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Daily: 8:00 a.m. to midnight Sunday 1:00 p.m. to midnight	Exhibits in the Memorial Library South Concourse: CILA presents souvenirs from project in Mexico, Colorado, Texas and Peru; dis- play honoring Julius E. Nieuwland; a display by the geology depart- ment showing the different types of rocks which make up the mural on the south side of the Library. Farther to the east, the Centennial of Science presents selected scientific publications written or edited by the ND faculty, a display of the IAEA Symposia Proceedings,		
12 to 5:00 p.m. Sat. & Sun. 1:00-5:00 p.m.	and finally a display honoring Peter O'Toole, Federico Fellini, and Alfred Hitchcock. Exhibits in the University Art Gallery: paintings and designs for stained-glass windows by Professor Robert Leader of the Notre Dame art department; "Circa 1300," 13th- and 14th-century Renaissance art from the Notre Dame collection and other galleries; and "Notre Dame Alumni," painting and sculpture by graduates of the Notre Dame art department.		
FRIDAY, OCTO	BER 15		
3:00 p.m. 1:00-5:00 p.m.	Prof. Rudolph Schnackenburg, "The Johannine Christology and the Gnostic Myth of the Saviour," Memorial Library Auditorium. October 16 concert tickets available in Office of Social Commission.		
4:00-6:00 p.m.	Price: \$2.00, \$2.50, and \$3.00 in advance. Subscription for the three Washington Hall plays, \$4.00 — on sale in the Washington Hall box office.		
9:00- 12:00 midnight	Catholic Young Adults dance at the Eagles Lodge, 321 N. Michigan St. (2d floor). Music by The Illusions. Coat and tie.		
SATURDAY, OC	TOBER 16		
7:30 p.m.	Final day to enter pictures for 1965 Home Coming Queen Contest. Take pictures to the Social Commission office on the 3rd floor of LaFortune Student Center. Campus Games Day.		
8:00 p.m.	Notre Dame Academic Commission Lecture Series. Cinema 66 pre- sents "8½" by Federico Fellini. Junior class party at the Laurel Club.		
8:15-10:15 p.m.	Concert in Stepan Center: The Brandywine Singers and Charlie Manna (comedian). Tickets on sale at door, \$2.25, \$3.00, and \$3.50.		
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17			
1:00 p.m.	Bridge seminar in room 2S of the Student Center.		
1:30 p.m. 2:15 p.m.	Sophomore class party at Riverview Lodge in Mishawaka. Duplicate bridge in room 2S of Student Center. NFL football: Chicago at Minnesota.		
11:25 p.m.	Cinema 66 presents "81/2" by Federico Fellini. Million Dollar Movie: <i>East Side</i> , West Side, WSBT-TV chan- nel 22.		
MONDAY, OCTOBER 18			
8:00 p.m.	Prof. Schnackenburg's lecture series: "Present and Future in the Preaching of Jesus" — Library Auditorium.		
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19			
4:30 p.m.	Biology seminar, "Control of Body Form in Hydra," by Dr. Julian F. Haynes, UND. Refreshments will be served at 4:00 p.m. October 23 Victory Dance ticket sales in both dining halls.		
7:00 p.m.	Peter, Paul, & Mary ticket sales in both dining halls. 14th Annual Supervisory Development Program by the College of Business Administration begins.		
7:30 p.m.	"The Making of a President 1964," WSBT-TV ch. 22.		
WEDNESDAY, O			
1:00-5:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.	Victory Dance tickets available in Office of Social Commission. Prof. Schnackenburg's lecture series: "The Challenge of the Sermon on the Mount"—library auditorium.		
10:00 p.m.	"Barbra Streisand Special," WSBT-TV ch. 22.		
THURSDAY, OC			
8:00 p.m.	Victory Dance ticket sales in both dining halls. N.D. Academic Commission Pope John XXIII Lecture Series. Prof. Schnackenburg's lecture series: "The Sermon on Jesus and the Modern Scientific View"—library auditorium. Lecture on Lorenzo Monaco by Marvin Eisenberg, Chairman, Dept. of the History of Art, University of Michigan—Art Gallery,		
8.15 nm	O'Shaughnessy.		
8:15 p.m. SMC Student Play: "Good Times, Charlie"-O'Laughlin.			
FRIDAY, OCTO 1:00-5:00 p.m. 7:00-11:00 p.m.	Victory Dance tickets available in Social Commission office. Pep Rally in field house.		
	Rathskeller Party after pep rally, tickets on sale at the door. \$1.00 stag, \$1.75 drag.		
8:15 p.m. 9:00- 12:00 midnight	SMC Student Play: "Good Times, Charlie"—O'Laughlin. Catholic Young Adults dance at the Eagles Lodge, 321 N. Mich. St. (2nd floor). Music by the Del-Aires. Coat & tie.		
-	Sports Events: see page 29; Movies: see page 28.		
	-compiled by Lew Crewson and MARK HENLEY		

The Scholastic

The Student Weekly of the University of Notre Dame

SCHOLASTIC

	The Student Weekly of the University of Notre Dame
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MARK HENLEY	SCHOLASTIC, Notre Dame, Indiana. All un- solicited material becomes the property of the SCHOLASTIC.

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NOTICE

Copies of the SCHOLASTIC, including all back issues, WILL be mailed to Off-Campus students. The delay is due to the extended length of time it has taken the University tabulating department to compile a list of students' addresses. As soon as this list is available, mailing of the SCHOLASTIC will begin.

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editorials

Why?

In view of the past record of Notre Dame student trips and with the belief that for the immediate future there is no change immanent in the atmosphere which has caused these problems, we regretfully recommend temporarily discontinuing student trips. We do feel, however, that the university community *can* remedy the unfortunate conditions which presently make such trips impossible.

It is time to dispense with the usual laments, long ago trite, and attempt to focus on the causes behind the effects. Enough time has been wasted on frustrating discussions of *what* went wrong. Now is the time to search for the *why*.

We feel that such surface problems as "drunkenness," "boorishness," "upperclass refusal to exert leadership," "lack of maturity," etc., etc., are but manifestations of a much deeper and more serious question facing this university community. It must at last be realized that the underlying atmosphere at this university is responsible for the apparently unceasing line of self-inflicted wounds upon the reputation of this student body.

The question is: Who is responsible for the present atmosphere at Notre Dame? Is it the responsibility of the student community or is it the joint responsibility of students and administration?

Some students believe that fundamental changes must be made by students alone within the student community; others believe the changes must come about through joint efforts. The former would recommend such solutions as reconstructing a student community which would give all students an opportunity to involve themselves in the life of that community, and from this develop a real sense of responsibility towards the lives of their fellow students. The latter would recommend the administration's taking steps to increase student freedom, demonstrate a greater respect for students, and promote a greater feeling of student self-reliance while students show their willingness to accept new responsibilities.

We are not attempting to provide the answers. We have, however, hopefully raised a question which we feel deserves discussion by this entire community.

-John Chesire,

6

Chairman, Blue Circle Honor Society – Minch Lewis, Student Body President – John Twohey, Editor, The Scholastic

Ending the Draft

The following editorial is reprinted from the September 24 issue of Commonweal. In reading the recent crop of observations on the topic of the draft, we found it one of the most cogent and responsible.

President Johnson's order removing matrimony from the list of sufficient reasons for draft exemption has reopened the debate about the fairness of U.S. conscription practices, a debate going on since New York Irish Democrats expressed their displeasure with Republican Mr. Lincoln's draft measures by stringing up freed slaves from lamppoles. *That* round of the debate was settled by Union troops in much the same way the the National Guard settled recent points of difference in Watts; but the present round, one hopes, may be somewhat more open-ended.

That the two principles informing our draft laws the egalitarian impulse and the consideration of over-all social benefit — are not operating perfectly today is quite clear. There are great inequalities in the application of the draft statute. Almost half the young men of draft age escape military service, and the difference between who serves and who doesn't is all too often simply one of class... the wealth needed to stay in school for a long time frees some... the cultural and educational disadvantages of others (for whom military service might be a "way out" of the slums) prevents them from passing the armed forces' entrance tests.

Alternative systems to remedy these injustices have been proposed. One, for example, would make universal compulsory military service truly universal by removing all but the most serious causes for exemption. At the same time, this service would become less "military" than "national" through inclusion of such programs as the Peace Corps and the domestic Volunteers for those with the necessary skills and motivation. Educational programs for those who needed them would also be included. Longer service would be required in programs which would otherwise be more popular.

A completely different approach was discussed earlier this year, namely, doing away with the draft altogether. Such a suggestion is made plausible by the changing nature of warfare, with its greater emphasis on a small number of highly trained technicians who man the modern automated arsenal rather than on large numbers of combat troops. The Defense Department and Congress rejected this approach, in large part, it seemed, because high enlistment levels appeared to be dependent on the existence of the draft, as a "threat." Could enlistment be made desirable enough in itself (through better pay, for instance) and not merely as an alternative to being drafted, the case for doing away with the draft entirely would be very strong.

Underlying all discussion of compulsory military service, of course, is the moral issue: is conscription morally justifiable at all? A traditional answer has been that national sovereignty implied the right of the state to execute a citizen if necessary, and therefore its right to demand that the citizen risk his life in miltary service. But it is not the state's demand that the citizen risk losing his own life which is at the heart of the matter, but the demand that the citizen risk taking someone else's life. For many, to kill is a far more serious matter than to be killed, a matter perhaps well beyond the realm of civic duty.

Recent court decisions on questions of conscientious objection have tended to extend the meaning of this term; the trend should be continued.

Our Parlor

The most appropriate place for entertaining guests is the Student Center, the parlor of the University, where the atmosphere is conducive to relaxation and social gatherings.

-'65-66 NOTRE DAME STUDENT GUIDE

Taking the Student Guide at its word, we can't help but conclude that the Student Center is one of the most unusual parlors we have ever encountered. We can never recall, for instance, our elders' locking us and our date out of the parlor at 11:00 on a Friday night, or denying us the use of the FM Hi-Fi set because we might damage it. And it is only by going back to the turn of the Century when the sitting room was in vogue—and it was common to exclude the family from this sacrosanct chamber, preserving it to impress important guests—that we find a parallel to the Fiesta Lounge. It would seem that the attitude behind the management of LaFortune could use a little updating.

