case
that gives you a neat, finishing touch.

Then there's the cordless feature. Works on
rechargeable energy cells. (Also works with
a cord, if you forget to recharge.) So you
can shave where and when the itch hits
you. Frees you from sockets and wet sinks.

So, you can easily see why it costs
a bit more. Even if you can't
handle a slide rule.

REMINGTON
ELECTRIC SHAVER • SPERRY RAND CORPORATION
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT



LEKTRONIC: Trademark of Sperry Rand Corporation.

News and Notes

• **MR. SAMUEL HAZO**, a Notre Dame graduate who is now an Associate Dean at Duquesne University, has provided a \$50 prize for the best poem or group of poems written by a Notre Dame undergraduate. The judges for the contest are Professors Richard Sullivan, John Edward Hardy, and Ernest Sandeen, all of the English Department. Manuscripts are to be typed and must be received by 5:00 p.m. on Monday, May 10. Entries should be addressed to: The Samuel Hazo Poetry Contest, English Department Office, 356 O'Shaughnessy Hall.

• **IN AN ARTICLE** in a recent *Christian Science Monitor*, Jack Gourman, a Los Angeles educator, undertook the risky business of ranking U.S. colleges and universities. Confessing that "obviously there is no one survey using a single criterion that can accurately and fairly score each college," Gourman made his choices using several academic yardsticks.

His top ten colleges, based on the number of Danforth Foundation grants won by graduates, were Harvard, Notre Dame, Princeton, Yale, Williams, Duke, Wooster (Ohio), Brown, Davidson, and St. Olaf. A second survey, ranking colleges according to "curriculum achievement," lined up this way: Princeton, Notre Dame, Dartmouth, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Chicago, Oberlin, and Stanford. Gourman also said that good universities are invariably led by strong presidents; among those mentioned was Notre Dame's Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh.

• **HELP WEEK** this year will be, as usual, Help Day. George Bernard, Walsh Hall junior in charge of the undertaking, says buses will leave from behind Nieuwland at one o'clock, May 1. The students will visit hospitals and homes for old people and retarded children. A mixer is tentatively scheduled at SMC that night.

• **THIS YEAR** the Social Commission is determined to make May more than just the month before finals. On Saturday, May 1, at 8:30 p.m., Ferrante and Teicher will present their concert in the Stepan Center. And on every Saturday and Sunday in May, except May 1 and 8, there will be a Dunes shuttle bus running from ND and SMC to the Warren Dunes State Park for \$1.25 per person.

• **WHAT DO STUDENTS** think of the services provided by the library? It seems that a few criticisms have been made already, especially concerning

noise and distractions on the first floor. This has led the library administration to conclude that perhaps not only complaints, but also creative suggestions, could be made by the student body and profitably applied to the refinement of library efficiency. For this purpose, a suggestion box will make its first appearance tonight near the exit control desk. Hopefully, students will make use of it, with the assurance that their ideas will be personally examined and seriously considered by Mr. Victor Schaefer, Library Director.



• **COLLEGE JUNIORS** who use their summers to prepare for the Peace Corps may now borrow up to \$600 to help defray their senior year expenses. Repayment of the loans may be deferred until Peace Corps service has terminated.

More juniors will now be able to participate in the Advanced Training Program which provides for intensive instruction between the applicant's junior and senior years of college, and also following his graduation. Selection for the program rests upon an evaluation of the candidate's background, results of the Peace Corps Placement Test, and character references. Applicants receive travel and living allowances while in training.

• **THE RECORD-BREAKING** musical hit, *The Threepenny Opera*, will be presented by the University Theater as its spring musical May 6-9, and 13-15. The production depicts the raffish underworld of early Victorian London. It tells the story of a larcenous hero,

MacHeath, popularly known as Mac the Knife, and his misadventures in romance and crime. David Clennon plays the lead role, with Denise Coakley, as Polly Peachum, his leading lady. Dan Roberto, Al Dunn, Terry Moriarty, and Steve Way fill other prominent male positions.

• **THE CHEERLEADERS** have announced the election of Mike Williams as captain for the 1965-66 school year to replace graduating senior Tom Kahl. Mike, a junior in Mechanical Engineering, will lead junior Pable Moore, sophomores John Reedy and Randy Ridgley, and freshmen Blaine Soppin and Dick Crouch.

Mike foresees absolutely no problems with student spirit and assures the student body that there will be no female cheerleaders next year.

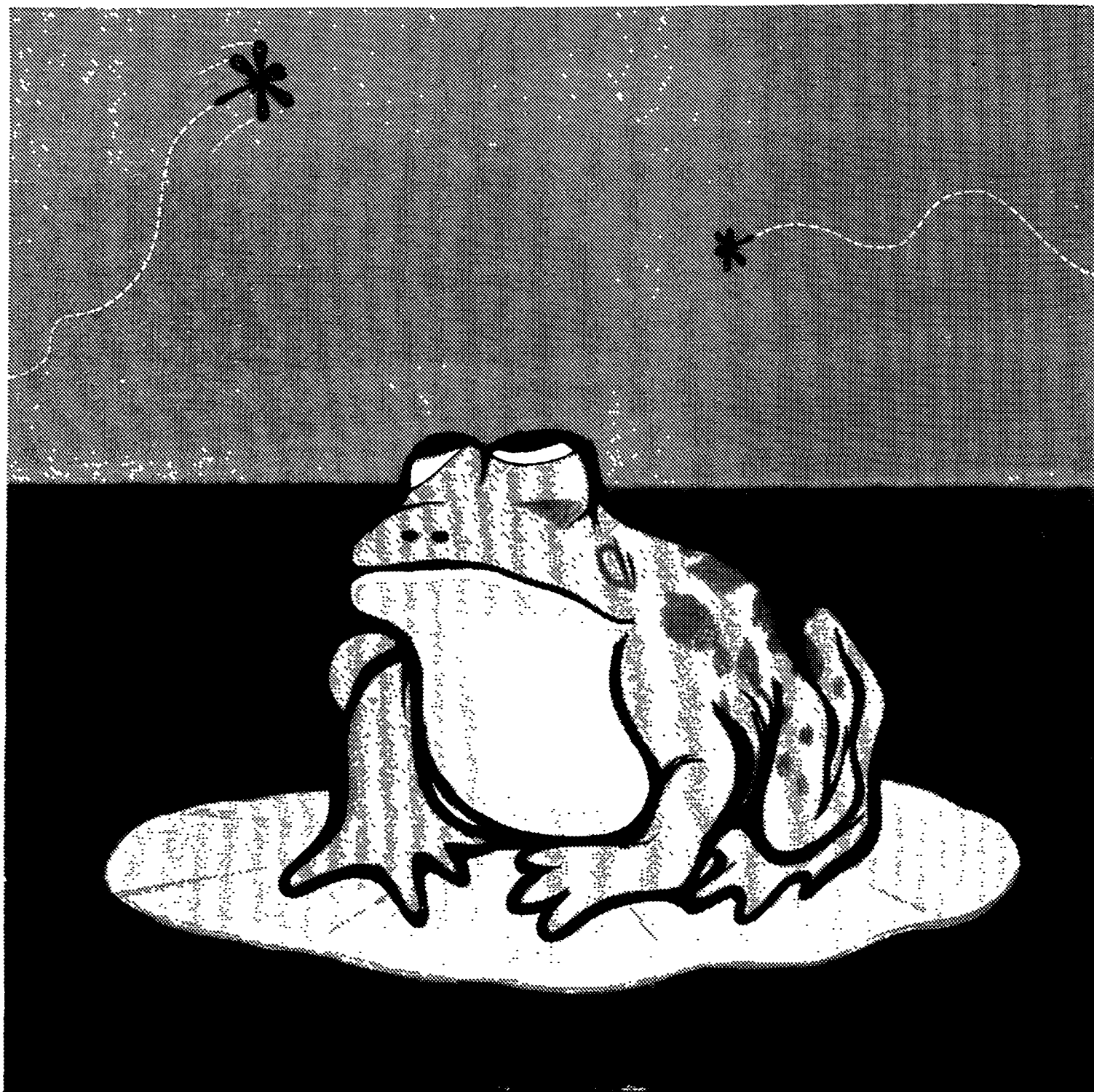
• **A COLLECTION** will be taken up in the halls next week to make up the \$700 loss of Professor Donald Costello of the English Department, whose V. W. Microbus was demolished on the Notre Dame spring project in Mississippi. Father Hesburgh has offered to match the student contribution until the \$700 figure is reached. Off-campus students and professors can mail their contributions to Joe Ahearn, Box 122, Notre Dame, Indiana.

• **THE ARCHITECTURE** Department's new home in the renovated old library building will be formally dedicated Saturday. Father Hesburgh will officiate at the blessing of the building and Dean Pietro Belluschi of the School of Architecture at M.I.T. will deliver the dedication address. The program begins at 3:45 p.m.

For those who wish to see how \$250,000 has transformed the building's 47,000 square feet into a functional showcase of the latest designs and materials of the building industry, there will be an open house beginning at 2 p.m.

• **MR. WALDEMAR OTTO**, Sculptor-in-Residence at ND for the last two years, will be leaving this summer due to expiration of his government visa. Administration efforts to gain an extension of the visa failed, and Mr. Otto will probably have to remain abroad two years before he can apply for another.

The College of Arts and Letters is currently seeking a new Artist-in-Residence for the Fine Arts Department. There are strong indications that Enrique Echeverria, a noted Latin painter who has done much of his specialty, wall painting, in Mexico City, will accept the offer. Also under consideration is Gregorio Prestopino.



RADAR THAT SEES LIKE A FROG

Now there's a new radar system which, like the frog, can see everywhere without motion. It does *three* jobs simultaneously: searches the entire sky for missiles, pinpoints the location of targets already spotted, and sorts out real missiles from decoys. All in less time than it takes to blink an eye.

It's done by steering the radar beam

electronically, and is the result of development work for missile defense by the scientists of a GT&E subsidiary.

Producing a radar system as versatile as this is the result of the ever increasing emphasis on research by the GT&E family of subsidiaries—research that stands as our solid base for future growth.

If you intend to take up any branch of communications as a career, General Telephone & Electronics is a good place to start. Information is available from your Placement Director. Or obtain details by writing to General Telephone & Electronics Laboratories, 730 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

GT&E

GENERAL TELEPHONE & ELECTRONICS



730 THIRD AVE., N.Y. 10017 • GT&E SUBSIDIARIES: General Telephone Operating Cos. in 33 states • GT&E Laboratories • GT&E International • General Telephone Directory Co. • Automatic Electric • Lenkurt Electric • Sylvania Electric



Rubrics of Self-Rule

"There are people who tell me that they are willing to place the countries of Africa under second-, third-, and fourth-rate governments. I cannot accept this ideal." These are the words of Sir Roy Welensky, speaking as a guest of the Notre Dame Student Civil Rights Commission at Washington Hall on April 14. Sir Roy, a longtime resident of that country now known as Southern Rhodesia, is disgusted with recent political developments in his homeland.

In the past ten years, several African countries have been granted, or have taken, independence. In many cases, the colonial power in control has simply walked out without notice. Sir Roy feels that this is a great error. Civilization and democracy are things that a country must work hard for and earn on its own merit. The European colonial powers have brought many good things to the countries of Africa, but they have failed in most instances to educate the Africans in the rubrics of democracy. The African people were thus misled to believe they were ready to govern themselves and to think that democracy must spring into existence with self-rule. Had they realized the true facts, Sir Roy feels sure that most of these newly independent countries would have been willing to wait a few years to develop a democratic government before asking for their independence. It was pointed out that during the last four years, nine leaders of African countries have been assassinated or have been the victim of assassination attempts. Two others have been deposed, and right now several countries face the threat of rebellion.

Sir Roy does not wish to see the same situation develop in Rhodesia, the federation of which he once served as Prime Minister. He feels that a system has been organized in this country that will allow the Rhodesians to gain the education in democracy that is necessary before they will be able to govern themselves efficiently. The British, who have external control of the country, feel differently. They hear the pleas of the Black Nationalists and are willing to grant them the independence that they ask for. Sir Roy feels that his position gains strength from the past history of Africa and the current threat there of Russian and Chinese Communism.

He concluded that he did not know the answers to the problems that now face the African continent. He wished, however, to make these problems known in order that their answers might be found before it is too late.

Citizen Pro Meritus

Fr. Hesburgh will travel to Vienna, Sunday, May 9, to participate in the week-long festivities celebrating the 600th anniversary of the University of Vienna. As one of the main events of the jubilee, Fr. Hesburgh will receive the title "Honorary Citizen of Vienna" on Wednesday of that week.

Announcement of this honor came in a letter to Fr. Hesburgh from the head of the Catholic Theology Department at the university. The Academic Senate of the university proposed the awarding of the title and it was approved by the Austrian Minister of Education. This title is rarely given and is considered a very great honor, much more significant than an honorary degree.

Fr. Hesburgh and Notre Dame are well known in Vienna and throughout Austria. The first year of the Innsbruck Program and the fact that Father is the Vatican representative to the annual conference of the Atomic Energy Commission, held each September at Vienna, make for close ties with the old city. Cardinal Koenig, archbishop of Vienna, has received an honorary degree at Notre Dame and the late chancellor of the city, Julius Rabb, received an honorary degree and delivered the baccalaureate sermon at a commencement here some years ago.

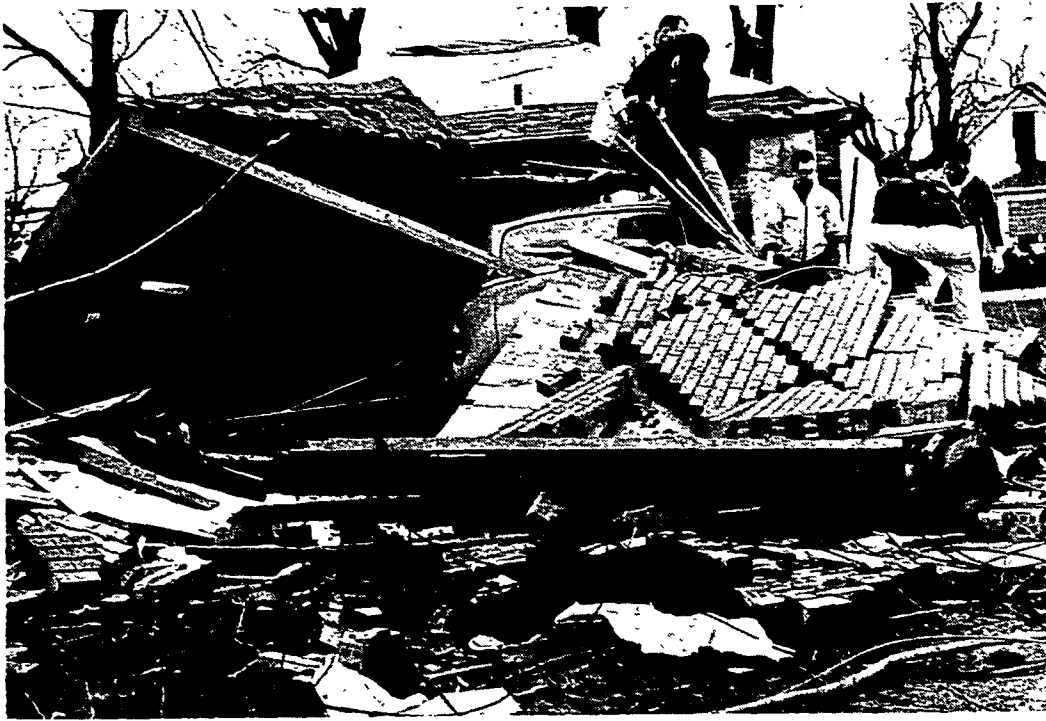
Father Hesburgh learned last week that he will be further honored by the official Austrian student society, the Cartell Verband, on Monday, May 10, with their highest honor: the "Pro Meritus" ribbon. Father will share the distinction of being one of only two American members of this society with Richard Reamer, a medical student at the university for the past six years and an ND alumnus.

Noble Science

The celebration of the Notre Dame Centennial of Science, consisting of a year-long series of lectures, exhibits, and special events, marks the first 100 years of scientific instruction and research at the University. The principal events of the Centennial are scheduled for May 14-15, in conjunction with the spring meeting of the University's Advisory Council for Science and Engineering.