When the Student Center was created from the old Science Hall in 1953, the Student Senate was made responsible for the management, administrative and financial aspects of the building. A Senate "Student Center Policy", dated 1962, covers every phase of the operation of the Center. The final authority on all Student Center matters, says the Policy, is a House Council. Routine operation is to be handled by the manager, who must be a student in his senior year. We have been unable to find a more recent Senate declaration on this, so we must presume the 1962 policy is still in force. Thus we are surprised to learn that the Student Center is apparently being run by the office of the Vice-president in charge of Student Affairs this year. There is no longer a student manager; in his place are two religious brothers (the "acting manager" and his assistant) and two student assistant managers.

Under this new system the Student Center is being operated in a much different manner than in the past. It now closes at 11:00 sharp on Friday nights (it was often open until 11:30 or later last year), even though new curfews at both Notre Dame and St. Mary's make this an inordinately early hour. The Fiesta Lounge is no longer available to the students for any occasion short of the entertaining of "important guests".

The arguments given for the operation of the Student Center in this manner seem to us less than convincing. The 11:00 p.m. closing is enforced "because it is the rule." The Fiesta Lounge is closed to students because cigarette burns and food stains have marred the floor; it was refinished over the summer, and keeping everyone out is a good way to insure that it is not marred again. The FM Hi-Fi set is in the lounge, of course, where it, too, is safe from the students whose rough handling might injure it.

It seems to be time for the students to regain some control of their center; it is doubtful that they are in accord with many of its present policies. We hope the Senate will assert its rightful position as operator of the building, and re-shape the rules to better answer the needs of the student body.



NO LAUGHING MATTER

EDITOR:

Many a truth is said in jest and many a mocker stays to pray. Indeed, in any establishment blanketed in the cotton wool of controversy-free conformity, much information passes via the jester's underground.

If the parents, teachers and clergy of today's conscripts have failed to point out to them the moral dangers of modern warfare, then perhaps the only chance to get through to them is the last, desperate, and faintly ridiculous boarding of troop trains in Berkeley. If *freshmen* at Notre Dame are exposed to the blandishments of the ROTC during orientation, but denied knowledge that the government offers a legal and constructive alternative to military service, then perhaps your editorial is the only channel of communications left.

Are *seniors* at Notre Dame, for that matter, aware that the plea "I did what I was told" did not save Nazis from the hangman at Nuremberg and may not suffice for those, on either side, who slay civilians in Viet Nam?

If your editorial writers seek other objects of mirth, may I suggest there is something both wrong and ridiculous in a community which denies 18year-olds admission to a bar, but forces them into the heady intoxication of the flamethrower; in a society which denies them the easy duty of voting but forces upon them the extreme obligation of slaying their fellow man; in a city which protects them from the racier items on the Avon's bill of fare, only to throw them into that ultimate obscenity, war?

> Edgar Crane Associate Professor of Marketing Management

MARRIAGE IMMORAL

I would like to say something about the type of motion pictures that are presented on campus.

I pride myself upon attending, in my opinion, the best school in the world. I don't think that a Catholic University, such as Notre Dame, should show pictures that present immorality in such grossness as was presented in "Marriage Italian Style."

I also pride myself upon being a good Catholic; that's why I came here, to be both spiritually and intellectually educated, rather than to be spiritually demoralized.

I think that there're many movies of good moral caliber that would be more enjoyable than one that presents immorality as a basic plot.

> Robert Huddle 221 Cavanaugh Hall

> > A CRYING SHAME

EDITOR:

It is a crying shame that juniors and seniors have to go through a lottery in order to go to their own Homecoming Ball. Yes, I understand the politics involved, favoring some and thus hurting others. Yes, I know about the 40 - 20 - 20 - 20 ratio presently used. I dislike both existing ways of doing things.

The solution: Homecoming I should be for juniors and seniors. Homecoming II should be for sophomores and freshmen. This would eliminate: hard feelings, scrounging for tickets, the lottery and all that Mickey Mouse getting other people to get tickets for you. Why don't people ever do things the easy way?

> Charlie Ross, '66 834 Park Avenue

IMPRESSIONS

EDITOR:

I was under the impression that registration this September was the ultimate in incompetence and poor planning, and was really surprised to see the Social Commission outdo this in inefficiency with their October 6 homecoming bid-pickup fiasco. It is testimony to the passivity of the student body that no one was lynched during this debacle. And I was a little upset to find that although my date can benefit from the \$7.75 I spent for a bid, she will not be able to see our homecoming game through lack of foresight within the social commission. But even though there were over 200 bid holders who did not get as much as one football ticket, I understand the commission was well supplied to the tune of 100 tickets. But that's OK, I'm only a student. . . .

The people responsible for these events are incompetent, bumbling idiots and not fit for any position of responsibility.

> Robert G. Schmitt 143 Dillon Hall

(ED.—For the Social Commission's feelings on this question, see page 25.)

EDITOR:

EXCELLENT

I would like to thank you for your excellent handling of your four editorials in the October 8 issue of the SCHOLASTIC. All were pertinent and important. I am particularly interested in the second, "Discrimina-

tion Hits Home." I'll be looking for a follow-up in the coming weeks.

> Drew Hellmuth 314 Walsh Hall

CLARIFICATION

EDITOR:

I read the SCHOLASTIC report (SCHOLASTIC, Oct. 1) of the excise tax confusion on the Notre Dame rings. It was not, however, received at WSND as a piece of complete news reporting. The entire matter started when WSND News Director Bob Anson questioned Brother Conan about the tax while paying for his ring. Fran Crumb of our Campus News staff made many research calls, including one to Mr. Leslie Wells of the Internal Revenue Service in South Bend. All of the research was put together for Bob Anson's --- 30--- program aired at 6:15 p.m. on Tuesday, September 28. Later that night Dennis O'Dea opened the matter for student telephone comment on Night Beat aired from 9:15-10:00. Wednesday morning Fran Crumb interviewed Brother Conan to check progress. Wednesday Minch Lewis began checking into the problem. Minch called WSND about 5:45 p.m. Wednesday and made a taped phone report stating that the excise tax would be refunded. Bob Anson treated the topic once again Wednesday on his -30commentary including Minch's tape. The tape was aired on all subsequent news programs Wednesday to inform the entire student body of the decision. I spoke with Brother Conan Thursday, and he was quite happy with the way the matter was handled.

I am very proud of the WSND news and announcing staffs for their efforts in the interest of the student body. I am also happy with the efficient action of Minch Lewis.

> Thomas J. Cox Station Manager, WSND

AUTHORIZED CLARIFICATION

EDITOR: I am writing as the authorized voice of the Notre Dame Rowing Association, and, I feel, from personal necessity, since I am personally responsible for all its actions. I would like to call your attention to the short observation (SCHOLASTIC, Oct. 1, pg. 15) your publication made concerning the Crew's activities during Activities Night.

The Crew in no way coerced the prospective Freshmen into joining our team, nor did my Association levy the ridiculous amount of ten dollars on them. As a matter of fact, we did not even mention the fact of the initiation fee to them until our first meeting the

EDITOR:

following night. Of the 158 Frosh who signed up, only 37 actually showed interest and of that number only one has since paid the required dues of *five dollars*.

We would not normally be concerned with these seemingly insignificant incidents; however, since we hope to be admitted into the Athletic Department and consequently are under close observation by same, such occurrences become enormously misinterpreted.

> Andrew J. Monaghan President, U.N.D.R.A.

STRANGE AND UNHEALTHY

Editor:

Of all the newspapers writing on Pope Paul's visit to the U.N., the only one I found which represented his speech as a meaningless repetition of things often heard before was the SCHOLASTIC. (By way of contrast: Walter Lippmann described the Pope as saying out loud what many do not dare to think, and as "speaking a different language from that which is current and conventional.") I find it strange and unhealthy that a Catholic college journal should be the one to strike the sour note on an event like this.

Furthermore, the SCHOLASTIC editorial was composed in a derisive and arrogant tone that was quite a comedown from your excellent article the week before, "How many strikes . . ." Focusing on the Pope's statement about birth control, the editorial declared that the Pope had forgotten some obvious facts, and insinuated that he had deliberately overlooked the evidence.

Personally, I prefer a student who feels strongly and wrongly to one who has no convictions at all. Nevertheless, the interests of truth and realism recommend that fledgling philosophers compensate for the shortness of their learning and experience by a little bit of humility. When their ideas don't match those of competent experts in a field, I don't say they should necessarily be silent, but only that a certain modesty in their tone would become them very well.

So far as simple competence is concerned, Pope Paul could very well be the best-informed man in the world today on the problems of birth control and population. He has set up a commission of sociologists, doctors, psychologists, lawyers, philosophers and theologians from all over the world to focus the light of their expertise on these problems, and so aid him in discerning and evaluating the moral issues entailed. Some prominent Notre Dame professors and alumni belong to this commission. And yet, after considering the widely conflicting opinions of all these experts, Pope Paul has recently spoken about the difficulty of these problems with a humility that makes quite a contrast with the SCHOLASTIC's selfassurance.

But something deeper and more sacred than human competence is at

stake here. The Pope is not just a professional in a field of study, or an administrator counseled by experts; he is pastor of the flock of Christ. He is the instrument designated by Providence, and assisted by the Spirit of the Lord, to ensure that the message of Christ be transmitted in its full vigor to the men of our time. His teaching office is not merely an aca-*(Continued on page 35)*





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news and notes

• CONTRARY TO popular suspicion, there is no evidence that the distribution of Homecoming bids involved discrimination against the members of any given class. In fact, credit is due to a hard-working computer, somewhere on campus, for conceiving an apparently rational formula for the distribution. Of the seven hundred bids which were awarded last week. 37.5% or 262 went to seniors, 26.8% or 188 to juniors, 19.1% or 134 to sophomores, and almost 10% or 69 to freshmen. The formula is simple: one-third to seniors, one-fourth to juniors, one-fifth to sophomores, onetenth to freshmen, and the remaining fraction to grad students, equals 700 equitably distributed bids.

The only flaw is that not all who want get, and some of those who get don't want, and some of those who want have to pay what they don't want to pay to those who got in order to get what it would have been easier to give them in the first place.

• THE ACADEMIC COMMISSION of Farley Hall is sponsoring an all-day seminar on Vietnam, Saturday, October 16, in the Law Auditorium. Among those speaking will be Professors Samuel Shapiro, Gerhart Niemeyer, James Bogle, and Peter Praetz. Several other prominent faculty members have tentatively agreed to speak. Consult your hall bulletin board for more information.

• MORE THAN three hundred and seventy freshmen have completed a "How to Study" program sponsored by Dean Burke. The students attended the bi-weekly course on note-taking technique, reading, and questioning, on an optional basis. The number doubled last year's enrollment of one hundred and fifty.

• COSTING SOME \$104,000, a 6' x 8' tunnel will stretch under Notre Dame Ave. to connect the Morris Inn with the new Education Center. According to a statement by Mr. Fratz, head of the University Planning Department, this undertaking is only a part of extensive excavation around the campus. Mounds of dirt and grass-sod in the area of the Law and Engineering buildings evidence the new sanitary and storm tunnel which will also house steam and electrical lines. The road between O'Shaughnessy Hall and the Radiation Laboratory is the scene of yet another tunnel which will contain the air-conditioning ducts to cool the Radiation Laboratory, O'Shaughnessy Hall and the new Post Office.

These latter two projects will cost about \$260,000.

• EVERY WEEK OR TWO, the Indiana Employment Security Division has been sending the SCHOLASTIC weekly reports on the activities of its director, Lewis F. Nicolini, and the status of the Indiana labor force. While a typical half-page report never managed to convey much significant information about the Indiana labor picture, it did manage to include Mr. Nicolini's name at least twice for an average of once per paragraph. It must be reassuring to Hoosier taxpayers to know they have a man like Mr. Nicolini on their side.



• THE STUDENT GOVERNMENT is not cperating its Notre Dame-Saint Mary's shuttle bus as planned. Due to the legal difficulties involved in allowing nonprofessionals to drive the buses, the start of Student Government's shuttle service has been postponed indefinitely. But the commuters have not been stranded. A Chevrolet Greenbriar and a Volkswagen bus have been seen on roughly the same route outlined by Student Government. efficiently shuttling Notre Dame and Saint Mary's students back and forth. The Phantom Bus Company has come to the rescue. However, observers have been posted, and the "phantom" will probably soon be identified and forced to discontinue service. Progress is our most glaring setback.

• THE INTERNATIONAL Commission of Student Government will sponsor an International Workshop this Sunday, October 17. It will consist of discussions between international students and students from the United States, as well as interested faculty members. The general problem area of "The Relation of the International Student to Notre Dame" will be tackled, centering around the "why" and "how" of integrating the international student into campus life. Anyone interested should send a postcard to Vince Beckman in 448 Lyons as soon as possible.

• IN A NEW SPIRIT of activity which first manifested itself in cosponsorship of the telephonic lecture series by the Notre Dame Young Republicans Club and the Academic Commission, the Young Republicans will host an Indiana Collegiate Practical Politics Workshop on October 16. According to Russ Lovell, NDYR chairman, and Mike Schaefer, chairman of the Workshop Committee, over twenty delegations from college YR organizations throughout Indiana will attend a full day of seminars culminating in a banquet and addresses by former Congressman Russell Bontrager and Gary Fairchild, chairman of the Midwest Federation of College Young Republicans. The keynote speech Saturday morning will be supplied by U.S. Representative William Bray of Indiana. This will be the second such workshop attempted in the nation.

• THE UNIVERSITY THEATRE has announced plans for the 1965-66 season. The three plays to be presented are A Man For All Seasons (Nov. 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13), The Firebugs in February and How To Succeed In Business Without Really Trying in May. The Theatre will present their first play at Rosary College in Chicago on October 24. In A Man For All Seasons, Terry Francke and Patrick Kelly will play the parts of Sir Thomas More and Henry VIII respectively.

• Go "Out(side) with the In Crowd" Saturday afternoon at SMC! The Saint Mary's Social Commission has planned a full afternoon of outdoor activity for SMC and ND.

A flag football game between a team from Holy Cross-New Dorm and one from Le Mans will start things off at 1:00 p.m. on the lawn in front of Le Mans. At 2:00, teams from St. Mary's and Notre Dame will compete (?) in a Sorin-type (questions concerning comic books, old television serials, and the like) Challenge Bowl in the Social Center. A street dance with the Shamrocks will begin at 2:30 in front of Holy Cross. All activities are open to students from both St. Mary's and Notre Dame.





45 minutes on U.S. 31 to Interstate 94. Phone 925-7021 for reservations.



TRACK TWO A REALITY

With the addition of 62 phones and 4.5 million dollars worth of research grants, the previously ethereal Center for the Study of Man in Contemporary Society has become a reality.

Today, the study of Sciences, and the Humanities has been executed on two levels in our modern universities. The first area of study pertains to the academic instruction in both the undergraduate and the graduate school. The second area concerns the progressive research and interrogation within these fields of study. Because of the continuous theoretical alteration and change in the Humanities and due to the growing obsolescent character of textbooks, the University of Notre Dame is planning to initiate more emphasis upon the second area of scholastic concern with the formation of the institution. This novel project will be headed by Dr. George N. Shuster, Assistant to the President of the University. Dr. Shuster has defined this second area as the "area of inquiry," the major theme of the Center. The research will be conducted primarily in the Humanities with the substantial enlistment of University scholars to further the endeavor.

The Center for the Study of Man in Contemporary Society was first envisioned by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., in order to create a core of research activities within the Liberal Arts. Based originally upon an agreement with the Ford Foundation, Father Hesburgh defined these two dimensions of study as Track One, the present academic activities of the University, and Track Two, a concern expressed through the research of problems of the contemporary world. The Center will be used primarily to further the Track Two concept through the employ of research papers and book publications.

Until recently, the Center has existed only in the minds of Father

Hesburgh and Dr. Shuster. Now, however, their plans have been concretized. Headquarters of the Center will be located on the eleventh floor of the Memorial Library, where 62 telephones have been installed for its use. Meanwhile, there are organizational problems which must be solved. A more intimate liaison must be effected between the Center and the Vice-President for Academic Affairs as well as with the various academic departments. This coordination is vital in order to recruit desirable faculty members to perform much of the research, and to enlist talented personnel from outside the University.

The financial burdens of the Center will be satisfied by University subsidy and by outside endowments. The University has appropriated a sum of \$200,000 for maintenance of the office, for travel, and for the payment of salaries. In addition, the Center has received grants amounting to the sum of \$4.5 million; among these grants was that offered by the Office of Economic Opportunity, for the study of community research; a grant from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for narcotics study; and a grant from the Agency for International Development, for studies in family structure.

WSND RADIO PLAY

Last Sunday, without the benefit of a pata-parade, the remnants of last winter's gala production of Ubu Roi opened a new season of Theatre d'Malaise with a performance of Michael O'Donoghue's Twilight Maelstrom of Cookie Lavaghetto. WSND's premiere of the Bastille Hour, if not a universally acclaimed critical success, certainly represented another courageous step into the uncharted regions of the dramatic unknown. Now that a few ears have been shocked, many minds befuddled by the raucous incoherence of this seldom produced piece of scatological hysteria, a few words of information are in order.

O'Donoghue's play is a bitter condemnation of the patriotic, nationalistic traditions that have, in the twentieth century, resulted in massscale death and mutilation. Utilizing sick jokes and heroic clichés, he has exaggerated the stereotyped facets of American war movies into a grotesque satire on man's inhumanity to himself. The play takes a demonic glee in smashing the contemporary idols and at its conclusion, becomes as rabid as the fanaticism it has trampled upon. Like Alfred Jarry, O'Donoghue exposes the festering tumors of his society, yet intermingled with the screaming protest, is a pitiful acknowledgement of his incarceration in the same welter of excrement.

In keeping with this dual protest theme, the Hour closed with a dramatic reading of Donald Bartholme's "Marie, Marie" from his book, *Come Back, Dr. Caligiri*. Undercutting the great American tradition of protesting against God and society, Bartholme spreads satire upon the religious temperament, as well as upon the "absurd" outlook that has become its antithesis today.

Similar excursions into the realm of radio-drama will be presented by the Bastille Hour every other Sunday throughout the year.

UN CONVENES AT ND

Notre Dame and Saint Mary's students will get a realistic taste of the situation in the United Nations when the first Little United Nations Assembly convenes here, during UN Week, March 5-10. The International Forum with delegates from 100 schools will head the banner week with discussions March 4-6 at the Continuing Education Center. Then beginning on the eighth, more than 1500 Notre Dame and Saint Mary's students are expected to participate in LUNA at Stepan Center.

To whet the minds of the mock



KELLOGG CENTER Construction continues and continues and . . .

ambassadors, the committee has planned a dazzling array of speeches from authorities on international affairs. Included in the list of prospective speakers are U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, Chief Justice Warren, and the Polish ambassador to the UN. An estimated \$2300 will be spent on speakers and "atmosphere." To defray these expenses LUNA will charge a \$1.50 registration fee, and the University will make up the difference. Some revenue is expected from television coverage.

Senior Barry McNamara, coordinator of UN Week, is determined to get ND collegians interested in and intrigued with the complexities of the international situation. "This is not going to be a mixer, like the mock convention last year," said McNamara. "We will give participants an outline of their country's foreign policy and they will have to do the research for their statements." Spicy interjections concerning war, financial distress, etc., will be added to force the delegates to react to mock world crises.

McNamara refused to call the gathering a mock convention. "We didn't like the word 'mock,' so we called it LUNA — the space age term." But United Nations Week should be one of the largest activities on the two campuses during the school year.

Soliciting for mock ambassadors and delegates will begin October 20 at Saint Mary's and continue at Notre Dame in the first week of November. Committees will be formed with council meetings beginning in early February.

KELLOGG CENTER SCHEDULED FOR FEBRUARY COMPLETION

Acquit the bricklayers; it was the stonemasons all along. The Center for Continuing Education, semistanding opposite the Morris Inn on Notre Dame Avenue, which had been scheduled for completion by October of 1965, will be hollow until February of next year.