Three lectures on Notre Dame science — past, present, and future — will be a feature of the Centennial weekend. Dr. Lawrence Baldinger, associate dean of the College of Science, will speak on the "History of Science at Notre Dame" in the Memorial Library, Friday (May 14) at 8 p.m. The University's current educational program and research in science will be described by Dr. Bernard Waldman, associate dean of the science school, in the Library Auditorium, Saturday at 10 a.m. Dean Rossini will follow Dr. Waldman with a talk on "The Future of Science at Notre Dame."

At the Science Convocation at 3 p.m., Saturday, honorary doctorates will be conferred on twelve eminent scientists by Fr. Hesburgh. Among them is Dr. Michael Polanyi, the noted physical chemist, author, and philosopher from Oxford University in England. Professor Polanyi, who has lectured extensively at colleges throughout the United States and is an honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, will also be principal speaker at the convocation.



Rubble Raisers in Action

The others are A. Adrian Albert of the division of physical sciences at the University of Chicago; Professor Melvin Calvin, director of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory's biodynamics laboratory, University of California at Berkeley; Crawford H. Greenwalt, chairman of the board of E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Co., Wilmington, Delaware; Professor Karl Herzfeld, head of the department of physics, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Donald F. Hornig, special assistant to the President and chairman of President Johnson's Science Advisory Committee; Dr. Arthur Kornberg, executive head of the department of biochemistry at the Stanford University School of Medicine; Professor Edward L. Tatum of the Rockefeller Institute; Dr. Charles H. Townes, provost at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Harold C. Urey, professor of chemistry-at-large, University of California; Dr. James D. Watson, professor of biology at Harvard University; and Dr. Eugene P. Wigner, research physicist at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee. Seven members of this distinguished group, namely, Professors Urey, Townes, Tatum, Calvin, Watson, Kornberg, and Wigner are winners of Nobel Prizes in their respective fields.

A highlight of the Science Convocation will be the presentation of Notre Dame's Laetare Medal to Dr. Frederick Rossini, dean of the University's College of Science. He is the first Notre Dame faculty member to receive this award, which has been granted annually since 1883 to a Catholic layman who has coupled a distinguished professional career with an exemplary private life.

Disaster and Response

On Sunday, April 11, a series of tornadoes devastated northern Indiana leaving behind paths marked by shattered houses, bodies and hopes. For a few days the area was shrouded in a semifog of disorganization and daze, but there slowly grew the recognition of the immensity of the task and the urge to rebuild.

As the first cleanup efforts were gaining momentum, signs of a response from the murky depths to the north of South Bend became increasingly evident. Rev. William Crumley, C.S.C., the fourth-floor prefect and chaplain of Badin Hall, contacted the South Bend Red Cross to find out where help would be needed, and on the Tuesday after the disaster a small group of Notre Dame students led by Jim Muller, President of Badin, drove down to Dunlap to find out the exact nature of the help needed.

On Wednesday, April 14, two bus loads of ND students left the Circle to aid in clearing away the debris. The major part of this contingent seems to have been architecture students contacted through the efforts of Tom Connelly, President of the Architecture Club, and Mr. Francesco Montana of the Architecture Department.

As the efforts towards cleaning up became more organized, and thus more mechanized, manual labor, even that of great numbers of people, became increasingly insignificant. So on Friday, April 16, along with two overloaded buses, there went a dump truck procured from the motor pool of maintenance equipment here at Notre Dame. The truck was more useful in terms of mass moved in a given

amount of time; it would be hard to gauge the effect of the good will shown by the one hundred and fifty students.

On Saturday another section of the stricken area was treated to a dose of Notre Dame help. A cry for help had gone up from a group of farmers near Wyatt, and the echoes reached the shaky little building behind the "Rock" and Colonel Everett Blakely of the AFROTC. With the aid of the student officers, the administration of the South Dining Hall, which donated the necessary lunches, and some announcements on WSND, a group of over forty students was organized to help the farmers. The workers left at nine o'clock in cars and weapons carriers and returned at five that afternoon, after cleaning up the rubble scattered in the fields. It was reported that they saved the farmers twenty days of work.

According to Father Crumley, who had been in daily contact with the Red Cross to ensure transportation, there were day-to-day forays of between fifteen and twenty students in the week following Easter. There is little need for labor in Dunlap, where the rubble is so thick that it has to be picked up by steam shovel or it will never be gone. But Wyatt, although it was not so severely damaged, seems to be an area where effective manual labor is still necessary.

Inactivity

The Civil Rights Commission of the Student Government through its Committee on Negro Enrollment has made an extensive report on proposed plans for increasing Negro enrollment at the University in the near future.

Under the joint chairmanship of Malachi Kenney and Minch Lewis, CONE conducted an investigation of the reasons for the apparent "paucity of Negro students" at the University, which it feels is "undesirable for several reasons." Because Notre Dame may be considered the leading Catholic university in the United States, the situation naturally implies certain social and moral obligations which must be firmly met. Also, it has been generally concluded that the most effective remedy to the condition the American Negro currently finds himself in lies in the advancement of increased educational opportunities.

The Committee feels that while many people connected with the University have shown their awareness of this problem, nothing positive has been done about it until this year. In the main, Notre Dame as an institution has been relatively inactive.

The report points to several factors

which are responsible for the "absence of a significant number of Negroes at Notre Dame." Basically, these are grouped as economic, social, and academic impediments, as well as unintended difficulties in the recruiting methods used by the University. Psychologically, the Committee feels, many Negroes consider a college education to be beyond all hope of attainment, especially one at Notre Dame, which is looked upon as a "white school" and, erroneously, a Catholic institution which has no desire to bring non-Catholic students under her fold. Also, Notre Dame does very little personal recruiting.

As regards the very last point, the report points to the methods used by other universities, such as Dartmouth and Stanford, and relates current University plans to begin similar programs. The Administration has already contacted by letter 300 Negro National Merit finalists. Next year, alumni will conduct recruiting programs in schools in nearby metropolitan areas. It is possible that a scholarship fund for Negroes will be set up under Challenge II. The University is also conducting a summer program for culturally deprived students from nearby areas.

Among other benefits stemming from a possible increase in Negro enrollment would be the increase of social awareness on the part of students and the valuable contact between students of widely varying backgrounds.

Jurisprudence

A full chamber, something not unusual for a judge, yet rare for an afternoon lecture at Notre Dame, assembled in the Library Auditorium on April 21 to listen to the talk of



Associate Justice Brennan

Associate Justice William Brennan of the United States Supreme Court. The last scheduled speaker for this year's Cardinal O'Hara Lecture Series, Justice Brennan spoke on constitutional adjudication.

Our government was erected on the fundamental structure of division of power, for it was known that non-centralization presented the best means of control to the governed. Thus America has its Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches on the national level, the various state governments in smaller regions, and the Constitution with its Bill of Rights governing both. It is the duty of the Judicial branch, headed by the United

States Supreme Court, to maintain this system of checks and balances.

Indeed, this is what constitutional adjudication means. Suits are brought before the Supreme Court, testing the existing laws of the country, asking for an interpretation of the Constitution. It is the duty of the Court to maintain the power of the individual over that of the government.

As time passes, development of constitutional law rests on the decisions of the Court. And the development of the law reflects the development of the society. In recent years, said Justice Brennan, the trend of the Court has been toward maintaining peaceful unity throughout the country by dispersing mutual and common disagreement. While working to balance state and national trade, taxing, and so on, the Court has at the same time reaffirmed its position that the individual is of primary importance. This stand is based on the Thomistic idea that law is only a part of the whole of man's world. The Court tries to give both the government and the individual its say.

In doing this, the basis of constitutional interpretation has undergone a change. Justice is now preserved, not by upholding custom through legal technicality, but rather by preparing the way for, and assisting, needed change. Law is realized to be an unending process, and though bound on many sides, the decision on new and unprecedented cases will be formed in light of this.

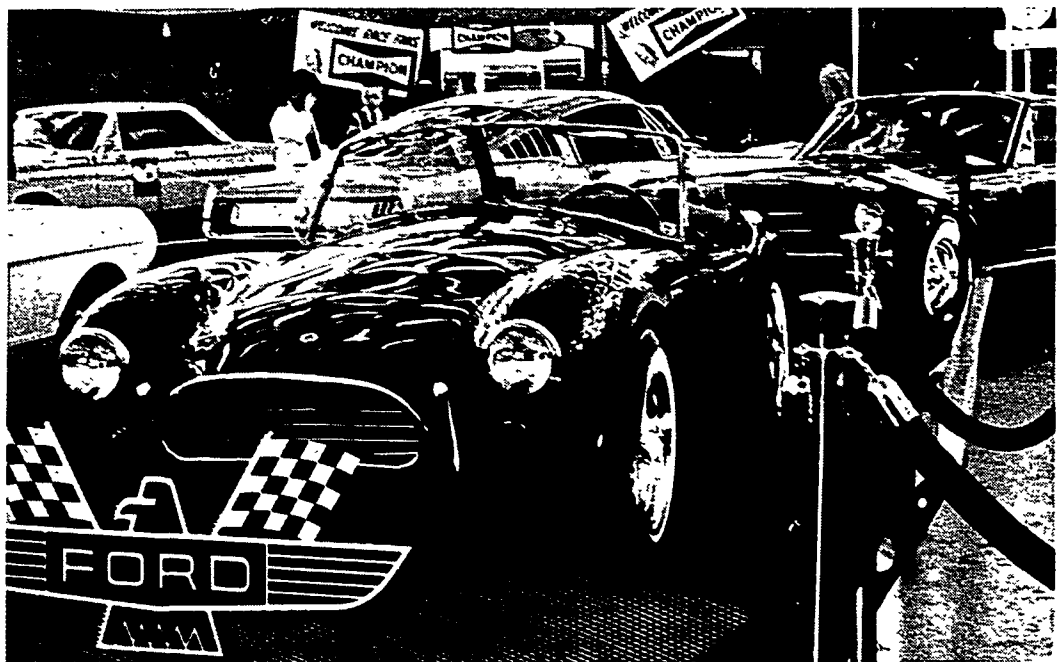
The ultimate decisions of the Court are based on the betterment of the nation as a whole. Thus it is necessary that all understand how and why the Court functions; such cases as the Civil Rights Bill and reapportionment strive toward this end. What has been learned in the recent past, Justice Brennan stated, will be the Court's guide in the future.

The Biggest Show

What did you think of the show? "Tough." "Cool, man." Coming back next year? "Oh, yeah." "Definitely." "Hell, yes!" Comments heard last weekend at Notre Dame's second annual Sports Car Spectacular in Stepan Center.

Junior Gary Kohs, general chairman of the show, was ecstatic when he spoke of the three-day event which brought over \$2,000,000 worth of automobiles to Notre Dame. He termed it the "only student-sponsored show of its kind in the country" and "the biggest show of any kind in the state of Indiana."

Advertised for the past two months by radio, TV, newspaper ads, posters, (Continued on page 31)



Days and Nights of Shining Armor

on other campuses

• NORTHWESTERN'S co-eds showed their spirit last week as they retaliated, though unsuccessfully, with an anti-panty raid on the Evanston, Ill., campus. In the initial attack, staged by 400 vociferous male students who braved 53-degree temperatures and several administration members, chants of "We want pants" were rewarded eventually by the women residing in one of the freshman halls, who tossed the specified articles . . . along with buckets of water. Several nights later the co-eds gathered forces and marched to the men's dorms shrieking "we want trou (trousers)." This brought the men to ranks, and, in an effort to show the girls just who wear the pants on campus, they immediately marched back to the girls' residences. Again shouts for lingerie were issued by the men, and the girls, taking their earlier, unsuccessful venture in stride, returned to their rooms to relinquish some more goodies from the restraining ramparts of the second-, third- and fourth-story windows. The festivities were marred, however, when the assistant dean of men was "accidentally hit in the eye by a panty-seeker."

• THOMAS JEFFERSON first introduced the honor system at the College of William and Mary in 1779. In 1962 the college issued a brochure that stressed several interesting aspects of

their system.

"The effectiveness of the Honor System rests upon the *high* sense of inner morality of the student, and the *high* efficiency of the external control established as a form of self-government by the students and collectively imposed. These operational forces complement each other, and one cannot be substituted exclusively for the other.

"There is sometimes a tendency to feel that to report another's breach of honor is to deprive honor of its personal sanctity. For any code of rules or Honor System to be effective, however, there must exist two forms of social control: one is an individual, inner morality resulting from religion, education, and public opinion; and the other is an external control, law."

• BIRTH CONTROL? "I'm all for it"; "It's O.K., if you can't support the kids." After all, "Morality is no problem!"

These comments came from some of the 80 percent of the students polled at Bellarmine College, a Catholic men's institution in Louisville. They favored the practice of birth-control methods prohibited by the Catholic Church in a recent poll on the subject. Only a minority of the 80 percent had some reservations — the rest generally stated that "any methods were satisfactory and that

the Church's stand was generally unaware and in error."

And guess what — only 17.5 percent of the girls of the nearby Catherine Spalding College for Women disagreed with the men at Bellarmine, the other 82.5 percent either considered birth control completely moral or were noncommittal.

"Morality is no problem,"—yet. . .

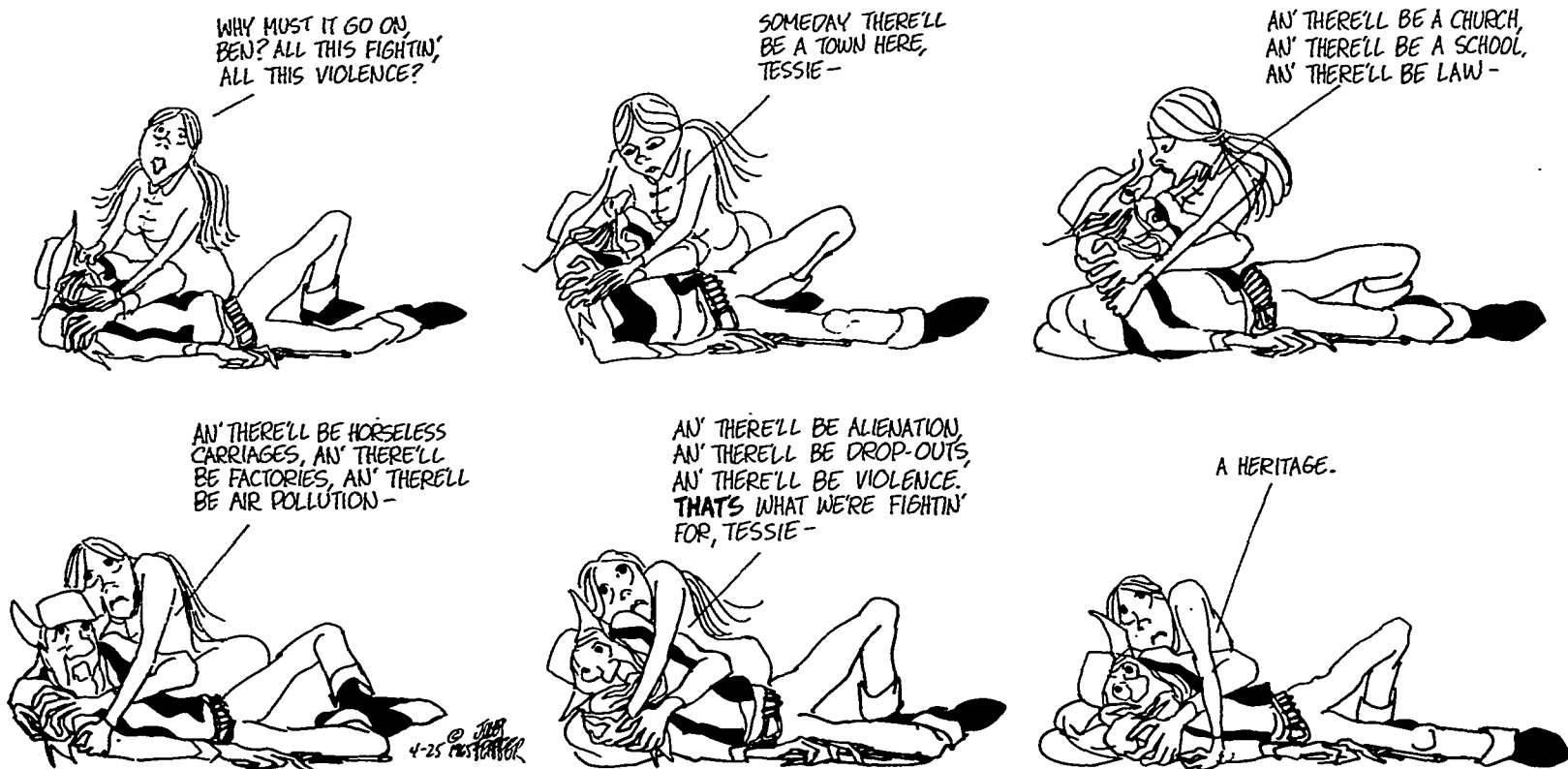
• DOES THE IVY grow healthier around clinging vines?

Yes, is the answer, according to the ivy league Dartmouth campus where a poll recently showed that only 31 percent of the faculty, students, and alumni "strongly oppose" cultivation of a coeducational institution at Hanover, which has exclusively catered to men (excluding the clinging vines of womanhood) since 1769.

It seems that editorials in the *Dartmouth Gazette* advocate de-emphasis of the present atmosphere of masculinity on the campus, since with such an atmosphere: "meaningful experiences with the opposite sex are impossible"; there is too much "social pressure on the frustrated Dartmouth male"; and "the traditional Dartmouth man has become associated with ideals and principles which are considered by outsiders to be immature and asinine."

Staunchest in opposing the move were the alumni, 60 percent of whom voted to preserve tradition, while considering women as a "distraction from intellectual and academic pursuits."

feiffer



INNSBRUCK: "Success" and Tragedy

by Bill Roach

"MICHAEL J. DONAHUE, 19, who was enrolled in the University of Notre Dame Sophomore Year of Studies at Innsbruck, Austria, has died while on a vacation trip in Tunis, according to word received at the University." (University of Notre Dame Department of Public Relations) The two Notre Dame students who died earlier at Innsbruck were Michael M. Leahy, who was killed in a motor scooter accident in Milan, Italy, and Jerome Witzel, who died in an auto accident in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Robert Kroblin, Jerry Witzel's traveling companion, was sent home due to serious injuries received in the same auto accident. Yet a recent article from an interview with Dean Burke of the Freshman Year of Studies opens as follows: "Because of the *notable success* of the Innsbruck Program, Notre Dame is planning a second program, this one in Angers, France, for sophomore studies abroad" (*italics ours*).

This was the Innsbruck Program's first year in existence, and its record can hardly be termed a complete success, certainly not ground in itself for the establishment of another foreign study program. The fact that three of the original fifty-two are now dead should prompt reticence and suspicion on the part of the Administration.

Based on this suspicion, the SCHOLASTIC conducted a short survey of four other colleges which sponsored a year of study in Europe. Stanford University, Loyola University, Mundelein College, and Rosary College were the schools included in the survey. The SCHOLASTIC survey showed that any resemblance between the Notre Dame Innsbruck Program and its successful predecessors at other universities is purely coincidental.

All of these other programs were open to juniors only, with the exception of Stanford which also accepts some sophomores into the program. More mature students might experience a lower mortality rate. Supposedly we chose the sophomore year because the University of Innsbruck did not offer courses which would coincide with our major sequences in the junior year. Somehow other schools were able to solve this problem. According to two prominent members of our own faculty who prefer to remain anonymous, the University of Innsbruck is definitely not first-rate academically and a sophomore year in Innsbruck is, scholastically speaking, an inferior year. It

would seem as though the Administration preferred rushing into an alliance with a second-rate university rather than wait a few years until they could make plans with a better university or establish a campus of their own. Thus the University rushed through the planning stages and selected Innsbruck as the lesser of several evils. And the year in Innsbruck has been a poor one scholastically for 49 students. Their history professor made up for this by giving 49 A's.

Michael Leahy died in a motor scooter accident while returning from Milan to Salzburg. Twenty-three other members of the Innsbruck Program

been as free as Notre Dame.

To a great extent Loyola confines student travel to tours organized by the university and employing only public means of transportation. Traveling alone is discouraged if not prohibited. Rosary requires that the itineraries for private tours be booked through reliable travel agencies. The only restrictions on the travels of the Notre Dame-Innsbruck students is that they turn in an itinerary before they leave. Hitchhiking is a common means of transportation for many of these jaunts through Europe, a practice strictly forbidden by all the schools contacted. The Notre



own motor scooters, bought when N.D. officials allowed them to go to Milan against the obvious dictates of better judgment. Anyone in Stanford's program who is caught on a motor scooter is immediately sent home. In its seven-year existence, 2,500 students have participated in the Stanford program. Only three have died abroad. All three died in one auto accident. The other schools contacted impose similar restrictions on their students. Every one of them has experienced a significantly lower mortality rate than has Notre Dame.

Stanford, Loyola, Mundelein, and Rosary all have stringent restrictions on the use of cars. Notre Dame has none. Jerry Witzel was killed in an auto accident in Belgrade, Yugoslavia; Bob Kroblin, his traveling companion, was seriously injured. Cars are still available to students in other programs, but no school has

Dame students commonly stay in cheap, third-rate hotels. One Innsbruck student related in a letter how he had spent the night in a \$40-a-night hotel. Traveling around the Mediterranean by himself, Michael Donahue was asphyxiated in a hotel room in Tunis due to the malfunction of a gas heater.

The four schools contacted maintain their own campuses in Europe. Mundelein works in conjunction with Loyola. Stanford maintains three campuses on its own. The alliance between Notre Dame and Innsbruck seems to be unique in the field of study abroad. The four schools contacted also make extensive use of native European administrators on their overseas campuses. Stanford in particular stressed that experience has shown that it does not pay to maintain a rotating staff of American ad-

(Continued on page 37)

The Cresting Wave

By Jack Moran

"ECHOES OF THE PAST catching up with the present" is the phrase used by Professor John Hope Franklin to describe the current civil-rights movement in America. Professor of History specializing in the history of the South at the University of Chicago, Professor Franklin spoke of the myriad changes and variations, the interconnections between the present civil-rights movement and the past history of the Negro's search for equality in America, to establish the arbitrariness of saying just where this force began. One can regress back and back, pointing at one or another place. He points to the Legal Defense Fund meeting of the NAACP in 1952-53 which prepared arguments for presentation to the Supreme Court as an obvious beginning. It is here that the "massive surprise attack against the enemy" and the anticipation of retaliatory moves by this same "enemy" were conceived. This group set the stage for the actual launching of the revolution in civil rights. The latter was accomplished by the United States Supreme Court in its historic decision of 17 May 1954 that separate but equal educational facilities were in violation of the protections of the 14th Amendment. Professor

Franklin felt that there was poetic justice in the fact that this Court in 1896 had ruled "separate but equal" to be constitutional. Immediately following this ruling the Negro across the U.S. began putting it to the test. In Montgomery, Alabama, a Mrs. Parks refused to move to the back of a bus and was arrested. The Negro community was shocked by this and began forming into groups to meet this emergency. At the same time a new, young, dynamic leadership was emerging. They wanted redress of grievances and instituted bus boycotts and freedom walks. The Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, pastor in Montgomery, began a crusade of nonviolence which was to influence the entire movement. He founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The movement had reached a new stage.

C.O.R.E. and S.N.C.C. (SNICK) spread the revolution, extending it throughout the North and South. In 1960 the Republican and Democratic Conventions took cognizance of the movement at the same time for the first time, with the introduction of strong civil-rights planks in the platforms. The "sit-in" and "freedom riders" became household words, and finally culminated in the massive

march on Washington in August of 1963, where its leaders were received by the President. All three branches of government were then involved, Congress in 1957 and 1960 with Civil Rights Bills.

Professor Franklin said that, unfortunately, some leaders of the civil-rights movement believe they stand unique as inventors of its techniques and methodology. Yes, the current men have a historical role but do did the earlier men. These antecedents go back for decades, to the end of the Civil War. In June of 1865 the Negroes of Petersburg, Virginia, demanded in convention that equal rights go along with equal taxation. North Carolina Negroes demanded opportunities in government, and Negroes in general looked to the Federal Government for protection of their rights. But every time they received any legislative concessions, these were successfully resisted by the Ku Klux Klan, the Knights of the White Camellia, and a score of other hate organizations. In 1875 the first Civil Rights Act was passed and was immediately tested all over the United States. The measure failed, according to Professor Franklin, due to the dereliction in duty by officials of the U.S. Government. The bill was declared unconstitutional in 1883, and despair set in.

William E. B. DuBoise stated the "problem of the Negro is the color-line." In 1905 his Niagara Movement came out for manhood suffrage, saying that race discrimination is barbarous and that equality should exist for all men. Protest was the heart of this movement, but it was not enough. An action program was developed with the 1909 founding of the NAACP. By 1915 their legal suits had removed the "grandfather clauses" from state voting restrictions. With this, the Negro moved away from the period of his greatest despair. 1915 saw interracial picketing in Memphis. 1917 saw an interracial march in New York City to protest the East St. Louis race riots. The Negro was no longer afraid.



SPECIAL REPORT:

CO-ED ON CAMPUS (NEARLY)

THERE IS NO TRUTH to the rumor that 20th Century-Fox had its cameras on campus last Thursday to film a documentary. And SCHOLASTIC researchers are still checking the possibility that the Commander-in-Chief of the United Security Forces, one-time aspirant to the post of sheriff of St. Joseph County, staged the demonstration to demonstrate his competence at handling emergency situations.

It was an emergency situation — our first co-ed was arriving on campus, and a thousand or so students turned out in gentlemanly fashion to give her . . . their telephone numbers. The Security Forces were ready: our co-ed was going to arrive at either 7 sharp, or 8 sharp, or 9 sharp, depending on who was telling the story. The Supreme Commander brought his contingent to the Circle at 7 (sharp), and succeeded in establishing a beachhead by capturing the bus shelter (in case of rain). After ten minutes of no action, except for a couple of hundred milling students who were waiting for a bus, the Supreme Commander prepared to depart (after all, his time is valuable). This point is still in dispute; there was a report of a red-hot frisby game raging on the grass behind Lyons, and the Commander may merely have been planning to crush this diversionary action.

At any rate, twelve minutes past seven found the Commander and his stalwarts strategically misplaced halfway across the quad, while Lola was embarking from an anonymous vehicle. The S.B. *Tribune* reported that the vehicle was a bus, but if there was any bus in the Circle at the time, it escaped the attention of all but the perceptive *Tribune* reporter.

Lola (a misnomer, by the way; the girl's name is not Lola, but her real name rhymes with Who Am) did embark, and the sudden rush of students from the Student Center to the Circle tipped off the alert Security Commander that Something Was Up.

Up, indeed, and escorted by the cheering welcomers, our co-ed prepared to bring the benefits of femininity (so often extolled on the "Letters" page of the SCHOLASTIC) to the campus . . . and marched straight into the clutches of the Commander himself. He was up to the occasion, with the immortal line: "You're under arrest, Miss." (How many of us wait a lifetime in vain for such a triumph.)

The problem now was clear — to transport the 16-year-old prisoner to the bus stop and find adequate transportation. Through some oversight, no campus security force automobile was available, and rather than wait for a bus, the Commander commandeered a taxicab, after first collecting available change for the fare from the pockets of his assistants.

The fatiguing movement back and forth — bus stop to quad, quad to prisoner, prisoner to bus stop — was taxing the available forces of the Security Police. As one of them remarked, "All this rushing around is gonna start my hard breathin' up again."

After the Commander, the prisoner, and several members of the security forces filled the available taxicab, it became apparent that the vehicle was immobile. Calls for volunteers to leave the taxi and clear a path through the crowd met with no response, and after additional encouragement from the cab driver ("Whattamatter, buddy? You chicken?"), the Commander was forced to issue a direct order to two members of his forces to leave the taxi.

In short order, a path was cleared (one student commented that it was the only time he had ever heard a member of the security force say "Pretty please?") and the taxi sped — insofar as it is possible for South Bend taxis to speed — down Notre Dame Avenue, with two sports cars in pursuit, followed by disappointed cheers of "Get one for the Gipper."

Then followed the master stroke of a master planner. A lesser man than the Commander would have seen only two choices: 1) take the prisoner to the South Bend police, or 2) take the prisoner to her parents. What a lesser man would not have seen was that *both of these actions would remove the girl from the jurisdiction of the Commander!*

Rising to the occasion, then, the Commander ordered his driver to turn left at Angela Boulevard and slyly proceed around to the back gate. They entered with only minor interference from the gate guard, and rushed to the Main Building, where the terrors of the Security Force Questioning Room (which serves during the day as a combination office and mop storage room) awaited.

The sports cars, which had followed to the back gate, returned to the Circle and conveyed the news of

the prisoner's return to campus to the students who were still milling about, presumably searching their souls for a purpose in life (see editorial). A moment later a shameful event occurred: the only betrayal from within the ranks in the long history of the Security Force. Even though the cab driver had only been a temporary member of the Security Force, one of the junior officers in the cab had supplied him with the Force's Handbook — *Notre Dame Traditions, a selection from Bulletins of the Dean of Students, 1958-65*. Still, the story must be told. He broke under pressure and told the students where the prisoner had been taken.

The students rushed for the Main Building, eager to lend their moral support. But once again, the Commander proved too smart for them. Under intensive questioning, the prisoner revealed all (informationally), and told the Commander her name and address. Escaping out the back door and into a waiting car (unfortunately, not a black sedan), the Commander felt his work for tonight was done, and drove the girl to within a block of her home.

The frustrated students broke into several groups, some to march unsuccessfully on South Bend (the Spirit and Tradition group), some to return to their halls for study (the student leader group), and some to the back steps of Washington Hall to discuss the issues that had been raised (the intellectual group).

The Washington Hall group, as the only group necessary to a great university, is the only group that need concern us. Several gentlemen were introduced to speak, among them a revivalist preacher, the student body comptroller, and a hunchback.

The students gathered at Washington Hall displayed their literary acumen by continually yelling pertinent passages from Sartre and other allusions throughout the speeches, and when the hunchback was introduced, they responded to his evidently generous nature with a unified chant, "Give us your hump!"

Some felt that police protection for the speakers was in order, but the only members of the Security Force nearby remained steadfast at their posts on either side of the front steps of the Main Building, to prevent students from using them. Tradition.

— R. STAUB

The Emergence

THE EMERGENCE OF CHINA as a significant international state has been among the most notable events of the postwar world. The Sino-Soviet dispute, the successful testing of a nuclear device and the growing danger of a U.S.-Chinese confrontation in Viet Nam all symbolize the rise of China as an international power. Certainly in the midst of the disintegration of the international bipolar system China must be recognized as a great power; yet despite this emergence there exists general misunderstanding as to the motivation and goals of Chinese foreign policy. Myths and lack of information about Chinese politics have made it difficult for the United States to adequately assess the role which China is pursuing.

The foreign policy of China, as that of any nation, is an amalgam of perceptions concerning national security, national goals, ideological imperatives and strategic possibilities — all of which are structured by the existing international system. It is the contention of this article that by analyzing these variables one can gain significant insight into the direction of Chinese foreign policy. Moreover, with this measured understanding it should be possible to better evaluate the alternatives which exist for the United States vis-à-vis China.

In the aftermath of the Second World War a political vacuum was created in Asia with the defeat of Japan, the dominant regional power. This condition was complemented by the weakness and eventual demise of British, French and Netherlands colonial power throughout all of Asia. The Asian situation was somewhat similar to the postwar crisis in Europe in the sense of a general breakdown of the prewar balance. However de facto stability has developed in Europe while the residue of the postwar vacuum still exists in Asia. The political problems which flow from this situation create the central international crisis of the moment. At the base of this argument is a strong centralized China, confronting all of Asia with the threat of aggression.

In terms of national security Chinese leaders apparently perceive the necessity of constructing a *cordon sanitaire* along her periphery to separate her from direct contact with

United States and Soviet power. However, any expanding power is less concerned with security than with maximizing expansion, therefore the security interests of China are seen by the Chinese political elite as coalescing with what might be considered China's historical national interest. Suzerainty or hegemony over Korea, Taiwan, large sections of Southeast Asia and, interestingly enough, areas now under the control of the Soviet Union all have been part of the political history of China. The possibilities of Chinese advance to the north must be discounted at the present time because such movement would bring her into a direct military conflict with the U.S.S.R., a conflict certainly not in China's interest. Nevertheless the proclamation of Chinese claims in the Sinkiang and outer Mongolian areas will prove a continuing source of irritation in U.S.S.R.-Chinese relations.