According to the building design, the brick walls are to be laid into the exterior stone and the roof set on the same exterior stone. Unfortunately, stone needs stonemasons, and these erstwhile laborers engaged themselves in a three-month strike, depriving the contractor, Fred Black Inc., of their services and the exterior stone. Bricklaying and roofing were in this way effectively scuttled for three months. Nor could any interior work be done, since the building hadn't been closed in. The delay brought with it a few secondary problems, mainly involving disruption of momentum, which will probably retard the construction schedule an extra month.

The Fred Black Construction Company is also the contractor for the new church along the bus route to South Bend and a large project in Marion, Indiana, but Mr. Thomas Bergin, Dean of Continuing Education, denied that this has had anything to do with the delay. Dean Bergin explained that construction proceeds in phases and that the work crews are transferred as their particular phase at a given project is completed. A construction company must maintain several jobs at once to avoid having to lay off a crew when their phase is finished.

Dean Bergin hopes to move in by the first of January, when the auditorium and several seminar rooms will be available. The entire building should be ready about the middle of February.

BX NO BOOK JOINT

Today, Friday, October 15, receipts on books sold may be picked up at the Book Exchange between 2:30 and 4:30 p.m. But don't despair if your books haven't been sold. There's no limit to how long you can leave a



YCS BOOK EXCHANGE Services to be continued

book at the BX. Come back in twenty or thirty years and they'll still be trying to sell that book. From now on (in addition to the Friday time) the BX will be open on Mondays and Wednesdays from 3:30-4:30 p.m., and on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:15-2:15 p.m.

Keep trying. You can keep trying right up until three weeks before the semester ends when the BX closes. You can keep trying three weeks after next semester begins when the BX reopens, and from then right up to the end of the school year.

Contrary to rumor the Book Exchange is not a front for the Hammes Bookstore and never has been: they are two separate and unequal entities. No bets on football games are taken at the BX, no liquor is distilled there. The BX is completely nonprofit and student-run and has been since its opening in 1943. The BX is currently under the auspices of Rev. Louis Putz, C.S.C.

How do you and the BX make money on used books? Suppose you bought a Biology text new for \$8.00 from the bookstore. Provided the book is still in use the BX will sell it for you for 70% of the original price, or \$5.60. The BX gets 10%of the \$5.60, or \$.56. You take home \$5.04.

The money the BX takes in is dispersed in three ways: part of it pays the salaries of the two managers, Roger Guerin and Bill Heiden; part is put into a working bank account for the BX so it can keep going; and the rest is given to the Young Catholic Students (YCS) to use as they see fit.

INNSBRUCK REVISITED

Improvements in the Innsbruck Program, both here and in Europe, are hoped to strengthen Notre Dame's foothold in foreign-studies programs. Advances in teaching methods and so-





INNSBRUCK Back home in Aldrans, Tyrol

cial activities have aided in giving the program reinforced direction.

This year's aspiring freshmen will receive help from the juniors who initiated the program last year. Several juniors will help the freshmen in pronunciation by working in the language labs. Also, an Innsbruck Club has been instituted. It will include St. Mary's students and will be geared to German discussion groups, dances, smokers and lectures.

The freshmen are using a prepublication text written by Dr. Eric Bauer, Chairman of the Innsbruck Language Program. The method set forth in this text is comparable to those used at the Goethe Institute in Munich and at the University of Vienna. The one great hope Dr. Bauer has for the program is that the students' motivation be increased.

The program abroad has also been improved. Upon their arrival in Salzburg, this year's group was welcomed by an enlarged faculty under the direction of Dr. Hietsch from the University of Braunschweig. The summer program emphasized fluency in conversation and enrichment of academic vocabulary through lectures and discussions on various topics. After completing the six-hour-per-day course, the students had an excellent faculty of the language. This was brought out by a visit by the Austrian Minister of Education who discussed many subjects of interest with the students.

Communication between the faculties of the two schools has increased. Newly appointed Dr. Thomas Stewart, Associate Vice-President and Director of Foreign Studies, has initiated a program of extensive communication between the professors abroad and the Administration. Beginning this close cooperation, Dr. Bauer spent some two weeks in Salzburg and Innsbruck, c o m m u n i c a t i n g with Dr. Hietsch and Dr. Lansinger, the Austrian liaison with the University of Innsbruck. Their discussions covered such varied subjects as improved courses, greater student contact, and visits by potential Fulbright scholars from Austria prior to their departure for the United States.

In an interview, Dr. Bauer expressed his satisfaction with the early success of the program. He stressed the great need for increased motivation in order to attain a mastery of the language. He indicated that the Pension was the best possible way for the Notre Dame students to assimilate the Austrian culture while maintaining an esprit de corps. He further emphasized, however, the necessity for close contact with the Austrian students.

The present Innsbruckers have taken this last point to heart by continuing a program of exchange living with the students in Innsbruck. This system allows several N.D. students to trade rooms with Austrian students living on the Innsbruck campus. It enables them to live with Austrians and to have a number of Austrians living at the Pension. This does not mean losing a spirit of camaraderie among our students, but rather a broadening of association which should inhibit the establishment of an American "ghetto." An efficient student government is in operation, already functioning to continue social contacts established by Rev. Thomas Engleton, C.S.C., Director of the Innsbruck Program overseas.

THE BIG TOWN

What was the New York student trip? It was Don Potter's baby and the largest nonmilitary airlift in history. It was the first propeller turning over at 11:47 a.m. and a guy up front yelling "Go! Go! Go! Go!" It was the bus ride to the Governor Clinton and passing the Athens Bar at 40th and 8th with a "Save water— Drink gin" sign in the window.

WORLD'S FAIR A special day for ND

It was the Met Club mixer. And maybe 1500 girls and 1,000 boys crowding by a sign that read, "Occupancy by more than 1,800 is dangerous and unlawful." And it was the six bars closing before the dance was over because there just wasn't anymore. And every boy singing the Fight Song with the Glee Club louder than they had earlier sung "Hang on Sloopy" with the Saints and Sinners. And it was walking around New York at 3 a.m. with a girl you saw the next afternoon with three cadets.

It was Saturday before the game. It was seeing a little man in baggy pants and an almost zoot coat mainline his way through a crazy, Zorba the Greek frug to the beat of a guy banging on a tin bucket and another on the hood of a car — until a man from a shop came out and threw water on him. It was the Metropole Cafe at Broadway and 47th Street where the go-go girls went-went on top of a bar and someone from Lou Caddy and the Panics put down his guitar and introduced the girl in the blue tights by saying, "Terry Ann, Terry Ann, yea, yea, yea, Terry Ann."

It was the game. With guys coming by taxi or subway or from the Schaeffer Pavillion at the Fair where the manager had been buying drinks all day. And it was a kid quarterback with Hornung hair and Huarte's old number banging his helmet on the sidelines in disappointment as the team went for its second touchdown with a guy named Zloch. And 3,000 cadets who never sat down except at half time and the whole stadium, cadets and all, standing up when the band hit the Alma Mater.

It was after the game. And a kid named Saville, who bet his ND jacket against a Cadet's hat and collected at section 27. It was a midnight Mass at St. John's at 31st and 7th Ave. where the congregation was al-(Continued on page 34)



The young bucks of America go clean-white-sock in the new crew Adler calls Adlastic

Meet the revolutionary crew of 65% lambswool plus 35% nylon with spandex for 100% stretch. Up and down. This way and that. That's Adlastic with the give to take on all sizes 10 to 15 and last far longer and fit far better. Size up Adlastic in 28 clean-white-sock colors. Clean-white-sock? The now notion with it even without the wherewithall. Whatever, get Adlastic at stores where clean-

white-sock is all yours for just one young buck and a quarter.



THE ADLER COMPANY, CINCINNATI 14, OHIO.

Available at GILBERT'S Campus Shop

on other campuses

• THE MIEHLE 25 is a single-color offset printing press that made its way from Germany to the campus of Ball State University without a scratch. Not scratched on the whole trip but dropped and broken by the workmen unloading it at the campus. The university had sent instructors to special schools to learn the use of the machine so that they could teach it to the students. The machine cost a mere \$24,000, and with it, Ball State *would* have been the only fouryear university in the state offering a course in its use.

• THE FRONT PAGE of this week's *DePaulia* is devoted to what would first appear to be two quite distinct events. First, the campus has been flooded by irate members of the John Birch Society passing out flyers to protest a column that had appeared earlier and which was unwise enough to speak critically of this revered group. They seem to have been unsuccessful, however, as another columnist has lambasted them again this week.

The second event featured is that of the annual pushball contest between the freshmen and the upperclassmen to determine whether or not the freshmen can take off their beanies now or must wait until January. Admittedly, a lot rides on this test of strength.

Two unrelated happenings? Why not have the members of the John Birch Society face the freshmen in the contest. The Birchers will of course defend the right side of the field and the freshmen, wearing red jerseys, the left. If the freshmen push the Birchers off the right goal, then the rightists will have to wear the beanies. If the Birch Society wins, the *DePaulia* will have to refrain from making untoward comments about this sterling group of individuals.

• THE FOLLOWING LETTER was printed in the *Michigan State News*:

"I would like to extend an open invitation to all students of MSU to steal a green and white 'S' flag from Grand River Avenue on Saturday.

"The peak pilferage hours will be between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. so plan to get yours early. Poles are not included in this special offer."

The fine print of this invitation reads as follows:

"The East Lansing Police Department will be perched on rooftops while the flags are displayed. There is a city ordinance against stealing.

"If the local constabulary sees anyone stealing a flag, the culprit will be taken to the city jail for a weekend 'sit-in.'

"You see, judges do not work on Saturday and Sunday, and some don't get around too early Monday, so someone could conceivably miss a weekend of mirth and merriment. The culmination of all this injustice will be a fine not to exceed \$10,000. (Usually \$50-75.)

"Hope to see you at the game. Roger E. Jonas"

• FROM the *Random Barj* column of the *Cal Tech* it is seen that two lovesick University of Maine students could not bear to be separated from their mutual sweetheart so they decided to keep their 419-inch beauty in their frat house.

Two-year-old Pamela, however, upset the house mother who was not at all pleased to have a boa constrictor under her roof. The ending, though, is a happy one. The housemother's feelings were assuaged and Pamela has become all wrapped up in her new home.

• THE Daily Northwestern, Friday, October 1, 1965:

"The defense must contain Irish safety Nick Rassas who has a 38.3yard punt return average. He has also returned two intercepted passes a total of 40 yards."

The Ides of March award?



Oct. 15, 1965

feiffer

tripping through gotham

by Ernesto Sol















"The great klan parade"

by John Gorman

Not only could it be represented to potential members as the defender of the white against the black, of Gentile against Jew and of Protestant against Catholic, and thus trade on the newly-inflamed fear of the credulous small-towner, but its white robe and hood, its flaming cross, its secrecy, and the preposterous vocabulary of its ritual could be made the vehicle for all that infantile life of hocuspocus and mummery, that lust for secret adventure, which survives in the adult whose lot is cast in drab places. Frederick Lewis Allen in **Only Yesterday**

 $\mathbf{T}_{ ext{of the Ku}}^{ ext{HESE WORDS}}$ explain the growth of the Ku Klux Klan in the uncertain unsettling times of the '20's. The KKK rose to such prominence as to be in political control of certain Southern and Midwestern states. Indiana, with its generous supply of small-town White Anglo-Saxon Protestants, was among these. Nor is it surprising that South Bend, its fears and prejudices aroused by waves of Central European immigrants, its isolation and constricted horizons making it much more than today one of the "drab places," should have been something of a center. Notre Dame, though it didn't realize it, was rather a constricted community itself in those days. Defensively Catholic, authoritarian to a degree that would be unendurable today, and largely composed of men from the Irish-Catholic ghetto, it responded as an ironic "Church Militant" — "If someone knocks your religion, hit him." Unnatural conditions in any environment tend to warp the products of that environment, and the slightly deflected human streams of Northern Hoosier and Notre Damer converged colorfully on the weekend of May 17, 1924, the day of the Great Klan Parade in South Bend.

There had been provocation on both sides. During the previous few years the Klan paper, *Fiery Cross*, had been in wide local circulation carrying, among other things, diatribes on Catholics and foreigners. One Patrick

O'Donnell of Chicago had started a countersheet, Tolerance, dedicated to exposing Klan tactics and membership. To this end he had sent spies to the Klaverns to obtain rosters. Somehow, one school of thought holds that the Klan itself planted them, he kept getting and publishing the wrong names. Charges of irresponsible journalism flew, even in South Bend. Local ministers denounced Tolerance, only to be denounced in turn by Father Cavanaugh (the first Father Cavanaugh, that is, the ninth rather than the fifteenth president of the University) for letting intolerance run unrebuked in their congregations. Tension was so great that students and faculty patrolled the campus against Klan attack. These fears were not groundless. During a 1928 investigation, the Valley Grand Cyclops revealed that in 1924 one Klansman had offered to blow up the University if the brotherhood would buy him the dynamite.

As the day of the parade drew closer, the Administration feared for the safety and even the lives of the students should they try to break it up. There was every indication that that's just what they had in mind. Parade permission had been refused by the South Bend police but Father J. Hugh O'Donnell, the Prefect of Discipline, was sure the Klan wouldn't be stopped so easily. (Father O'Donnell was an enormously interesting person in his own right and deserves a digression. He hadn't joined the Order until the end of a flamboyant undergraduate career. As "Pepper" O'Donnell, a football player in the dawn of the Great Era, he had distinguished himself by singlehandedly losing the Yale game and presiding over a streetcar burning on the old Notre Dame Line. These exploits and the name "Pepper" were perpetuated in a lighthearted quatrain which enjoyed a great vogue during his term as Prefect of Discipline. He had a happy knack of terrorizing student transgressors by anticipating their next move, and went on to become the fourteenth president.)

On the morning of the 17th, Father (Continued on page 37)



The following is a transcript of an interview conducted by Father John A. O'Brien, research professor of theology at Notre Dame, with Professor John T. Noonan of the University Law School faculty. Father O'Brien is best known for his many writings about convert work and ecumenical relations. In recent years he has written and worked on the subject of birth control and Catholic teachings on contraception.

JOHN T. NOONAN, Jr., graduated from Harvard University summa cum laude and did postgraduate work at the University of Cambridge in England. He took his Ph.D. in philosophy at the Catholic University of America and then studied law at Harvard, graduating with honors. He is professor of law at the University of Notre Dame, director of the Natural Law Institute and editor of Natural Law Forum. He is also the author of The Scholastic Analysis of Usury published by Harvard University Press. His recent book, Contraception: A History of Its Treatment by Catholic Theologians and Canonists, has brought him worldwide acclaim and was doubtless responsible for his appointment as a consultant to the Commission on Problems of the Family, Natality and Population appointed by Pope Paul VI.

It is the first painstaking, carefully documented, scholarly account of the growth of the Church's doctrine on contraception from the first century to the present. It traces the forces which have shaped that doctrine and considers the potentiality of that doctrine for further development in the light of the world's soaring population and the findings of modern science.

FR. O'BRIEN: I was glad to note, Professor Noonan, that Time and the newspapers of the country have devoted so much attention to your recent scholarly work on birth control. This shows that the subject is of deep and universal interest and we hope your painstaking work will help the theologians in solving the most urgent and important question facing the Church today. Hence I would like to bring to our readers some of the important highlights of your splendid study. Let me begin by asking: Is the opposition of the Catholic Church to contraception a relatively modern phenomenon, beginning, say, about 1850?

PROF. NOONAN: No, that is one point which I think the book establishes and which was perhaps not very well known before. The opposition of the Church is an ancient one going back, in fact, to the early Christian times and is embodied in a long history from early times to the present. What begins in the nineteenth century is the spread of contraception on a very large scale and an intensification of the Church's opposition.

But contraceptive methods were known and used by the Greeks, Romans and Hebrews, and Christians very early had to make a judgment about the morality of contraception. In short, the Church was called upon to give guidance and direction to her children on this matter.

FR. O'BRIEN: That seems to me to raise the following interesting question: Does this ancient teaching mean, then, that the rule on contraception is part of the Christian tradition and, therefore, part of the deposit of faith?

PROF. NOONAN: The question is certainly raised by

the antiquity and continuity of the teaching. Clearly the existence of this rule over the history of the Church points to something permanent in the tradition. It would be, however, it seems to me, a mistake to identify the absolute rule, prohibiting all contraception, with the content of the deposit of faith. The rule would not have been formulated if it had not been necessary, in given historical situations, as a protection for moral truths which are part of the deposit of faith but, I think, one would be going too far in making the rule itself an integral part of faith.

FR. O'BRIEN: This, then, raises a still more crucial question and one that is being frequently asked today. That question is: If the Church now modifies the rule, isn't she virtually admitting that she was previously in error?

PROF. NOONAN: I think that she would be saying that there are new circumstances requiring a fresh formulation of the rule. As you know, Father O'Brien, the life of the doctrine of the Church is a life of growth — in fact, I suppose, that life on earth is identical with growing. The sixty-year-old man has changed many of the features he had as a five-year-old boy, but he is still the same person.

In the same way the doctrine of the Church grows, preserving only the basic identity which does constitute the part of Christian revelation. To modify a rule governing human behavior, in response to the impact of new circumstances on the basic Christian doctrine, is not to say that the rule was wrong in an earlier age. It is to say that now, in these different circumstances, the Church is not bound by what was appropriate to an earlier stage of her life.

FR. O'BRIEN: The point you make is a good one, for moral theologians universally acknowledge that circumstances change the moral complexion of an action. What would you say are the circumstances that are different today?

PROF. NOONAN: There are four major changes in circumstances which bear on the appropriateness of the absolute rule today. First, of course, is the extraordinary growth in population—a growth both on a world scale and, in particular, on a national scale in Asia, Latin America and parts of Africa. Until comparatively recent times in many parts of the world the problem had been to insure the survival of enough human beings to perpetuate the race. The problem now in some parts of the world is to keep from exhausting the resources of an area by an increase of population beyond what the resources,

IS UPDATING CATHOLIC BIRTH CONTROL ATTITUDES POSSIBLE?

in the given political and economic organization of the country, can support.

Secondly, the status of woman has changed dramatically. Only in the twentieth century, in Western society, can it be said that woman is treated in most ways as the equal of man. With this new status of woman there has come a freedom of choice in marriage which was unknown in earlier societies. These facts have an obvious effect on a rule partially designed to safeguard the dignity of woman. Thirdly, education in the West has become universal and extends into the early twenties. Fourthly, there has been an enormous increase in the understanding of the mechanisms of reproduction.

FR. O'BRIEN: You have clearly shown that the circumstances have changed radically. This, then, raises the question: What about the authority of Casti Connubii, that was written only 35 years ago?

PROF. NOONAN: Until Pope Paul VI makes a new determination, the authority of *Casti Connubii* is clearly controlling. It does not seem to many theologians, however, that *Casti Connubii* purports to be a dogmatic *ex cathedra* pronouncement of Pius XI. It represents the wisdom of the Church at that time, reacting to a campaign for birth control which presented birth control as a panacea for social and economic ills and which often showed no regard for the lessons of history as to the dangers which could occur in the indiscriminate spread of contraception.

FR. O'BRIEN: What kind of development would you say has already occurred in the Church's teaching on marriage generally?

PROF. NOONAN: In the last three centuries there has been rejection of the old Augustinian teaching that the only lawful purpose for initiating marital intercourse is procreation. Beginning in the nineteenth century there was acceptance of the teaching that marital intercourse might be the expression of mutual love. In the last 30 years, the theory of Herbert Doms that love is a basic meaning of marital relations has been generally accepted.

It is significant that Paul VI phrased the problem before his commission as follows: "According to what norms and in what form should the spouses, in their exercise of mutual love, accomplish that service to life to which their vocation calls them?" In this phrase the present pontiff accepted the description of marital intercourse as the exercise of mutual love.

FR. O'BRIEN: This, then, naturally brings up the question: What kind of development has occurred in

.

Catholic teaching in the last 35 years in the control of conception?

PROF. NOONAN: The most striking development, Father O'Brien, is the full approval given by Pius XII in 1951 to the use of rhythm for couples with "serious economic, medical or eugenic motives." This was the first unreserved and positive papal statement on rhythm. Pius XII followed this up by saying that he meant to approve "the regulation of offspring" and that the range of permissible reasons was "in truth quite large."