Advance away from the Soviet boundaries appears a more likely alternative for China to choose. Analogous is Japan's crucial decision in 1938 to concentrate on a South Asian expansion rather than risking conflict with the U.S.S.R. Moreover movement in this direction would combine the goals of security and historical national interests with the imperatives of Chinese Marxism-Leninism. By analyzing the doctrinal dispute between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and that of China one can gain insight into the ideological priorities of the Chinese leaders. Support and intensification of national liberation movements is given greater emphasis by the Chinese than the U.S.S.R. Certainly as a model for revolutionary elites in the underdeveloped areas the Chinese experience has greater appeal than the Soviet. This appeal gives China emotional attractiveness in Latin America and Africa — and real power in Asia. Power in Asia emerges from the geographic organizational ties which China has constructed with the regional communist movements. Utilization of these organizations is therefore a major vehicle of Chinese foreign policy as well as the instrument for the realization of the ideological goal of sponsoring national liberation movements. The question of the support of wars of national liberation brought the Sino-Soviet ideological



Mao Tse-tung

dialogue to another level — the problem of war in contemporary international society.

The strategic situation facing China is derived from the following factors. China has the most powerful military force in Asia; numerically the largest conventional force in the world. The threat, or the use, of this instrument would certainly allow her to gain her interests in Korea, Taiwan and Southeast Asia if she were not opposed by non-Asian nations, specifically the United States. Moreover because of the ideological ties of communism, China has allies in Asia who complement her conventional force and in most areas add a new ingredient to it — significant guerrilla forces. Control of this type of complex gives China the potential of realizing her foreign political ambitions even against the opposition of the United States at all but the highest levels. By this I mean the ability of the U.S. to threaten and utilize strategic bombing, tactical nuclear potential and nuclear force against the Chinese.

It is this strategic advantage that the U.S. possesses over China that to a great extent explains the containment, thus far, of Chinese power and is also at the core of the dispute between China and the Soviet Union. If China could gain a Soviet commitment to support, with nuclear potential, her activities throughout Asia, a situation of transferred deterrence might be created in which U.S. strate-

of China

by James Bogle
Department of Government

gic threats would not be credible due to the nuclear response that China would be able to command through its Soviet alliance. In such a case the mutual deterrence situation that exists between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in Europe would be transferred to Asia with China as the Soviet agent. The U.S.S.R., however, has so far resisted any such bond.

It is in this milieu that the acquisition of a nuclear arsenal by China becomes important. Her successful test of October 1964 was a concrete example of the determination of Chinese leadership to develop an independent nuclear force. Though only in a state of creation, the importance of such a potential is obvious. With a nuclear capability China can effectively create a strategic "umbrella" under which she can maximize her conventional and guerrilla opportunities. A crucial question in this regard is the size of China's nuclear force that would be necessary to deter U.S. threats. Certainly China is not close to equaling United States nuclear capability, yet official U.S. government statements are too simplistic and optimistic on the significance of current Chinese nuclear development.

THE UNITED STATES, which gravely misconceived the time needed for China to construct her first nuclear device, is seriously underestimating the period necessary to build a nuclear stockpile and also to create a reasonable capability of delivery. Given the specific foreign political situation of China, a minimal nuclear force and an unsophisticated delivery system will greatly increase her power. Mutual deterrence with the U.S. is not at question — rather limited deterrence in limited crisis such as might exist in Southeast Asia. Furthermore China's nuclear capability must be perceived not only from the point of view of the U.S., but also from that of the various Asian nations. To construct a force of this effectiveness will take three to five years, not fifteen.

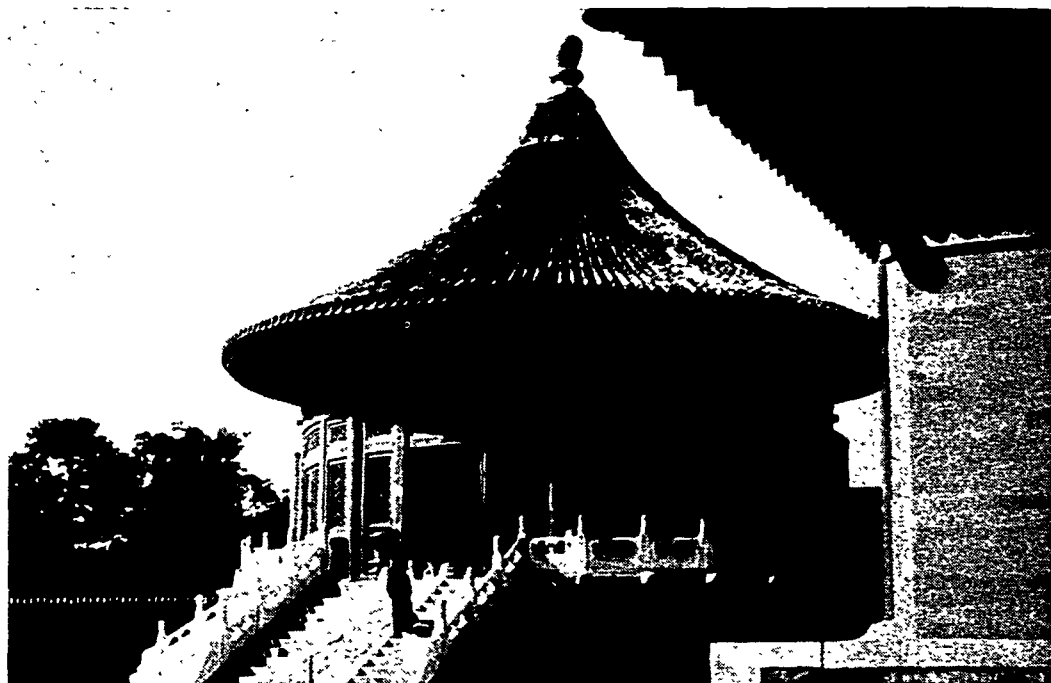
We have noted that all of the phenomena affecting Chinese foreign policy are in turn structured by the nature of the international political system. The bipolar system created by the Second World War no longer exists — rather a nuclear balance of power is being established. French

policy has demonstrated the erosion of the Western alliance while the Sino-Soviet conflict announced the disintegration of the communist bloc. In such a condition the verities of the bipolar system are no longer adequate. Ambiguity and maneuverability are the hallmark of the new system. Interestingly enough China, which has criticized the U.S.S.R. for her diplomatic flirtation with capitalist nations, has itself fallen victim to the allurements of the balance of power system and has created a theory of "intermediate zone" which classifies men like Sukarno and De Gaulle as rational imperialists with whom communists can reasonably co-exist. Paradoxically China is in the position of championing a Marxist ideological cause while gaining support from imperialist opposition.

The Viet Nam crisis is a useful example to gauge the course and strength of the foreign policy of China. Security, national interest and strategy all direct Chinese attention to Southeast Asia, specifically Viet Nam. Moreover, the Viet Nam affair is a perfect example of a balance of power, rather than a bipolar, diplomatic-military conflict. Though both the United States and China have a tendency to clothe their actions in the terminology of the bipolar world, the reality of the situation is quite different. Complexity and ambiguity are at the heart of the Viet Nam crisis. Within what is often incorrectly referred to as the communist

bloc, there exists the Soviet Union, China, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong — all with minimal interacting interests, but with significant intramural conflicts. The reality of the Sino-Soviet conflict has forbidden communist unity in Viet Nam. North Viet Nam is geographically tied to China, but Ho Chi Minh and Vo Nguyen Giap, the two major North Vietnamese political leaders, are emotionally and possibly ideologically attracted to the U.S.S.R. Further, the North Vietnamese government realizes that if it is to be independent, it is essential for some other state to balance Chinese power. Though the Viet Cong is controlled by North Viet Nam, their organization is separate. It certainly is possible to perceive divergent interests between the imperatives of the revolution in South Viet Nam and the desires of the North Vietnamese government.

Any discussion of the Viet Cong immediately transfers the geographic point of reference to the South where two truths are apparent. There has been military intervention from the North, but of equal importance, there is a real revolution in the South. The Viet Cong has been profiting from a revolutionary situation which has emerged from peasant discontent initiated by French colonialism and unsolved by the "Confucian" regimes since 1954. This revolution has further developed against a backdrop of political instability arising from
(Continued on page 29)



Something and Others

by Bob Haller

IN THESE DAYS of woe and threats of war and alienated man there is a song in the jukeboxes called *Downtown*. It celebrates, in high-pitched tones that quaver and warble with the battered sensibilities of us all, the delights, the joys, the warm comforts of neon lights, concrete walls, and the hustling crowd. Downtown is where you're not alone, where love is not gone, and where a house is a home. Serenely oblivious to the largely metropolitan causes of this mood of malaise, the song blithely waits for the mock that ought to knock. Perhaps it is because the Great Society is soon to be aborning, or maybe ironic humor did come close to dying with Mark Twain's demise, but only two attempts have been made to despoil the charming lady of the streets.

One was a brief skit on TW3 and the other is *Something*, a seven-minute, spot-shot short that sprouted full grown and twitching from the productive capacity of the still obscure Mor-Bar Company. A portrait of the city running, jumping, belching, suddenly standing still, it is the first film of two amateur film fanatics who have learned more in watching others' movies than botching their own (see page 23).

Geof Bartz and Dan Morper, the producers, director and cameraman, respectively, hung their strip of celluloid on two filmic axes. The first is the Hitchcock technique of juxtaposing the outré with the ordinary. The best of these moments are when with the record grinding along at slow speed, the camera tracks past one thin apartment building standing alone in a sunlit field of rubble. Almost as effective is the intercutting of a dumpy old woman with some bumper-to-bumper traffic and the blazing lights of Times Square. Also used to good effect was the very rapid cutting that matched the music when it was originally done, although the faster projector in the Engineering Auditorium spoiled it last week.

More than anything else, *Something* relies upon the exotic techniques of the new documentary as exemplified by such films as *Very Nice, Very Nice* and *A Movie*, both of which, Bartz and Morper attest, influenced them. Double exposure, rapid cutting —

often to unusual faces, the artsy-craftsy inclusion of dancing lines and deliberately included flaws, or selected insanity (pushing against a wall). If *Something* doesn't quite come up to the pervasive mood of the plunging disruption-destruction of *A Movie*, or the flickering staccato impact of *Very Nice, Very Nice*, it is because of the physical limitations on a movie made during the spring break and the money problem of putting the sound track onto the film itself rather than synchronizing a tape recorder.

Cheyenne Autumn is at the Colfax and it is an instructive if not engrossing film to watch. John Ford started out to make a film about Indians marching north, away from their reservation, back to their home, and the hysteria they caused as they recrossed the now settled frontier. Photographed in Monument Valley, perhaps the most beautiful landscape in North America, the picture has everything it could possibly need in the background, but hardly anything closer. Sal Mineo acts like a petulant child, Carroll Baker like the innocent, sexless pseudo-vamp that she is, Richard Widmark as best he can but that is only good enough for supporting roles. Jimmy Stewart is fine in a part that is irrelevant, and Karl Malden delivers the only good performance as an incredibly muddled officer whose duty leads him to Hitlerian tactics. As for the Indians (only Dolores Del Rio is good), their parts are inexcusably stereotyped. Far worse is their secondary position in a film ostensibly about them; almost all the drama, contrived on both sides, is centered on the white man.

Zorba The Greek is at the Granada and it might better be called *Zorba The Great*. Remarkably, the film is better than the book. Alan Bates, thoroughly proper but not the prig he is in print, is accosted by the same Zorba, throbbing with what can only be called the "life force," and off they go in a masterful illustration of Zorba's dictum that "life is trouble" and to avoid one is to miss the other. When they aren't trying to rebuild a wrecked lignite mine, Zorba wenchs after Oscar winner Lila Kedrova and Bates after Irene Papas, the most at-



tractive widow this side of the Dardanelles. Director Michael Cacoyannis captures all of their story on the screen, often in Steichen-like blacks and grays, more often in the harsh black-and-white compositions that so startled audiences two years ago in his *Electra*.

Dear Brigitte and *The Pleasure Seekers* are at the State and one would hope that they would leave soon if it were not for the even poorer films that will follow. *Dear Brigitte* has Jimmy Stewart in the type-cast role of fathering a boy genius who is in love with *that* woman (oh my, very proper though) but since Jr. is still in knickers things can't go very far and the formula turns, predictably, sour. Ann Margaret is in the other one.

This week in the Engineering Auditorium, Cinema '65 is presenting *Winter Light*, a semi-cinematic movie that is one of Ingmar Bergman's most interesting if not his best. Two flawed aspects of the film should have crippled it — the trite inclusion of the H-bomb as an excuse for suicide, and the theatrical quality of restricting most of the action to little more than two rooms. The burning anguish of author and actor redeem the first failing, however, and Bergman's always close, ruthlessly probing camera reveals the second difficulty to be one that is surmountable.

A SHORT MOTION ANATOMY; or HOW I LEARNED TO BE IN FOCUS

by Geof Bartz
as told to Bill Krier

MOR-BAR PRODUCTIONS is one of those semiorganizations which occasionally find life at Notre Dame. Actually, it is the first of what are hoped to be many outgrowths of Cinema '65. Under the direction of Thomas Vitullo, Bob Haller, and Dr. Donald Costello, the film society purchased 16 mm movie equipment which it has started lending — much as does a library — to students who express interest in film making at Notre Dame. Daniel Morper and Geoffrey Bartz, who will control equipment rental next year, raised finances, wrote and printed a scenario, and formed Mor-Bar — “to become acquainted with the camera and to stimulate interest in this new student project.” (Result: *Something* — see R. Haller’s article, p. 22.) Since neither they nor William M. Donovan, who was later to join them in New York, had anything but a nodding knowledge of a motion-picture camera, early observers felt their venture would be more than somewhat interesting.

Morper and Bartz arrived in New York early Sunday morning, March 21, and immediately began hunting for appropriate locations. At 6:15 p.m. Sunday evening, they located William M. Donovan, who had hitchhiked from South Bend and had assumed a paralyzed, Buddha-like posture near one of the walls inside the New York Port Authority. Upon extracting him, they ate and retired.

The following morning filming began in a square across from Gimbel’s. A flock of pigeons had gathered at one end of the square and was busily pecking away at some bread crumbs under a statue of Horace Greeley. The procedure for the shot, as Bartz directed it, was to have Morper sneak behind the birds and start screaming. The terrified pigeons would thus lift gracefully into the air where the

camera would follow them until they were majestically silhouetted against the sun: no problem. Morper whooped, the camera whirled — but the city-pampered pigeons, more accustomed to walking than flying, *jumped* about a foot into the air and returned to their crumbs. Quite perturbed, Bartz ordered Morper behind the camera and circled behind the pigeons himself. On a signal from Donovan that all was set, he dashed whooping and screaming into the unsuspecting birds. Uncertain of just what was happening, the pigeons began galloping across the square, mustering just enough energy before they whammed headlong into the camera to find the air above the crew. There, they proceeded to bombard the movie makers with various excretions. The remainder of the day was spent filming traffic from a church belfry.

Tuesday passed rather uneventfully. The script called for some shots of subways rushing into the camera at assorted angles. The equipment was stationed on an elevated platform in Queens and the sequence was finished with less trouble than usual. Finally, rain, and a headache one of the cameramen contracted when he hit himself in the ear with the tripod, called a halt to production that day. By Wednesday morning it had become increasingly apparent that the difficult “human interest” shots, necessary for the picture’s total statement by contrast, could no longer be postponed. Time and money were running short. So after finishing several shots of heavy traffic in the garment district, the crew moved to the piers on the Hudson River to negotiate among the longshoremen for some actors.

In a truck lot near the piers, six or seven workers were gathered around a fire. The flames made an interesting disturbance in the air — imposing a wavy, formless quality on the men who stood behind them. The crew decided on this shot. As the camera was whirring away, a dark, rather grizzled man tapped Morper on the shoulder. “Who, just who,

gave you my permission to take my picture?” he asked. “You’re not in the picture, sir. You’re standing *behind* the camera,” Morper explained. “Who, just who, gave you my permission to take my picture?” the man continued. “Sir, the camera takes pictures out this end,” said Morper, pointing to the lenses. “I saw you,” said the man, gesturing at William M. Donovan, “with that little camera taking my picture.” “This is a light meter,” Donovan offered. “Who, just who, gave you my permission to take my picture with that light meter?” By now it was clear that the question of permission would probably never be resolved. So excusing themselves and promising to burn the negative, the film makers decided to move production to the more peaceable area of the Bowery.