FR. O'BRIEN: I would be interested in knowing how you would compare what is going on now with respect to contraception with the development that took place in response to the Church's rule on usury.

PROF. NOONAN: There are many close parallels. As to usury there was an absolute rule prohibiting profit on a loan. This was supported by 1,500 years of Church teaching. But it was ultimately seen that the absolute rule was not identical with the deposit of faith, but basically a protection of permanent values of justice and charity. The theologians then worked out the new rule we have today, that usury is only excess interest on a loan. This is a clear and striking illustration of the fact that radically changed conditions in the modern world outmoded a previous moral ruling.

FR. O'BRIEN: This shows the important contribution which historians have made in enabling us to understand how new conditions prompt the Church to develop her teaching on a certain topic so as to recognize the changing conditions of the world in which we live. What, then, would you say is the value of history for an understanding of the Church's teaching on the subject of birth regulation today?

PROF. NOONAN: Without being aware of the history of its moral rules, the Christian community can be in the position of a man who has lost his memory. He may be performing a number of useful actions without recalling the purposes for which he began them. To understand whether particular moral rules, such as that on contraception, are useful today, it is helpful, it seems to me, to know why these rules were first instituted and the purposes they were meant to serve. A discovery of these purposes is, I believe, the work of history.

FR. O'BRIEN: Professor Noonan, I have but one final question. What do you see as the task of the Pope's Commission on Problems of the Family, Natality and Population?

PROF. NOONAN: The task of this commission is to assess the purposes of the absolute prohibition of contraception in the light of the new circumstances, and determine whether, in the light of changed conditions, the old rule is still a requirement to protect and preserve the permanent values which are a part of the deposit of faith. The assessment by this commission, though of an advisory nature only, will, presumably, be the basis for a statement by the Holy Father on the problems presented by the rule. While I cannot anticipate the judgment of the commission, it seems to me that, as far as historical evidence goes, there is no insuperable obstacle to the work of *aggiornamento* in this critical area of marital morality.

The Guardians of Our Lady of the Lake

A Review of the ROTC Program at Notre Dame by Jed Kee and Reagan Burkholder

"In the broadest sense, modern war is the application of political, psychological, economic, and physical pressure by one state ... against another state."

- Army Military History, p. 1.

 $\mathbf{M}^{ ext{odern MAN}}$ plays many roles in modern war, and after reading the SCHOLASTIC's article "You and the Draft" last week, you are naturally wishing you hadn't dropped out of ROTC after the freshman year. But the program seemed poor, right? You had a lot of more important things to do than spend two afternoons a week parading up and down a dusty field under haphazard direction. You felt that your academic interests weren't being served in the dingy classrooms next to St. Mary's Lake. And anyway, you could always get married . . . you still can, and receive your draft notice on your honeymoon. What about the ROTC program?

"The goal of the Military Science Department is to keep its standards on the same level as other aspects of the University . . . if we strike out, it won't be for the lack of trying." Colonel John Stephens spoke out Napoleonically from behind an ancient Persian sword, representing, no doubt, his temporal power over the ND cadet corps. Behind him were the flags of his country, and his service: the

United States Army. Despite his small stature, Col. Stephens has certainly reached out far in clearing the stagnant air of the Army ROTC program. The staff seems sharper and ROTC buffs claim that the caliber of instruction is vastly improved over the last couple of years.

The old ROTC building is still old but is alive with displays that add interest and meaning to the program. A lounge, museum, and a recreation room have been added for the benefit of the cadets in all the branches. But don't get the idea that there are any similarities to the Playboy Club. There aren't. You still march, and there's still a chain of command.

But are Col. Stephens' high objectives possible? It often seems that the whole military system seems unnaturally superimposed upon the academic community. The University gives the ROTC program departmental status, yet, most students reject this view - feeling instead that ROTC is merely a time-consuming extracurricular activity.

Drilling and military ritual are certainly extraneous to the academic community. What, then, is its purpose and its necessity? Obviously, the three military academies and Officers' Candidate School cannot supply enough officers to the armed services. The ROTC program was designed to

fill the gap. Certainly every officer must have leadership training, and that is spelled: Drill and Chain of Command. The students generally dislike the routine but even a college graduate needs to know how to move men from point A to B in some military fashion if he is to exercise effective leadership.

There seems to be little doubt that Notre Dame has produced this leadership. Last year the Notre Dame Army unit was rated first out of 38 schools at Ft. Riley summer camp, and Cadet First Class Mike Rush was chosen as best out of 1500 ROTC cadets. The other services do as well, both in summer training and in competition such as drill and riflery.

The Navy and Air Force ROTC programs have, in the past, seemed tighter and more efficient than the Army ROTC - perhaps due to the fact that their smaller sizes create a better esprit de corps. The Army is trying to counteract this by establishing smaller platoons and giving all seniors leadership positions. All the services seem to be attempting to cash in on the "Notre Dame Spirit."

In line with this renewal is a plan to create a new image academically. The military staff not only hopes to improve their present course of study, but expand to include professors and

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THE PRESIDENT'S MEDALLION



The following dialogue is contributed by two seniors, both members of last year's Medallion Selection Committee.

by Paul Walker

 \mathbf{I}^{N} A RECENT editorial on the President's Medallion in the SCHOLASTIC, the writer came to the conclusions that the Medallion award "still has not proven itself any more of a satisfactory institution than Who's Who," and that if the medallion is to be kept, "moves to review and improve the selection procedure should begin at once." It is apparent that the selection procedure should be changed but I believe that the comparison of Who's Who and the President's Medallion embodies a misunderstanding of the original reasons for disassociating from Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities. In an examination of these reasons, perhaps, the nature of the Medallion might be clarified along with the advantages such an award was envisioned to possess.

The primary objection to our affiliation with Who's Who was that it was adding the prestige of the name of the University to a profit-making organization which falsely claimed to be representative of the colleges and Universities of America (Harvard, Yale, Princeton, U. of Chicago and a great number of respected institutions did not subscribe). Our disassociation, therefore, was largely in response to the incessant criticism of our involvement with such a corporation. It was felt that if an award was to have any meaning at all, it must not be an award whose limitations were imposed by a commercial institution; the award must come from within the University and be unique to Notre Dame if it was to be a coherent expression of gratitude to the recipients.

The President's Medallion was purposely instituted as a *flexible* award so that the mechanics of selection would not be the product of the original group that drafted it. The purpose of this flexibility was to allow the award to undergo an evolution that would stabilize eventually into a tradition. The initial criticism of the selection procedure should and could be used as a guideline (though care must be taken to disregard irrational or completely negative criticism). It is not the case that the initially pliable nature of the Medallion was restricted by Father Hesburgh's "ambiguous statement." Rather, the last sentence of this statement placed the responsibility of selection directly upon the students. In view of this addenda, the statement's ambiguity must be viewed as intentional.

With the realization of this flexibility, any criticism directed at the existence of the President's Medallion is actually directed at the question of the existence of any award on campus which originates from the students.

An analysis of the procedure followed in last year's Medallion selections will provide a view of the advantages and disadvantages of the award as it now stands and perhaps will suggest a basic change that could eliminate many of the objections to this procedure.

The first phase of this process is nominations. Last year the committee received over 200 letters of nomina-

(Continued on next page)

by Joseph Starshak

N INQUIRY into the President's Medallion must touch A not only upon the limitations of the selection procedure but also upon the advantages and disadvantages of such an award. If the award were only plagued by firstyear difficulties, then perhaps a new method for choosing winners could be established. However, the problems raised in last year's selection call into question the very existence of the award.

The group which awards the President's Medallion faces certain obvious difficulties. An adequate standard for selection must be laid down, a reliable procedure for evaluating the applicants established, and some consistent method for correlating the candidates' qualifications with the standard developed. In the conception of the award, an attempt was made to cover all three areas.

The criteria for selection presented difficulties from the first. All the committee had to go on was a short paragraph from Father Hesburgh describing the general qualities that should mark a student leader at Notre Dame. This statement did not suggest any concrete method for determining the presence of these qualities, but, nevertheless, it was used during all stages of the selection. The members of the committee more or less tacitly agreed on two basic measures: the candidates should possess at least a B- average and should be influential in some phase of campus life. Beyond this there was no noticeable agreement. There seemed to be no way that any helpful criteria for choosing among the applicants could emerge from the diverse backgrounds of the committee members.

In spite of the fact that there was no standard for selection, the number of applicants was narrowed down to those who would be called for an interview. This interview was designed to reveal qualities of character which would be overlooked in a listing of accomplishments. This required that the members of the committee pass judgment on each candidate's representation of his four years at Notre Dame. There was, of course, no way to measure the nominee's influence, motives, and integrity.

When the committee reassembled to choose the winners, there was bitter controversy about how to interpret the interviews. Because Dave Clennon had acted in University Theatre productions, one member suggested that his interview be counted slightly — who can trust an actor? Naturally, past experience was an important factor in choosing the winners; the information gathered from the letters of application and from the interviews was insufficient for the committee to form an intelligent decision. One result of this situation was that candidates who were widely known on campus fared better than those whose contributions, though considerable, were relatively unheralded.

A great number of these disputes arose because the members of the committee were not certain of the Medal-(Continued on next page)

PRO

tion. This flood of letters represents one of the essential arguments for such an award. It is the spontaneous recognition of one's classmates for "significant contribution to the University community." About two hundred seniors were brought by their reflections on this admittedly vague concept to the act of submitting a fairly detailed letter recognizing the value of a classmate's participation in the Notre Dame community; the respect for one's classmates is thus expressed in these separate acts of recognition.

From here, the nominations are limited to "about forty" by a board of junior representatives from the fourteen campus organizations. This initial limitation was effected with relatively little debate. These forty seniors were then interviewed by two boards of seven juniors. In that the statement of criteria threw the basis of selection completely upon the shoulders of the fourteen juniors on the boards, the question of the legitimacy of the judgment of these juniors is intensified. It would seem that it would be impossible to objectively choose a group of juniors that would be representative in any significant sense of the word. With this responsibility of interpretation of such words as "contribution" centered solely in this small group, the recognition of the award is really the recognition of the board and not of the Senior Class or of the Student Body.