Last year, Larry Walsh, a Notre Dame business major, also directed a film on the Bowery. Therefore, Mor-Bar’s entrance onto Delancy and Second Avenue did not mark the first time a Notre Dame camera crew had been in that area — although, if I may, I suggest it should be the last. The Bowery problem is not one of obtaining actors at a reasonable rate for a given shot, but of keeping everyone else out of the act. Thursday, scheduled for the final day of shooting, was spent in making retakes of a number of important scenes. And that evening, following a very small celebration (Mor-Bar ran out of money Wednesday evening), the various members of the crew began heading home. (William M. Donovan, it might be worth noting, was arrested in Philadelphia for being lost.) Their movie will not be the last nor, most probably, the finest ever made by Notre Dame students. But if movie making, the liveliest of the arts, to borrow a title from a book on the subject, ever comes into its own as a serious student project, one should not forget that amidst the absurdity of the derelicts, the debris, and the pigeons, this — historically at any rate — is how it all began.

Mr. Dur presents his ideas on a deficiency within the current program of studies at Notre Dame. He supports his basic idea with suggestions gained in interviews with interested experts: Professor Szczesniak, who, when at Notre Dame, was a professor of Japanese and Chinese Histories; Professor Brinkley, a professor of Government and International Studies; and Professor Jatto, the head of Notre Dame's Russian Department.

A SAD TESTIMONIAL to contemporary university studies is the large number of undergraduates who are ignorant of the Orient, its intricate geography, varied peoples, intriguing history and politics. It must be conceded that great strides have been made in the concept of the "classical education" since the turn of the century. But compared to the parallel growth in importance of Oriental areas, there is a marked deficiency in the educational realm. The preponder-

NEGLECT of the ORIENTAL

By Phil Dur

economic yoke of feudalism, suddenly had risen to vanquish a giant of European power politics, and would not be stopped in the realization of its objectives by any force short of war with the Allied Powers.

Bewilderment is the usual response to questions regarding the foundations of Asiatic resentment for West-



ous significance of this area of the globe to contemporary world affairs demands more comprehension through systematic study than the majority of American universities seem to provide.

For too many, even the major events of the last century are obscure topics. The conflict of two civilizations in China; the rampant imperialism of European monarchies which sowed the seeds of jingoistic nationalism throwing the world into one colossal conflict, ever threatening humanity with another.

Few even realize the importance of the Russo-Japanese War as the capstone to a national drive towards world recognition. A nation, which fifty years earlier had just shed the

ern intrusion in Far Eastern affairs. Ideological conflicts and economic rivalries are generally accepted as final causality. But a knowledge of nineteenth-century Oriental history, a history of the wholesale exploitation of China and the Indo-Chinese and Malaysian peninsulas, of the economic imperialism which characterized the era of the "Open Door," would go a long way in explaining the reaction to Western influence, the radical anti-Western sentiment in "neutral" Asia.

A general understanding of U.S. foreign policy in the Far East, which has been a target for much criticism, must be based on substantial knowledge of the history, demography, and culture of this area. The void in this sphere of education is dramatized

by the urgent need of our government for specialists in this crucial area. More dangerous derivatives are ill-founded opinions and criticism, the destructive fruits of scholastic ignorance.

To suggest a means for the rectification of this situation is the task of the curricular critic. The last ten years have brought the establishment of two Area Studies programs here at Notre Dame. A result of these programs has been the introduction of a number of courses in various departments geared to familiarize the student with the language, history, sociology, and other academic considerations unique to the area. The creation of a similar program for Oriental Studies would of necessity be a product of a process of gradual "orientalization" of University curricula.

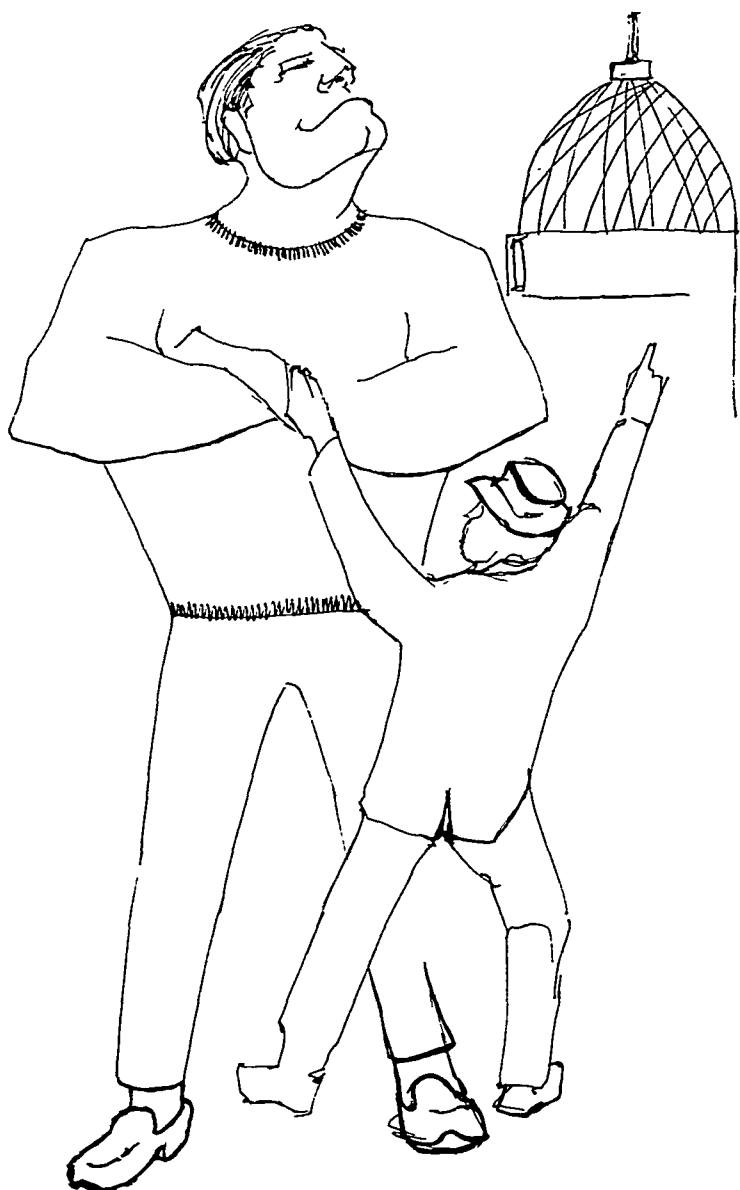
The initial penetration must be conducted through courses already established. For example, historical surveys could be abridged to include Oriental history. The wealth of Oriental philosophies and thought could be topically included in existing formats. An interest in this area must first be engendered; this would be best accomplished by required exposure to these topics at the onset of university education. The University already offers courses to the undergraduate in Japanese and Chinese histories, in Eastern religious thought, and in the sociological aspects of contemporary Asian Communism. The participation in these courses is too small to warrant any expansion, however.

Thus the measures which might initially be quite effective, while not prohibitively expensive in terms of new faculty commitments, would be the inclusion of new material in existing courses. An essential consideration in the concept of a Freshman Year of Studies is the need to allow the undergraduate a familiarization with a broad spectrum of educational possibilities, one broad enough to permit an intelligent choice of majors and fields of concentration. The initial contact with the Oriental area during the formative first two years might arouse enough interest to warrant the formation of new programs and new courses.

What is suggested here is not immediate expansion of curriculum, or drastic revision of the present conception of a liberal education, only the novel inclusion of pertinent aspects of Oriental civilizations. The hope is that these measures will stimulate an interest in this area, an area so commonly shrouded in ignorance, yet so crucial to any intelligent comprehension of the world today.

Deep in December You Have to Remember

The football coaching staff's problems don't cease when season ends—they change. The difficulties involved in recruiting are almost as complicated as those involved in winning.



IF COACH PARSEGHIAN and his staff ever get a week or two of rest, it isn't during the winter. Florida vacations are out. Relaxation has to wait. The machinery that works so steadily during the fall and spring grinds on throughout the winter months. However, it is re-gearred to a different task—recruiting.

The regular season flows into full scale recruiting without a break. The coaches return from the last game to desks stacked high with inquiries and suggestions. The task of organizing all of this by region, position, and potential is staggering. Not only must they study the credentials of each individual, but they must first make some evaluation of the competition he faced in his league.

This is just the preliminary work. Recruiting entails three weeks of travel in an assigned region for each assistant coach. From morning till night a coach must talk to prospects, high school coaches, parents and principals. He collects game films, records, academic reports and leads on other prospects. These he sends back to Notre Dame where Coach Parseghian evaluates all the data.

Once this material is collected, each prospect's films are reviewed and his name goes through a maze of charts and lists. If he still seems to bear potential, he is brought in with his parents for a weekend visit.

Coach Parseghian and his staff key recruiting weekends specifically to Notre Dame. There are no steak dinners, no promises of favors. The stress falls on the benefits of the academic quality of the University and its Catholic atmosphere. The recruits eat in the dining hall and live in the halls with a freshman player from their section of the country.

Backfield coach Tom Pagna explains the staff's thinking in this way: "In past years players have come here because it is Notre Dame. They came for what *Notre Dame* has to offer, not for fancy recruiting promises. This is what has made the school great. And this we must never relinquish."

When all visits have been paid, all films and reports reviewed, the final decision must be made. Each coach can suggest who will fill the 33 scholarship vacancies, but the responsibility for the final decision rests upon the shoulders of Ara Parseghian. Once the recommendations of his assistants have been made, it is entirely up to his judgment. Upon this rides most of Notre Dame's football hopes for the future.

The most important decision, of course, rests with the prospect, and it was about this point that the staff was particularly disturbed. It is their experience that other schools went out of their way to discourage Notre Dame's prospects. Exaggerated claims of Notre Dame's academic demands and reserve talent after such a fine season last year, the coaches feel, strengthen doubts that arise in any boy's mind about Notre Dame.

Parseghian and his staff make it a practice not to comment to recruits about other schools. To what extent the comments of other schools about Notre Dame hurt, or even how much last season's success helped, is difficult to judge since this is Parseghian's first full year of recruiting at Notre Dame.

Whatever the effect of last season, recruiting is now in its final stages. From the beginning a definite recruiting plan is set down to strengthen the positions that will be weakened by future graduation. Last year the emphasis was on speed and agility. This year the coaches stressed the need for interior linemen. However, this didn't slow down recruiting for other positions.

It has been a long winter. Spring drills are half completed. Perhaps summer will bring the coaches a well-deserved rest.

— TOM BETTAG



Neither Rain Nor Beer . . .

STRANGE NEW COLLECTIONS of athletes are making themselves increasingly evident on the American sporting scene. Clad in filthy shorts, they look like a dirtied, bloodied, basketball team. The turf they lustily tear is the same length as that of a football gridiron, but about 22 yards wider. The ball they pursue resembles a pregnant pigskin — and the game they play is murder. Or rugger if you prefer the slang term for this imported British sport. Rugby, if you want to be formal about it.

This roughhouse called rugby is spreading like the plague across the USA. When American rugby confined itself to the ivied playing fields of a few Eastern colleges, it was easy for sports writers and fans to overlook this pastime of pandemonium; classifying it along with hootenannies, spring raids, water fights, and telephone-booth-stuffing; as part of the frivolous extracurricular activities of student life. Today, however, this kick-and-tackle pursuit is spreading into our cities and infecting male adults who should be old enough to know better and who bruise too easily to indulge in such endeavors. The Eastern Rugby Union, which began with just a handful of ragtag squads five years ago, now numbers more than 40 teams located up and down the Atlantic seaboard and as far inland as Pittsburgh. Likewise, there is a Midwest Rugby Union, a Missouri Rugby Union and a California Association for Rugby Clubs.

Currently, there are more than 200 rugby clubs (including college teams) playing on weekends in the U.S. New

York, Los Angeles, Chicago, St. Louis, and now Notre Dame are hotbeds of interest in the sport.

Last weekend the first annual Irish Challenge Cup was held. Eight teams — Notre Dame, Toronto, West Point, St. Louis University, Virginia, Indiana, the St. Louis Ramblers, and Columbia — played a total of 13 games, despite rain, wind, and flooded fields.

Notre Dame triumphed in the tournament, defeating Columbia, Virginia, and the Toronto Nomads in the final match. Against an inexperienced Lion team, Notre Dame scored early and often. Skip Speth, Joe Belden, Mike Carroll, and Al Byrne scored tries for the Irish. Fullback Jamie Toohey kicked accurately enough to score three extra points and a field goal for a total of nine points.

Outside $\frac{3}{4}$ back John Reding started the Irish Ruggers rolling against the University of Virginia with a 50-yard scamper down the sidelines for Notre Dame's first score. Scrum-half Bob Mier, Loose-Forward Ben Beall, and Second Row Forward Jack Murphy also tallied to insure the 19-0 victory.

The stage was then set for the championship encounter — Toronto, an older and more experienced rugby team vs. the Irish, faster and not as skilled in the techniques of the game. Before a crowd of some 3,500 fans and a TV audience, Notre Dame triumphed in a finish like that of the ND-Syracuse football game of 1961.

In the scoreless game the Irish marched down the Stadium turf with less than a minute remaining. Mike

Murphy's high, spiralling kick gave the Irish Ruggers good field position when the boot went out of bounds on the Toronto 15-yard line. On a line-out, Bob Mier kicked the ball into the Nomad end zone but a Canadian in turn desperately booted the ball out of bounds. On a scrum-down, a Toronto player was called off-sides and the Irish were awarded a penalty kick. Toohey then booted his third field goal in as many games — but this one was by far the most significant; it gave the Irish the Tournament Championship and a three-foot cup to go with it.

This was probably Notre Dame's finest game of the spring. Scrum players Dick Bell, John Mauro, Harry Steele, and Jay Fiorillo and backs Gay Pang, Nat Davis, and Skip Speth played exceptionally throughout the tournament.

The entire tournament, first inaugurated by Club moderator Ken Featherstone, was a success both on and off the field.

Perhaps the hardest part about the affair for the Canadian businessmen will be the frequent comments they'll hear when they limp into their offices the morning after the game. Inevitably they endure the gibes of their co-workers about "being too old for this type of foolishness." But they must learn to take this abuse with forbearance and equanimity. For one thing they're too battered from the weekend games to do much besides sitting at their desks. And then, of course, there's always the hangover from that "pint or two."

— REX LARDNER, JR.

SCOREBOARD

TRACK: At the Drake Relays last weekend, Mike Coffey proved good to the very last mile as he took the Olympic Three-mile. He really perked up in the last mile and won with a come-from-behind sprint in 14:21.6. And in the two-mile, Coffey boiled past Greg Rice's Notre Dame outdoor record with a 8:56.8, but to finish a close second. To complete their fine showing, Notre Dame won the distance medley in 9:51.3, and took a third in the two-mile relay and a fourth in the four-mile relay.

TENNIS: The tennis team netted two victories over the weekend to give them seven wins in a row. They smashed Air Force 9-0 and served Iowa up a 7-0 loss.

GOLF: The golf team's record drove upward to five wins and no losses when they won four matches at Burke Memorial Golf Course. Bill Regnier chipped in with a 77-70 to take team medalist in last weekend's quadrangle.

BASEBALL: Both Detroit and the Irish got seven hits but Notre Dame's had considerably more horsepower as Ed Lupton pitched the Irish to a 5-1 victory and a 11-6 record overall.

SAILING: Notre Dame overhauled all but St. Lawrence at the Appleton, Wis., Regatta to earn the right to defend their "best in the Midwest" title later this May.

SCHEDULE

BASEBALL

Apr. 30, Bradley at Notre Dame
May 1, Bradley at Notre Dame
May 3, Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich.
May 4, Detroit at Detroit, Mich.

GOLF

May 1, Ohio State, Illinois, Purdue,
and Northwestern at West La-
fayette, Ind.

TRACK

May 1, Army at West Point

RUGBY

May 1, tournament at Chicago

TENNIS

May 4, Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich.
May 5, Kalamazoo at Kalamazoo,
Mich.

SAILING

May 1-2, Purdue Invitational at West
Lafayette, Ind.

LACROSSE

May 1, Bowling Green at Bowling
Green, Ohio

Voice in the Crowd

IT'S BEEN A PLEASURE to write about the sports and sportsmen at Notre Dame this year. Though even the cumulative success of the "other" teams on campus were overshadowed by the football season — it has been a good year.

Football, cross-country, soccer, skiing, hockey, basketball, wrestling, fencing, swimming, baseball, sailing, lacrosse, rugby, tennis, golf, track, crew. A lot of sports are played at Notre Dame — it's really remarkable that they're all so successful. Notre Dame plays top competition in all of these sports; this makes our consistent success even more remarkable. Unlike the Eastern schools that have all or nearly all these sports, Notre Dame aims at a national championship in everything. And where there is no national championship it creates one. This is the dominant characteristic of the Notre Dame sports mentality — no team here is content to be a big power in a little league. From football to lacrosse the goal is national recognition.

The Notre Dame approach to sports — and to everything else — is characterized by the desire to become the biggest, the fastest, to beat the best. This characteristic stands out most clearly in the new sports, but it's present in all.

Four years ago, Notre Dame had no skiing team, no soccer team, no rugby or lacrosse club, no crew club, no hockey club and no sailing team. Seven sports in four years. Yet all but crew, lacrosse and hockey have met with national success; lacrosse and hockey are in their second year and crew is in its first. The ski team does well in the national championships each year and so does sailing. Soccer invariably places high among the teams in the Midwest every fall and has narrowly missed NCAA bids for the last two years. Rugby created the nearest thing to a national championship and then won it last week. The striking success of our new teams is a significant indication of the natural sports ability and drive at Notre Dame. No other school in the country would consistently shoot for such impossible goals (10-0 in football for example) with such blithe confidence. A 10-0 football season against national competition is an impossibility, ask anyone, yet that is the goal, the only goal, of every single season. That is also the goal of every basketball season. And every cross-country season. . . .

What prompts these foolish efforts . . . that so often end up so successfully? Part of the reason is that students naturally think in national terms about everything at Notre Dame. Yale (thought I'd change the example) can think Eastern, but can Notre Dame think Midwestern? A golfer from Western Michigan suggests another plausible reason. He was about to hit his tee shot on the 15th hole — the par three by Notre Dame Ave. — when he turned and stared at all the activity going on across the road: rugby, lacrosse, touch football, softball, frisbee. He thought for a moment, and with a bemused grin said, "We don't go in for outdoor sports much at Western Michigan." [The ratio is 1:6—*Ed.*] But, that's only part of the reason, too. Behind every successful athlete at Notre Dame is an unimpressed roommate or hall-mate goading him on. "Beat Michigan today, huh? Big deal. When are you gonna play UCLA?" Aside from having a superabundance of natural talent, Notre Dame is probably the most knowledgeable campus, "sportswise," in the nation. Where else would there be a Break-Up-The-Mets campaign in full swing after 13 games?

Seriously, it's been an honor and a challenge to record some of the accomplishments of such outstanding athletes for such an outstanding audience.

— JOHN WHELAN

Orange Blossom

DIAMOND RINGS



MONACO
FROM \$100

AT THESE FINE STORES

INDIANA

Auburn, Corbaugh Jewelers
Columbus, Del Winger Jewelers
Crawfordsville, D. W. Williams, Jeweler
Evansville, Utterback Jlr. — 2 Stores
Fort Wayne, Baber's Jewelry Store
Garrett, Chas. Ort & Co.
Goshen, Robert's Jewelers
Greencastle, Mason Jewelers
Hammond, Armstrong's Jewelers
Hobart, Jewel Shop
Lafayette, Harry Gaunt Orange Blossom Jlr.
Madison, Oscar C. Bear & Son
Marion, Meyer's Jewelers
Michigan City, Blackmond's Jewelers
Mishawaka, Wills Jewelry Store
Muncie, Harry Gaunt Jewelers
Shelbyville, Sanders Jewelry Store
South Bend, Jacobs Jewelers
South Bend, Van Horne & Co.
Valparaiso, Martin Binder

WISCONSIN

Cedarburg, Armbruster's Jlr.
Milwaukee, Steller's Jlr. Capitol Court

MINNESOTA

Fairmont, Sovell Jewelry
Minneapolis, Apache Jewelers
St. Cloud, Bachman, Jewelers
St. Paul, Becklund's of Highland Village
St. Paul, Kukkeler Jewelers

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls, J. H. Bechtold Inc.

The Far Left Makes the College Scene

From Berkeley to Brooklyn, swarms of students are joining in the noise and fire of new radical groups. The current issue of The Saturday Evening Post has the inside story of the greatest rise of the Far Left since the 1930's.

Read how some groups are almost peaceful; others are so militant that even the American Communist Party disowns them. How young leaders of the "existential radicalism" see the Cuban Revolution as a blueprint for America. Find out about new plans for protest and unrest on college campuses. How one far-out group, training its members in karate, is secretly preparing to launch a reign of terror.

Get the facts in the penetrating report of "The Explosive Revival of the Far Left," in the May 8 issue of The Saturday Evening Post.

POST

ON SALE NOW

DR. R. W. TURBOW
OPTOMETRIST

GLASSES REPAIRED
"Bring in the Pieces"

CONTACT LENSES
INQUIRIES INVITED

EYE EXAMINATION

OLIVER HOTEL

207 W. Washington — Phone CE 4-5777

Die Wandernden Sohne



THE EASTER BUNNY may have been dead at Notre Dame this year, but in Innsbruck he was very much alive. At the end of the first semester in the latter part of February, the four faculties at the University began their seven-week combined Easter and semester vacation. The purpose of such a long vacation is to allow the student to study and to prepare for his classes for the next semester. In view of this, we did receive several assignments, but these didn't prevent us from touring Europe for the seven weeks. Means of transportation ranged from car, motor scooter, and hitchhiking to train and plane. A few were not content to stay on the European continent, so, to get a taste of the Arab way of life, they ventured into North Africa. This was accomplished either by crossing the Straits of Gibraltar into Morocco, by flying to Cairo, or by crossing the Mediterranean from Sicily. But most remained on the continent or visited the nearby British Isles.

Spring seems to be the season for strikes in Europe. In early April, Italy suffered a twenty-four-hour strike of railroad employees which halted all trains, including international expresses. Opera employees and doctor also struck, but for longer periods of time. Much closer to home, however, was a crippling strike of all Austrian telephone, post office, and train employees which left Austria virtually isolated from the outside world for twenty-four hours in late March. At least one member of the group was forced to remain in Innsbruck one day longer than he had expected because there were no trains leaving the country.

— JOHN MEANY

The Scholastic

'China'

(Continued from page 21)

the permanent conflict between various political and military factions.

If the body politics of South Viet Nam is thus divided, the foreign support of this nation is also split. Certainly the policies of the United States differ greatly from those of France, while even nations like Great Britain or Japan — who support U.S. policy generally — have differing points of emphasis. Obviously such an area cannot be understood in the terminology of the "cold war."

China has confronted the Viet Nam situation with encouragement and diplomatic support for the North along with material aid for the Viet Cong. In response to the bombing of North Viet Nam by the U.S., China has threatened to send volunteers and also regular military units into the conflict. However, given the strategic superiority of the United States it is unlikely that China would intervene. But should the war continue and U.S. escalation increase, the pressures of prestige and the imperatives of great power status, to which China aspires, may trigger an intervention.

Chinese perception as to the desirability of intervention is ambivalent. If the war could be limited on the model of the Korean conflict it might well be considered profitable. However, any extension of the conflict into China, resulting in general war with the United States, could only end unsatisfactorily for the Chinese with their defeat. A general war would furthermore carry disproportionate danger of total nuclear war involving the U.S.S.R. and the United States, beneficial to no one. Therefore uncertainty and the current strategic options open to the United States have so far prevented Chinese expansion in Viet Nam. The danger for the United States arises from the temporary nature of these factors. China's nuclear development will shortly limit our maneuverability. Then Chinese pressure on Southeast Asia would be difficult to contain.

Diplomatic strength is a function of a nation's position in the balance of power. If the U.S. is to negotiate from strength, it is more powerful today relative to China than it will be in the future. It is in the interests, not only of the United States but also of France, Japan and the Soviet Union, to contain Chinese power — so also of the leaders and people of both North and South Viet Nam. From this community of interest must be created a stable policy which will not be prey to Chinese expansion.



1. Now that graduation's getting close, have you given any thought to the kind of work you'd like to do?

I want to work for
The Good of Mankind.



2. I might have suspected.

I'll probably grow
a beard.



3. Is it required?

It helps. And I'll certainly
need a pair of sandals.



4. What do you expect to earn?

All I ask is the satisfaction of knowing
I'm helping to Build
a Better World.



5. I'll be doing much the same thing. I've also lined up a job that affects society in a positive way. And if I do good, I'll move up, and my decisions will be even more important in the scheme of things.

But where's your beard?
What about sandals?



6. You don't need them in Equitable's development program. All you need is an appetite for challenge and responsibility, and the desire to do the best possible job. The pay is tops, too.

You know, I'm afraid a beard would itch—could you get me an interview with Equitable?

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

The EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society of the United States

Home Office: 1285 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10019 © Equitable 1965
An Equal Opportunity Employer



**BOLD
NEW
BREED**

Now look at your own shirt. Has it got stripes that bold? A collar that makes as good a point? How does it fit around the shoulders and body. The one in the picture is Arrow Cum Laude, a luxury Oxford batiste with lean tapered body. Soft collar roll. "Sanforized" label. Available in white, colors, and stripes, \$5. **ARROW®**

BLOCK BROS.

Jewelers

Serving Notre Dame and St. Mary's Faculty and Students for over 40 Years.

★

Featuring Fine Diamonds — Watches — Jewelry and Giftware.

★

CORNER MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON
IN DOWNTOWN SOUTH BEND

EUROPE FOR LESS

Travel in a group with other U.S. college students. All expense low cost trips by ship or plane.

AROUND THE WORLD:	ADVENTURER: 47 days,	BUCCANEER: 62 days, 10
52 days, 10 countries — \$2595	10 countries — \$1072	countries (inc. Greece) — \$1296
HAP'NY (College Credit): 52 days,	VAGABOND: 46 days, 14 countries	
15 countries — \$1199	(inc. Russia) \$1198	

Write for free information!

AMERICAN YOUTH ABROAD

44 University Station



Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414

(Continued from page 15)

sports car clubs, magazines and a special tabloid filler in last Friday's *South Bend Tribune* as "the biggest sports car show in the country," the exhibit attracted over 12,000 fans and brought thousands of dollars to Challenge II.

WJVA broadcasted from Stepan Center throughout the affair, providing background music for the sports car connoisseurs. Weary visitors could sit and watch a half-hour color movie of last year's Indianapolis 500. Spectators could also vote for "Most Popular Car" of the exhibit and take a chance on one of fifty door prizes at the same time.

What was the most popular car? Results had not been tabulated as of this writing but it could easily have gone to the sky-blue "Grand Sport" Corvette. It drew much comment with its big 377 cu. in. aluminum V-8 engine, juiced up with four Weber carburetors.

Or perhaps the 300SL "Gullwing" Mercedes Benz, judged in Classic Car competition to be the top individual Mercedes in the country. The car, capable of a top speed of 146 m.p.h., takes its name from its two doors which open out in the form of curved gull's wings.

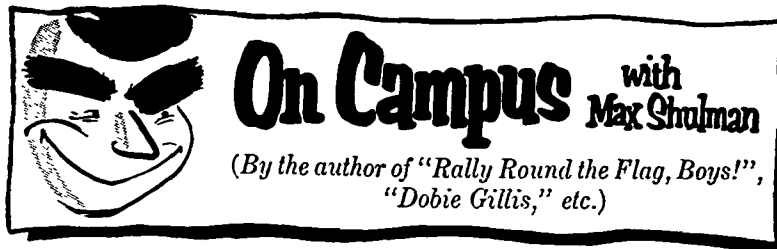
Or maybe the glass-encased, pedestal-mounted, blue Meister Braüser "Scarab," retired from racing after the '63 season. Brought back specially for this show, the Meister Braüser is powered by a fuel-injected (what else?) Chevrolet engine and has an aluminum body.

Another car of more than passing interest was the Griffith "Series 200," uniquely painted Scotch plaid. Powered by a Ford 195hp V-8 engine, it is the world's fastest accelerating car.

Three Indianapolis 500 cars represented the really big racers. A. J. Foyt's Sheraton-Thompson Special, which won the "500" last year, boasts of a 251 cu. in. Offenhauser engine capable of developing 430hp. Also here from last year's race was a Studebaker STP Special, Novi-powered with a big V-8. From the 1963 Indy came the second-place winner, a Lotus Ford with engine mounted laterally. Represented at the show was the pace car for the 1965 "500," picked by sports car drivers as the passenger "car of the year": the Plymouth Sport Fury.

The most difficult auto to obtain was the priceless Mercer-Cobra prototype, winner of first place at the 1965 Paris Auto Show. Two other experimental models displayed included a

(Continued on page 33)



VOYAGE TO THE BOTTOM OF THE BARREL

As everyone knows, thirteen-twelfths of the earth's surface is water. Thus we can see how important it is to know and understand our oceans. Toward this end American colleges last year embarked on a program to increase enrollment in oceanography. I am pleased to report that results were nothing short of spectacular: In one single semester the number of students majoring in oceanography rose by 100%—from one student to two!

But more oceanographers are still needed, and so today this column, normally a vehicle for slapdash jocularities, will instead devote itself to a brief course in oceanography. In view of the solemnity of the subject matter, my sponsors, the Personna Stainless Steel Razor Blade Co., makers of Personna Stainless Steel Razor Blades which give you more luxury shaves than Beep-Beep or any other brand you can name—if, by chance, you don't agree, the makers of Personna Stainless Steel Razor Blades will buy you a pack of whatever brand you think is better—my sponsors, I say, the Personna Stainless Steel Razor Blade Co. will today, because of the solemnity of this column, forego their usual commercial message.

We begin our study of oceans with that ever-popular favorite, the Pacific. Largest of all oceans, the Pacific was discovered by Balboa, a Spanish explorer of great vision. To give you an idea of Balboa's vision, he first saw the Pacific while standing on a peak in Darien, which is in Connecticut.

The Pacific is not only the largest ocean, but the deepest. The Mindanao Trench, off the Philippine Islands, measures more than 5,000 fathoms in depth. (It should be pointed out here that ocean depths are measured in fathoms—lengths of six feet—after Sir Walter Fathom, a British nobleman of Elizabethan times who, upon his eighteenth birthday, was given a string six feet long. Many young men would have sunk in a funk if all they got for their birthday was a string six feet long, but not Sir Walter! String in hand, he scampered around the entire coast of

England measuring seawater until he was arrested for loitering. Incidentally, a passion for measuring seems to have run in the family: Fathom's grandnephew, Sir John Furlong, spent all his waking hours measuring racetracks until Charles II had him beheaded in honor of the opening of the London School of Economics.)

But I digress. Let us, as the poet Masefield says, go down to the sea again. (The sea, incidentally, has ever been a favorite subject for poets and composers. Who does not know and love the many robust sea chanties that have enriched our folk music—songs like "Sailing Through Kansas" and "I'll Swab Your Deck If You'll Swab Mine" and "The Artificial Respiration Polka.")

My own favorite sea chanty goes like this: (I'm sure you all know it. Why don't you sing along as you read?)