Thus, for the award to have any substance there must be some significant change in the selecting group. This could perhaps be done in the following way: After receiving the letters of nomination from the Senior Class, the board of fourteen juniors could select forty seniors from this large group of nominations (as they did last year); these forty seniors could be asked by the board to choose from the group of nominated seniors the twentyfive they feel most deserving the award (it could be assumed that they would be choosing from a group of at least 160 judging from previous years' nominations). These seniors could, perhaps, remain unknown to one another and to the University. Again, the concepts and criteria are vague but the interpretation of such abstractions by these forty responsible seniors who have been involved with their classmates would be an expressive one in the form of the seniors who received the awards. In this way, the negative aspect of the previous form would be eliminated as would the stigma of the "interview award."

The only way the ambiguity surrounding the award can be lessened is through tradition. I would like to see the establishment of a tradition that would give the seniors an opportunity to express their respect for the members of their class and to reflect upon their classmates' mode of contribution which enhanced their four years at Notre Dame.

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lion's purpose. Supposedly, the award represented the recognition of a senior's service to the student community and of his personal development at Notre Dame. These were, and remain, almost impossible to evaluate. In effect, the President's Medallion acknowledged qualities expected of every student. Theoretically, anyone who had paid attention to his schoolwork, had some interest in his community, and had exhibited some development of character should have been eligible for the award. In other words, every graduate should have received a Medallion along with his diploma. In spite of the award's shortcomings, the winners were hailed as the twenty-five finest seniors at the commencement exercises.

The whole method of selection assumes that there is some ranking of campus organizations according to contribution to the school. This would be necessary to establish the merit of each candidate's work. The predominance of Student Government and Blue Circle members among the winners seems to indicate that these are the two major ways for a student to distinguish himself. The members of these two activities would probably be the first to recognize the many different ways open to a student who wishes to serve his community. It seems more logical to leave the manner of contribution to the individual and not to some list of activities.

Inevitably, the committee was forced to relate academic commitments and extracurricular activities. There was no common solution to this problem. Those whose marks had suffered because of their participation in some activity held one opinion; those who dropped activities to concentrate on their studies another. This, in turn, raised the problem of interpreting grades, but marking systems differ from department to department, from college to college.

It appears that the difficulties of the President's Medallion stem from inherent limitations. There is no real standard to evaluate the various ways by which a student serves Notre Dame. The extent of an individual's commitment to an activity, to his community, to his school cannot be measured by a short letter and by a brief interview. Hence, there can be no possibility of an adequate selection procedure. These limitations deny the Medallion any possibility of rewarding student excellence. Therefore, the President's Medallion has no meaning for Notre Dame; the Senate should take the appropriate measures to abolish it.

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An Open Letter To The Student Body

by Joseph Sommers ND Social Commissioner

In an effort to answer some of the many questions that have arisen and to end rumors concerning Homecoming, its Lottery and ticket sales, I would like to present the following facts.

As has been the tradition for many years, the incoming Social Commissioner selects the date for Homecoming for the next year. Immediately upon being appointed in early April, I selected the Navy weekend as Homecoming and appointed Ron P. Meyers as Chairman of the festivities. Although it is not the duty of the Social Commission to function either as an Athletic Ticket Committee or as an accommodations clerk, our first task was to contact Mr. Cahill about tickets for the football game and all the hotel and motel managers within a 25-mile radius. At that time, mid-April, every bed space (with the exception of the 96 rooms we were able to obtain) within this area was either booked solid for the season or was closed to ND students because of our previous behavior on these premises.

Neither rooms nor game tickets had been a problem in the past, because our football records were only mediocre at best-causing very few preseason sellouts. We continued throughout the summer in our efforts to secure more rooms-even though we had warned the student body in May, both by flyer and by poster, that game tickets and accommodations were at a premium and that they should make their own arrangements, since the motels were still accepting single reservations and since all the students would have ample opportunity to order tickets through their parents during the summer. But very, very few students heeded our warning to look to their own needs. Instead, they returned to campus expecting to find the Commission's ticket boxes filled with an inexhaustible supply of tickets and rooms. Fantasy dream world?? Of course!! And all too many students received a very rude awakening during ticket sales.

However, the 512 football tickets we obtained should have been enough—if all of the students were honest and responsible when asked whether or not they were taking a St. Mary's girl who should already have had a game ticket. But very few admitted that this was the case. Instead, they selfishly claimed the ticket for themselves and thus caused some other student to lose a seat that should have rightfully been given to a girl coming in from out of town.

I feel that I should mention several other points. The Ball bids for Social Commission staff members do *not* come out of the allotment of 700 bids. Instead, the Commission staff members receive bids numbered above 700—thus insuring that the full 700-bid parcel goes into the Lottery to be distributed on the basis of a random selection. The only preferential bids given this year, other than to Student⁻ Government officers and Cabinet members, were those to the officers of the Marching Band and to the football team's travelling squad members who entered the Lottery. I feel that this was only fair, since this is the first Homecoming Ball that the football players have been able to attend in at least six years and will be the last one for at least another eight years (since they can only attend when All-Saints' Day falls on a Monday—giving us a three-day weekend and enabling us to schedule the Ball for Saturday night—or *after* the football game).

It would have been impossible to attempt to insure that every senior who entered the Lottery would receive a bid, since over 400 seniors entered it (many of whom did so for friends and underclassmen, thereby reducing the chances of those who earnestly sought a bid), and this is *not* the time of the year for the Senior Ball.

Finally, the long lines were more than partially caused by the new Student Center policies carried out by Bro. Francis Gorch, Acting Manager of LaFortune Student Center, in refusing to allow us the use of the large Fiesta Lounge with its ample space. Instead, we were forced to use the tiny area created by the joining of rooms 2A and 2B—with the subsequent delays, frayed tempers and shattered fire regulations.

Hoping to prevent the recurrence of this year's problems for next year's Commissioner, I have taken it on myself, with the approval of the Student Body President, to select the November 5 Pittsburgh weekend as Homecoming and to bind next year's Commissioner to accepting this date. As of this writing, I have already started trying to reserve blocks of rooms in all the better hotels and motels for that weekend — receiving rather substantial opposition from the managers and, in two instances — Randall's Inn and Travelodge—flat, complete rejections. Bearing this in mind, I would like to urge all students who anticipate the possibility of attending next year's Homecoming to begin making personal reservations for rooms and to plan on ordering tickets through their parents.

The Social Commission exists to provide a good, healthy, well-rounded social life on campus, so naturally we were very disappointed that we were not able to provide more rooms, more tickets, or more bids. However, the "Dance" sponsored by the Commission to be held in LaFortune the night of the Homecoming Ball should help those students who were not able to obtain bids either at the normal price or at the outrageously high scalpers' prices. Students still seeking a room for their girl should check the listings of approved boarding houses for girls which can be found in the Off-Campus Department of the Dean of Students' Office.

To all those who were inconvenienced during the Lottery and subsequent sales, I offer my apologies and sympathy. To all those who won a bid in the Lottery, I offer my congratulations. We will try to provide a very enjoyable weekend, and we very. much hope that you and your date will have a truly memorable time.



In an effort to promote effective Student Government founded on responsible student representation, SCHOLASTIC Associate Editor and regular Senate analyst, Peter Carey, present the pressing issues of the coming elections as a special service to our readers.

T HE CAMPUS elections are now in full swing. In the coming week voters will be called upon to select the candidates of their choice.

To facilitate the selection of the best candidates, the SCHOLASTIC wishes to present some of the most important issues currently facing the student body and its government. These are all open questions, and it is to be hoped that all candidates will openly declare their positions on them. (Failing this it lies with the student to formulate his own opinions and discover those of the men who seek to represent them.)

The problem of hours has always been of great concern to the average student. Hours in some halls are rigidly enforced while in others the student is free to set his own hours as long as he is honest in his sign-in record. Should a similar system be installed in all the halls? Will this system further the goals of the University? Are students mature enough to decide their own hours?

At present, students are allowed to cut class in a number corresponding with the credit value of the course. This system was evaluated last year by a Student Senate Committee which proposed several alternatives. The first is to make no change whatsoever, assuming the present system is satisfactory. A second alternative, also proposed last year, is to increase the number of permissible cuts to twice the number of credit hours plus one. A three-credit course would then have seven cuts allowed. Another possibility is to eliminate the cut system altogether. This alternative is based on the premise that students are responsible and mature enough to use their time and classes to their best advantage in furthering their academic development;

Issues Without Answers

Several years ago the exam schedule was revised to include a "reading period" of two days' duration. The students supporting this change argued that they needed some time at the end of the semester during which they could adequately review their courses in an attempt to attain an overall grasp of the material. The "reading period" was thus established to allow for this period of reflection. This semester's exam schedule, however, allows for but two "reading days." These days are not free as was the case in the past. Exams are scheduled for both evenings, and pre-registration is set for one of the days. So it seems that our "reading period" has vanished. Should a genuine reading period be reinstated?

The University policy on political clubs has of late become a great concern to student leaders. The only political clubs permitted on the campus are the Young Republicans and the Young Democrats. Their constitutions, dictated by University policy, severely limit their activities. They may not affiliate with their respective national organizations or campaigns. The issue is whether the University policy on political groups is contrary to modern Christian thought on political involvement, and also whether this policy infringes on a student's right to participate in political projects of his own choice.

Last year a Senate committee on calendar reform made several cogent proposals. They suggested that the first semester begin early in September and terminate prior to Christmas. According to the proposal, a month's vacation would ensue, combining the Christmas and semester vacations. Second semester was to begin in late January and terminate in late May. In a random poll of students and faculty, the proposal met with approximately 75 per cent approval. No action was taken, however, because it

by Peter Carey

was impossible to get the proposal before the Academic Council.

The Academic Council is composed of representatives from both the administration and the faculty. It makes basic academic decisions affecting the direction of the University. Many of these decisions affect the education which is being offered to the students; decisions which would seem to require consultation with the students. There are no students on this board. (In the past students have not even spoken before the Academic Council. The Honor Code, composed by students, was in fact presented by a faculty member.) Should the student be so entirely left out of policy decisions having such direct effect on his education? Those in support of having student representatives on the Academic Council argue that a need exists for official communication between the three basic groups of the University, the students, the faculty, and the administration.