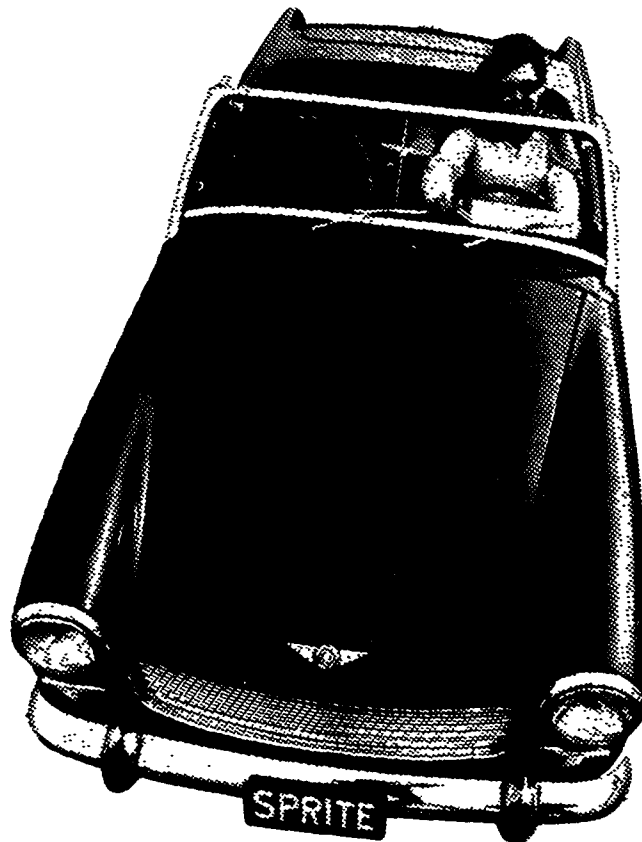
... the Pacific was discovered by Balboa, a Spanish explorer of great vision.

O, carry me to the deep blue sea,
Where I can live with honor,
And every place I'll shave my face
With Stainless Steel Personor.
Sing hi, sing ho, sing mal-de-mer,
Sing hey and nonny-nonny,
Sing Jimmy crack corn and I don't care,
Sing Stainless Steel Personny.
I'll harpoon whales and jib my sails,
And read old Joseph Conrad,
And take my shaves upon the waves,
With Stainless Steel Personrad.
Sing la, sing lo, sing o-lee-a-lay,
Sing night and noon and morning,
Sing salt and spray and curds and whey,
Sing Stainless Steel Persorning.

© 1965, Max Shulman

The landlocked makers of Personna® and Personna Injector Blades wish you smooth sailing and smooth shaving—with Personna and Personna's perfect partner: Burma Shave®, regular or menthol. It soaks rings around any other lather!

Swing into spring in a Sprite!



New Austin-Healey Sprite MK III

NOW \$1925

P.O.E.

- four-on-the-floor • bucket seats • disc brakes
- over 30 m.p. gallon • roll-up windows • 90 m.p.h.
- British Racing Green; Tartan Red; Riviera Blue; Old English White



"CONSULT THE YELLOW PAGES FOR THE MG/AUSTIN-HEALEY DEALER NEAR YOU"

TUNE IN THE MIDWEST SPORTS CAR ROUNDUP

Tuesday Evenings Radio. Consult your program guide for time and station.

Study This Summer At

Georgetown University

Summer School in the Nation's Capital

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Two Sessions: June 15-July 23; July 26-Sept. 2 ✓ Undergraduate and graduate courses ✓ Air-conditioned classrooms and dormitories | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Day and evening classes ✓ Programs abroad in Dijon, France; Salzburg, Austria; Tokyo, Japan; Guadalajara, Mexico ✓ Special activities and programs |
|--|--|

Write or telephone for Bulletin to:

DEAN, the Summer School, Dept. AB

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

Washington, D.C. 20007 • Area code 202-337-3300, ext. 7025

SALE OF COLONIAL GOODS

Anglophile leaving for England, August, 1965, offers:

1. 4-bedroom house (5 min. from Notre Dame) usual electrical appliances, and fenced playground.
2. 1965 PLYMOUTH "FASTBACK" BARRACUDA. Power steering and automatic transmission.
3. Vicious (but lovable) GERMAN POLICE DOG (guarantee against salesmen, etc.).

PROFESSOR J. J. CARBERRY
Chemical Engineering Dept.

Univ. phone: 284-7023; 284-6156

Home phone: 234-7311

POWER YOUR PLAY

ASHAWAY VANTAGE
For Tournament Play
Approx. Stringing Cost
Tennis \$9

with
ASHAWAY
top-rated racket string

ASHAWAY PRO-FECTED
For Club Play
Approx. Stringing Cost
Tennis \$7
Badminton \$6

LASTS LONGER · STAYS LIVELIER
MOISTURE IMMUNE

ASHAWAY MULTI-PLY
For Regular Play
Approx. Stringing Cost
Tennis \$5
Badminton \$4

ASHAWAY PRODUCTS, INC., Ashaway, Rhode Island

"Campus"

(Continued from page 31)

striking pair of low-slung Corvair Monzas, a silver GT and a red SS.

Two eye-catching "old" cars included the huge 1934 grey-black Rolls Royce Grand Touring Car, once owned by a baron in England, and the 1935 yellow-black Duesenberg SJ. The latter, now privately owned, as a good number of exhibited cars were, was made for Al Capone.

Probably the "most-touched" car of the show was the Cord Automobile Company's 810 Cord, a car out of production since the '30's but brought back on demand; it is built of vacuum-formed U.S. Rubber-expanded Royalite. This rubber car, built in Tulsa, Oklahoma, is remarkable because all minor dents in the body can be removed by simply applying heat.

Honda of Michiana presented three of its popular motorcycles: the Honda Scrambler which averages 70 miles per gallon, the Honda Super-Hawk capable of 102 m.p.h., and the Triumph Bonneville Road Sports cycle for long-distance riding.

Plans for next year's Spectacular call for a tent adjacent to Stepan Center to hold the expected overflow of people and cars. Another alternative would be to move the show into tents at the South Bend fairgrounds.

Science Fellows

Eight University of Notre Dame seniors and graduate students have been awarded National Science Foundation predoctoral fellowships for 1965-66, it was announced last week. NSF awards are granted by the U.S. Government, the largest single source of science fellowships. These fellowships go out each year to about three thousand future science teachers and researchers.

Two Notre Dame grad students were awarded NSF grants, Theodore J. Barth of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Anthony C. Hughes of Catonsville, Maryland, who will both continue to do work in mathematics.

ND seniors who received the fellowships are: John Hirschfelder of Fort Wayne, Indiana, who will do grad work in mathematics at Notre Dame; Dean Malencik of Helper, Utah, who will use his grant to do research in life sciences at California Institute of Technology; John Moschner of Webster Groves, Missouri, who will do graduate work in electronics at Stanford; Robert Stewart of Villa Park, Illinois, who will stay at Notre Dame to do further work in mechanical engineering; and Donald Zeller, a January graduate from Cleveland, Ohio, who will use his NSF grant to do

(Continued on page 35)

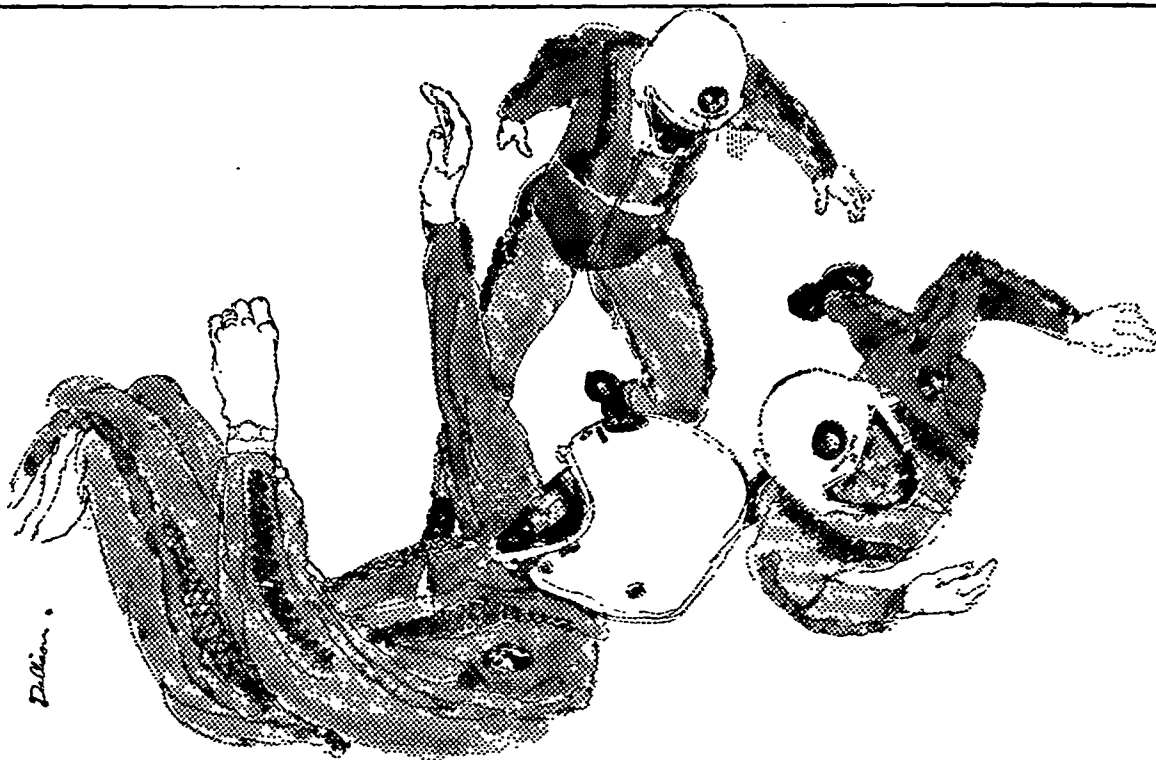
Should freshmen use it, too?

(They'd probably let it go to their heads)

But then, wouldn't *any* man? If he suddenly found all those starry-eyed gals looking at *him*?

So, if you think you can handle it, go ahead, use **SHORT CUT!** It'll tame the wildest crew cut, brush cut, *any* cut; give it more body, more life. Keep it under control. And make you look great! Try it (if you dare!) . . . Old Spice **SHORT CUT** Hair Groom by Shulton . . . tube or jar, *only* .50 plus tax.





By solving problems in astronautics, Air Force scientists expand man's knowledge of the universe. Lt. Howard McKinley, M.A., tells about research careers on the Aerospace Team.

(Lt. McKinley holds degrees in electronics and electrical engineering from the Georgia Institute of Technology and the Armed Forces Institute of Technology. He received the 1963 Air Force Research & Development Award for his work with inertial guidance components. Here he answers some frequently-asked questions about the place of college-trained men and women in the U.S. Air Force.)

Is Air Force research really advanced, compared to what others are doing? It certainly is. As a matter of fact, much of the work being done right now in universities and industry had its beginnings in Air Force research and development projects. After all, when you're involved in the development of guidance systems for space vehicles—a current Air Force project in America's space program—you're working on the frontiers of knowledge.

What areas do Air Force scientists get involved in? Practically any you can name. Of course the principal aim of Air Force research is to expand our aerospace capability. But in carrying out this general purpose, individual projects explore an extremely wide range of topics. "Side effects" of Air Force research are often as important, scientifically, as the main thrust.

How important is the work a recent graduate can expect to do? It's just as important and exciting as his own knowledge and skill can make it. From my own experience, I can say that right from the start I was doing vital, absorbing research. That's one of the things that's so good about an Air Force career—it gives young people the chance to do meaningful work in the areas that really interest them.

What non-scientific jobs does the Air Force offer? Of course the Air Force has a continuing need for rated officers—pilots and navigators. There are also

many varied and challenging administrative-managerial positions. Remember, the Air Force is a vast and complex organization. It takes a great many different kinds of people to keep it running. But there are two uniform criteria: you've got to be intelligent, and you've got to be willing to work hard.

What sort of future do I have in the Air Force? Just as big as you want to make it. In the Air Force, talent has a way of coming to the top. It has to be that way, if we're going to have the best people in the right places, keeping America strong and free.

What's the best way to start an Air Force career? An excellent way—the way I started—is through Air Force Officer Training School. OTS is a three-month course, given at Lackland Air Force Base, near San Antonio, Texas, that's open to both men and women. You can apply when you're within 210 days of graduation, or after you've received your degree.

How long will I be committed to serve? Four years from the time you graduate from OTS and receive your commission. If you go on to pilot or navigator training, the four years starts when you're awarded your wings.

Are there other ways to become an Air Force officer? There's Air Force ROTC, active at many colleges and universities, and the Air Force Academy, where admission is by examination and Congressional appointment. If you'd like more information on any Air Force program, you can get it from the Professor of Aerospace Studies (if there's one on your campus) or from an Air Force recruiter.

United States Air Force

(Continued from page 33)

graduate work in electrical engineering at M.I.T.

One Notre Dame senior who was awarded a NSF fellowship turned it down. Ronald Sagerson of Spokane, Washington, received a grant to do further work in biochemistry, but has decided instead to attend medical school.

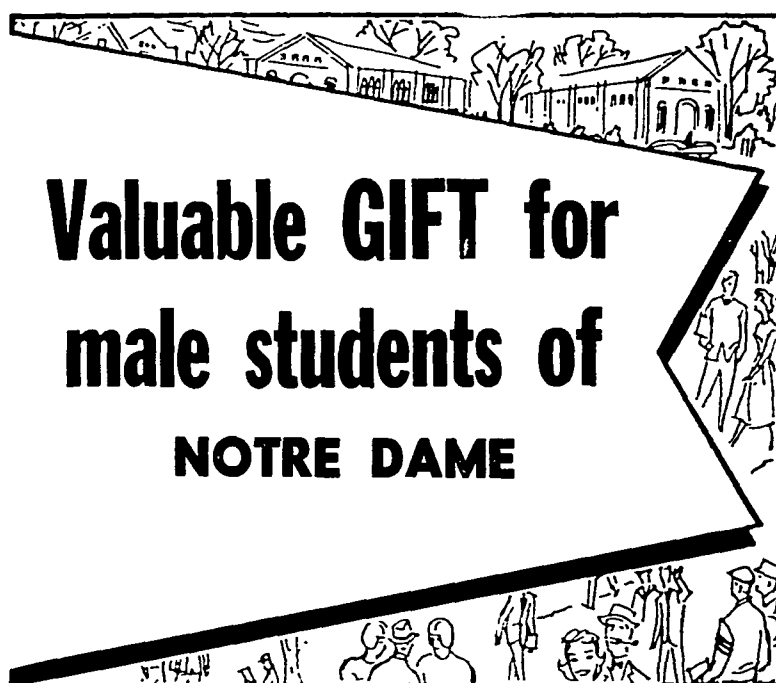
In recent years graduate school enrollments have increased tremendously. There has been a three hundred percent increase in the last 20 years which far eclipses undergraduate enrollment increases. The NSF awards have also grown to meet this demand. A typical NSF fellowship carries a stipend of \$200 a month in the first academic year and more in succeeding years, not to mention allowances for travel costs, extra money for dependents, and an allowance to the fellowship institution to cover tuition and other fees.

Take Five

A driving beat or a soft ballad; a sweet sax solo or a vibrant bass break, the smooth blending of a trio or the roof-raising power of a brass band — all this and more greeted the ears of those who attended the seventh annual Notre Dame Collegiate Jazz Festival. The seventeen groups, which included seven big bands and ten combos, produced such clean jazz sounds that the listener was easily able to forget his cares and woes, and even the rather inadequate atmosphere of the Field House. No matter what the individual taste of those all-too-few who were able to sit in on one of the April 9 or 10 sessions was, they must surely have felt rewarded and refreshed afterward.

In the Combo competition were four trios — The Belcastro Trio, Modern Jazz Interpreters, Southern Ohio Trio, and the Dave Oehler Trio; three quartets — The Brian Trentham Quartet, The Dave Austin Quartet, and the Notre Dame Jazz Quartet; two quintets — The Ed Sheftel Quintet, and the Bob Kolb Quintet; and one sextet — Greene Sextet. The Dave Oehler and Belcastro Trios added the completely fresh touch to the Festival by playing only their own original compositions. Belcastro was even able to demonstrate his lyricist talents in three vocals well executed by his singer, Joyce Breech. The other combos stretched the gamut from the right smooth Oscar Peterson sounds of the Southern Ohio Trio across the Ahmad Jamal type Modern Jazz Interpreters to the free brutal Sonny

(Continued on page 36)



Valuable GIFT for male students of NOTRE DAME

Campus-Pac

... an assortment of fine, nationally-advertised
products of famous manufacturers.

You will receive such products as these:



(NOTE: Max Factor After Shave Lotion restricted to certain areas only.)

This valuable array of products comes to you in
the CAMPUS PAC—only while the supply lasts . . .
exclusively at

NOTRE DAME BOOKSTORE

Monday, May 3 through Saturday, May 8

Summer Study in New York

Select your program from the 1,000 courses conducted for 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, and 14 week terms, beginning June 1 and ending September 10.

Morning, Afternoon, and Evening Classes

<i>In the Arts</i>	<i>In Business</i>
<i>In the Sciences</i>	<i>In Retailing</i>
<i>In Education</i>	<i>In Public Administration</i>
<i>In Engineering</i>	<i>In Law</i>
<i>In Communication Arts</i>	

PROFESSIONAL - UNDERGRADUATE - GRADUATE

College students in good standing at their own schools may enroll. Application should be made in advance. All courses have the same content as in the academic year. Students may take full year courses or a combination of single term courses. Credits are ordinarily transferable to other institutions.

Write to the Director of Summer Sessions for either Graduate or Undergraduate Bulletin and Application Form.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

New York, New York 10003
Telephone: SPring 7-2000, Ext. 8097 or 8098



"Campus"

(Continued from page 35)

Rollins sounds of the Brian Trentham Quartet. The Greene Sextet, Brian Trentham Quartet and Belcastro Trio were selected as finalists.

Most of the big bands managed to shake the rafters at one time or another with a brassy blast. The fact that four of the seven bands were put into the finals demonstrates stiff competition. The bands included The Criterions, University of Illinois Band, Indiana University Big Band, Northwestern Workshop Band, The Roosevelt University Big Band, The Phi Mu Alpha Jazz Workshop Band Number One from Ohio University and Notre Dame's Lettermen. The band stylings of Kenton, Basie, James and Ellington could all be discerned from various bands. The University of Illinois Band was the largest with twenty pieces and a female vocalist, Pam Hill. They brought dead silence to the audience with an excellent rendition of "Spring Is Here." Indiana, Illinois, Northwestern, and The Criterions were given finalist's positions.

This year's judges seemed to be very progressive-minded in their selections. But, after a quick glance at who they were, this is not surprising. Clark Terry, "one of the most original trumpet players in contemporary jazz"; Charles Suber, former editor of *Downbeat* magazine; Paul Korn, head of the NBC orchestra; Robert Share, the Administrator of the Berkeley School of Music; and Arif Mardin, noted arranger and studio manager for artists and repertoire of Atlantic Records comprised the Judges Committee. Naturally, their judgments were on total performance, depth, and arrangement.

After the finals Saturday, the following were in the winners' circle:

Best Band—Indiana University Big Band; Best Combo—the Belcastro Trio; Piano—Robert Thompson, Modern Jazz Interpreters; Drums—Guy Remanko, Belcastro Trio; Bass—Regie Minor, Modern Jazz Interpreters; Trumpet—Randy Brecker, Greene Sextet and Indiana University Big Band; Trombone—Larry Dwyer, the Lettermen; Saxophone—James Greene, Greene Sextet and Indiana University Big Band; Flute—Jim Gillespie, Northwestern Workshop Band; Vocalist—Joyce Breech, Belcastro Trio; Most Promising Trumpet—Jeffrey Staut, University of Illinois Band; Most Promising Reed—Dave Sanborn, Northwestern Workshop Band; Most Promising Drummer—Cameron Brown, Brian Trentham Quartet; Best Original Composition—Joe Belcastro, Belcastro Trio.

FREE GREETING CARDS

*for Mother's Day
Graduation
other gift occasions with*

PAPER:MATE
Gift Pens



*Lady Capri
Petite
perfection in
a feminine
pen. \$2.95.*

**Available at
NOTRE DAME BOOKSTORE**

Letters

(Continued from page 8)

SO SOLLY

EDITOR:

Would you please convey our humble and wholehearted apologies to three of the members of the Notre Dame Lacrosse team? Due to mutual misunderstandings on Saturday night, April 17, these three "Fighting Irish" were left by us at the Ohio Stater here on our campus. We are not usually this inhospitable nor in the habit of deserting dates, but the situation, at the time, seemed to warrant our rash exit. We are really sorry we bolted.

Rosemary Patrick
Carole Siemon
Arlo Woodworth
Ohio State

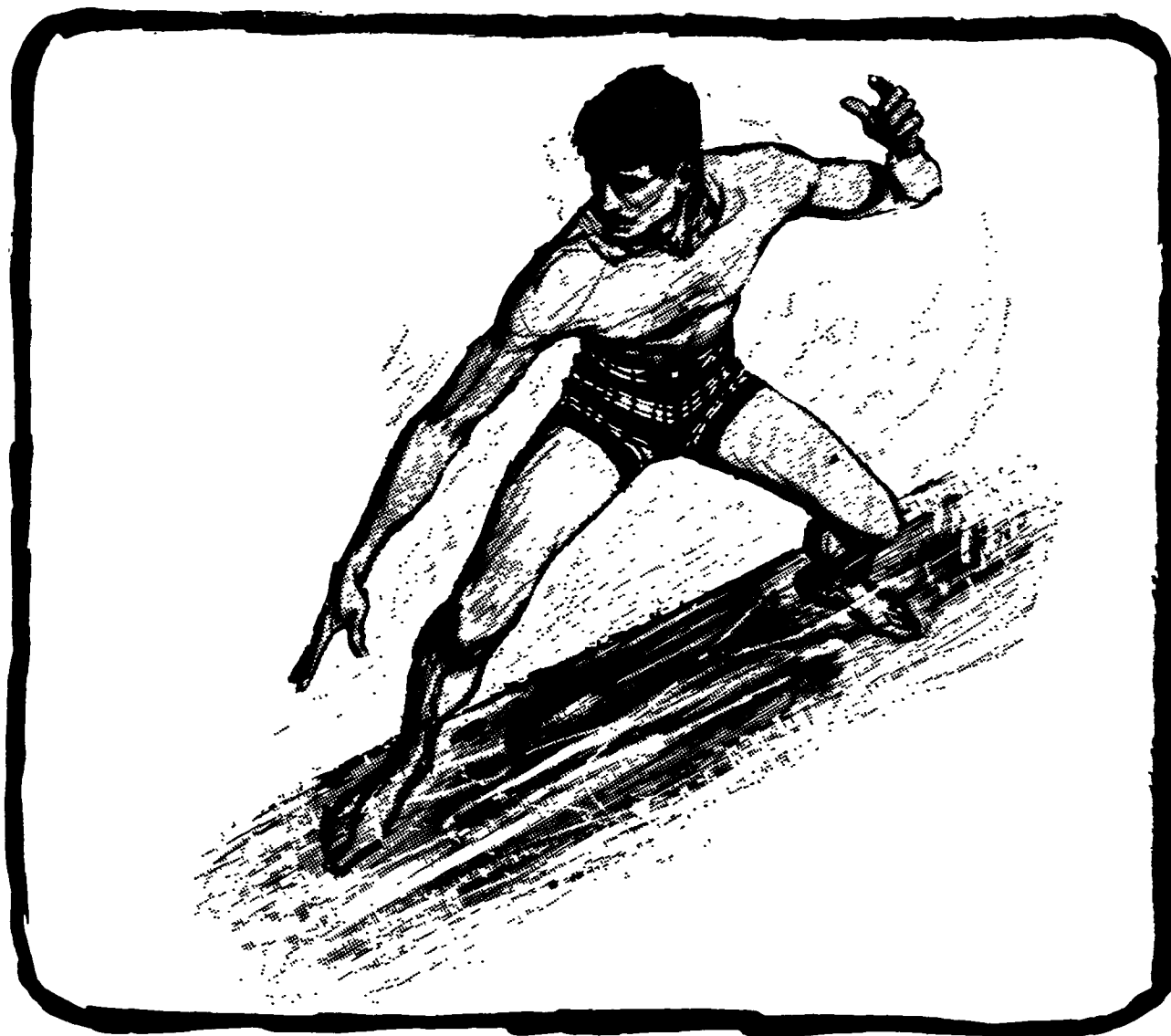
Innsbruck

(Continued from page 17)

ministrators. It seems that this would be especially true in the Tirol where Innsbruck is located. The political situation there is explosive. An American staff is naturally unable to deal with this situation. The Innsbruck students should be able to avail themselves of the background of a board of European administrators.

Supposedly the Innsbruck Program is now being revised; however, administration officials, notably Rev. Chester Soleta, C.S.C., were singularly uninformative. Some restrictions on car ownership may be in the offing, but nothing definite has been said about hitchhiking, motor scooters, and traveling alone. Rev. Howard Kuhns, an administrator and planner in the program, said that he had never heard

of any kind of travel restrictions being proposed. He attributed the three deaths to the "will of God" rather than any negligence or incompetence on the part of the University. What is called for is neither a resolute acceptance of the "will of God," nor a resurgence of paternalism, but a reassertion of administrative competence and responsibility. Stanford can hardly be termed paternalistic. No restriction on *where* students can travel is called for; Rosary students are even free to embark on jaunts behind the Iron Curtain. The other schools have merely made sensible provisions for the safety, well-being, and cultural improvement of their students abroad. If Notre Dame could see fit to follow their example, a near disaster could be turned into a great foreign study program worthy of national admiration and emulation.



When the surf is up—shoot the curl in trunks cut to do precisely that. By Robert Bruce. In a bold and brawny stretch plaid of cotton and Lycra spandex from Galey and Lord, 1407 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y. A Division of Burlington Industries.



Galey & Lord

Mel Noel...

The Last Word



ANYONE WHO ATTENDED Wednesday night's student testimonial banquet honoring Fr. Hesburgh could not fail to be moved and inspired by the words and example of Notre Dame's president. When he talked of compassion, or commitment to the development of mankind, his words sounded anything but hollow. It was visibly obvious that Fr. Hesburgh's own ideals and his confidence in the potential of the student body tremendously impressed his audience. While that impression of understanding idealism still lingers in our minds, it might be a good time to bring up a request and challenge that was recently issued to Notre Dame students from a town in Latin America.

The December, 1964, edition of the *Notre Dame Alumnus* carried a short article on a chemical engineering graduate, class of 1949, who now manages a chemical plant in Ecuador. But the article was not a "Notre Dame boy makes good" type of item, even though the name of the town where the story originated, Riobamba, might lend itself to such romanticizing. The story told of Antonio L. Mortensen's efforts to improve the living standards in his city over the last four years. As a plant manager, he has initiated profit sharing, urbanization, and educational programs for his workers. But not satisfied with these efforts through his job, our alumnus has for three years directed a movement called "Cruzada Social" which attempts "to replace almsgiving with development of personal initiative and training for an honest livelihood." Antonio Mortensen's organization has bought land to set up recreation clubs, has started a library, and has begun to work in the field of adult education. "It is Cruzada's policy to help only those who are willing to help themselves."

However, just the will to help oneself may not be enough. Just as the laborers of Riobamba need Mortensen's help, so his organization could use some help from the outside in completing its project. Three weeks ago Antonio Mortensen wrote to the editor of the *Notre Dame Alumnus* thanking him for the December article and saying that "Cruzada Social" had problems. The chemical engineer-turned-social worker had already written to the National Catholic Welfare Conference and had never received more than moral support. As a result, Mortensen proposed that Notre Dame students adopt some of the Cruzada's projects, in the same way that many U.S. cities are adopting Latin American towns through the People to People Program sponsored

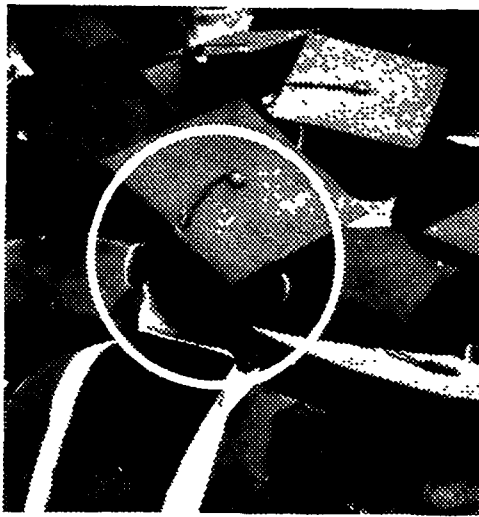
by General Eisenhower. The Council for Latin America also wrote to the *Alumnus* asking if Notre Dame might help the Cruzada.

A quick check with CILA, PAVLA, and the People to People Program in Washington, D.C., has led us to believe that no university in the United States currently has a program such as Mortensen would like to see at Notre Dame. The Eisenhower group in Washington was quite interested in this new idea, and offered to help start a cooperation program between Notre Dame and the people of Riobamba. This might include help with a library, materials for adult education, and monetary contributions. However, Mortensen hastens to explain: "Since I do not like people asking for alms, I don't like organizations doing the same; if we get your help, we would compromise ourselves to pay the money back, not to the real givers, but to another organization needing it for a first push."

An alliance between Antonio Mortensen's "Cruzada Social" and the Notre Dame student body would result in progress for both parties. The students in particular would benefit from the strong effects of experiencing selfless dedication in a human cause. If CILA, YCS or some other organization on campus would pick this idea up and work with it, Notre Dame could strengthen its own character as well as its reputation.

A PLAN TO UNIFY the yearbooks of Harvard University and Radcliffe College was announced earlier this year. The advantages of greater resources and wider coverage made unification seem desirable. Actually the two schools are merely recognizing that each is an integral part of the other. Much the same could be said of Notre Dame and St. Mary's. *Dome* editor Jim Berberet tells us that a plan for combining the SMC and ND year-books should be considered. He points out that while the girls from across the road are an important part of Notre Dame life, they cannot receive adequate coverage in our present yearbook. The idea of combination would easily fit into current plans for bringing the schools closer together on the academic level.

And speaking of yearbooks, next week the *SCHOLASTIC* will preview the 1965 *Dome*. Working from proofs, we will try to give you some idea of the composition and comment in the *Dome*. *SCHOLASTIC* editors have noticed that, in past years, reading the *Dome* was like reading our own obituary. We hope that the 1965 yearbook will spare us that novelty.



John Lauritzen wanted further knowledge



He's finding it at Western Electric

When the University of Nevada awarded John Lauritzen his B.S.E.E. in 1961, it was only the first big step in the learning program he envisions for himself. This led him to Western Electric. For WE agrees that ever-increasing knowledge is essential to the development of its engineers—and is helping John in furthering his education.

John attended one of Western Electric's three Graduate Engineering Training Centers and graduated with honors. Now, through the Company-paid Tuition Refund Plan, John is working toward his Master's in Industrial Management at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He is currently a planning engineer developing test equipment for the Bell

System's revolutionary electronic telephone switching system.

If you set the highest standards for yourself, both educationally and professionally, we should talk. Western Electric's vast communications job as manufacturing unit of the Bell System provides many opportunities for fast-moving careers for electrical, mechanical and industrial engineers, as well as for physical science, liberal arts and business majors. Get your copy of the Western Electric Career Opportunities booklet from your Placement Officer. And be sure to arrange for an interview when the Bell System recruiting team visits your campus.

Western Electric MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY UNIT OF THE BELL SYSTEM

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Principal manufacturing locations in 13 cities □ Operating centers in many of these same cities plus 36 others throughout the U.S. Engineering Research Center, Princeton, N.J. □ Teletype Corp., Skokie, Ill., Little Rock, Ark. □ General Headquarters, New York City



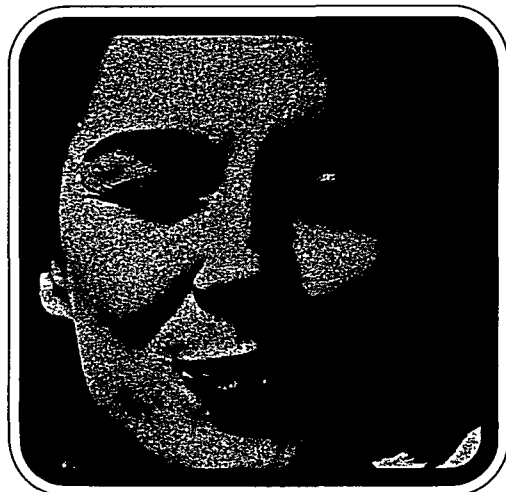
SCH-P
REVIEW OF POLITICS
1212 LIBRARY
P O BOX 4
NOTRE DAME IND

**Pucker
up
with
pleasure**



Right flavor! Right size! Right price!

New from Beech-Nut
(who else?)



FLAVOR GREATNESS IN THE EARLY AMERICAN TRADITION



Sharp! Snappy! Just enough sour!

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.