The Disciplinary Board hears all cases involving serious violations of University policy. The Board, composed of five members of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, also administers penalties when an accused is found guilty of a violation. A question arises here of whether students ought to be included on this board. It may be argued that students are just as interested in the good of the University as the administration. It may also be argued that students would approach the problem of discipline from a different viewpoint, one which ought to be considered before another student's adjudication. The responsibility for the preservation of the common good lies within the student community with their own legislated rules and disciplinary boards. The question is whether the student body is willing to accept the responsibility of such involvement.



FLIGHT SEVEN THIRTEEN

Robert Leader, popular lecturer on the history of art and advanced painting instructor at Notre Dame, is one of America's most active liturgical artists. He was educated at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Yale University, and the University of Illinois, and has studied and traveled extensively in all parts of the world. In 1953 he joined the faculty of the University of Notre Dame. Locally, he has done murals in the Little Flower Church and the Notre Dame Memorial Library, and has stained glass in the Co-Cathedral of St. Matthew, Keenan-Stanford Chapel and Alumni Hall.

 \mathbf{I} N THE ROBERT LEADER exibition in the Notre Dame Art Gallery, we encounter the work of a man involved in his community and extraordinarily skilled in his craft, who can ef-fectively communicate his ideas and feelings to us through his art. He calls these paintings his "private works" to distinguish them from the works in which he is primarily involved: large commissioned work, murals, and stained glass, on religious and civic buildings. This does not mean that these paintings show no influence of the murals and windows: his fundamental and intense palette is as indigenous to mural and glass work as is his delight in the manipulation of clean linear shapes. Nevertheless, Mr. Leader is free in his private work to innovate, to try new ways to fit the technique more exactly to the

by Dan Morper

idea he wants expressed. Thus we are aware of a tremendous spectrum of both form and content which he places before us, and never does the desire to experiment in technique and style override the primary aim of communication, that is, of having something to say. There is nothing on display that can with any turn of the mind be considered a mere empty display of virtuosity.

What strikes us is that Mr. Leader wants to say so much in his paintings, yet it is only in a few works that the desire for literality shadows concern for dynamic expressive form. In Trinitarian Figure especially, and possibly Sixth Hour and Simon Peter, he seems influenced by the medieval dictum that church art should be the book for the illiterate. This is not necessarily disparaging because our age seems overly attuned to the modern trends of shock-art. Aside from this, however, I find his works wonderfully expressive even when the idea is an involved one. John Baptist cries oh so sadly, alone in the desert - his body effectively separated from the dismal blackness of a world ignorant of the truth, just as his head has been separated from his body.

However, Mr. Leader speaks most eloquently in his so-called "social comment" works. Death, destruction, and a macabre beauty thread their way through *Polaris: Ethan Allen, Angels* of *Christmas Island* and *Flight Seven Thirteen*. In his atomic submarine we are faced with a monster infinitely

more horrible than Jules Verne's creation. A sickly flat black ship glides on motionless fluorescent water, nearly obscured in the murky light of an eclipsed moon. Equally a portent of the destructive power of man is Angels of Christmas Island. This picture was directly inspired by the government's ironic decision a few years ago to resume nuclear testing at Christmas Island on Easter Sunday. The picture hangs at other times in the Radiation Building and consists of an intertwining chorus of angels being slowly charred and disintegrated in mankind's polluted air. Flight Seven Thirteen, of lighter disposition but possibly more subtle and ironic, floats bits and pieces of unidentifiable wreckage before our eyes in rather gay patterns. The picture is notable for its successful use of grayed-down color and the interesting arrangements of simple shapes and forms.

Another major characteristic of the work of Mr. Leader is his delightful sense of rhythm. His pictures move, but not superficially and temporarily as in the "Futuristic" movement and much other art proporting to convey motion. We cannot exhaust the movement. For example, in *Sinai* we have a simple diagonal pattern of flamelike shapes, originating at once from above — representing God and His emanations towards man at the top, and at the bottom, representing the struggle of man to reach God. The

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movies

AVON: For the first time in a long time this "art" theater is living up to its name with an outstanding double feature. Akira Kurosawa's boiling *Yojimbo* reaches out to the American Western for its inspiration and seizes hold of it like a tiger. The co-feature, *Seance On A Wet Afternoon*, is so nerve rattling that star Kim Stanley was nominated for an Oscar as Best Actress. (*Yojimbo*, 7:00; *Seance*, 9:00.)

COLFAX: The Secret Of My Success or how to rise from the cop on his beat to the king of the heap is farfetchedly funny with the fetching assistance of Honor Blackman, Stella Stevens, and Shirley Jones. This was originally billed as the comedy sleeper of the year, but it hasn't quite lived up to its reputation, not quite. (Secret, 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 9:00.)

GRANADA: This is the week for farout flickers and the Balaban & Katz contribution is as incongruous as it is interesting. Sandokan The Great, with Steve Reeves (complete with muscles and dubbing for his effeminate voice) vies with monsters and maidens for some fatuous victory. Looking much better is Laurel and Hardy's Laughing Twenties. Especially recommended for refugees from Washington Hall. (Sandokan, 1:00, 4:30, and 8:00; Laughing, 3:50, 6:20 and 9:50.)

STATE: Old Yeller is from Walt Disney and for fans of the old nittygritty. Flash, the Teenage Otter, isn't. (Old, 2:15, 4:40, 7:10, and 9:40; Otter, 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, and 8:45.)

CINEMA '66: $8\frac{1}{2}$ is a film by Federico Fellini, a genius but also a man whose pictures can receive too much analysis. Just watch it and be overjoyed — ours is not to always reason why. For subscribers only, and subscription tickets will be on sale at the doors. ($8\frac{1}{2}$, 1:30 and 7:30, Saturday and Sunday in the Engineering Auditorium.)

-R. A. HALLER

magazine rack

The bi-monthly *Look* views Peyton Place this issue. For those of us unfamiliar with the story plot a full page summary of the 130-odd programs will enable us to identify all the inhabitants of the controversial Eastern village. *Look* predicts that more night-time shows will emulate PP's example. (Unfortunately they don't shudder at the thought.) A quote from ABC's director of programs says, "It's a clean, very moral show . . ." It would have to be with all that soap.

Chicagoans will note that *Look* praises O. W. Wilson's administration of that city's police force. Part V of Sorensen's *Kennedy* offers thoughts on what the future of the late President would have been. An article presenting "A Bold Proposal for Viet Nam" suggests the possibility of agrarian reform in Southeast Asia. For car buffs, there are 12 color pages of the new models.

In keeping with the movie rag tone started in the PP feature, *Look* also tells us of "The Many Wives of Mickey Rooney." Rooney voices the troubles of a multimarried movie star. In attempting to find a pastor for a church wedding (his third wife wanted one) Mickey tried six churches before succeeding. He was grateful to the sixth pastor for he showed Mickey that "Christianity is indeed what it purports to be." *Look* winds up with a look at illegal abortion (1,000,000 a year). On the whole don't waste your money on *Look* unless you really want color pictures of the '66 cars.

* * * *

Color photography makes its mark in *Life* once more. Pope Paul's visit to the U.S. and the U.N. is covered with the usually excellent *Life* camera. The music review concludes that Lalo Schifrin's "Jazz Suite on the Mass Tests" is unsuitable for liturgical use because the difficulty of its execution prohibits public participation! This week *Life* also asks scholar Robert Graves the question "Are Women more Romantic than Men?"

Newsweek also has the Pope in color, and an extremely well-written tribute to Paul by columnist Emmet John Hughes. Columnist Raymond Moley proposes "Tax Help for Parents" with an alternative plan to LBJ's aid to education. The President is further examined, or rather the operation that examined the Chief Executive is examined. A cartoon of the presidential intestinal tract is shown. Pre-meds should find it helpful to know the ins and outs of presidential operations . . . just in case.

Turning to other heads of state, *Newsweek* tallies up the first year of the new Brezhnev and Kosygin team in Russia. There is also a preview of a new auto model the Russian Moskvitch (\$1700). Conservatives will undoubtedly ask if it will run on American freeways.

And finally *Mad* magazine should hold interest for all English majors. "The Rime of the Modern Surfer," while not as long as Coleridge's epic, is an interesting modern version of it. And the *Mad* fold-in takes a look at college life.

-JOHN LAHEY

The Scholastic

T WO WEEKS AGO, against Northwestern, an unsettling silence hung over the Notre Dame cheering section after Nick Rassas, a guy who had handled 25 punts in 13 previous games without a mishap, fumbled. Already behind 7-6 late in the third quarter, Notre Dame faced the possibility of giving up another score with the recovery deep in Irish territory.

For a moment one of Nick's favorite adages must have crept into his mind: "Some days you eat the bear. Other days the bear eats you." But only for a moment.

Three plays later he gave no indication of submitting to the bear when he stepped in front of a pass intended for Northwestern's tight end, at the time sprawled out on his back after an unsuccessful encounter with Jim Lynch's shoulder. Following half a dozen blockers down the sidelines, Rassas went 92 yards with a gamewinning interception. Then, in what appeared to be a display of uncontrollable joy, Nick threw \$22.50 worth of Athletic Department property smack in the middle of the ND card section, almost as if he had aimed it. In fact, he had. "When I dropped that punt you could hear a pin drop. But after I scored I wanted to give the guys up there proof that no matter what happens, Notre Dame players will never quit on them."

One of the three "five-year" men in the defensive secondary, the elderly Rassas classifies his first three years as one large accident. He entered Notre Dame as a free agent, turning down 15 offers in the process. In his sophomore year he broke his ankle a week before the season opener. Midway through his second "sophomore" year, Nick ran a punt back against Stanford for 80 yards and his first touchdown, but failed to lift the coaches' eyebrows long enough to promote him from the "bomb squad."

Then one fateful Monday evening Hugh Devore, intending to review game films of the Iowa team, accidentally inserted the scrimmage films of the previous week in the projector. He was so impressed with the hardrunning halfback that he elevated Rassas to a starting role.

Nick earned his promotion, as the leading Irish ground gainer in a season-ending loss to Syracuse. His performance also earned him a scholarship for his final two years.

Last year the decision to move Rassas to defensive safety was made only after Eddy and Wolski had established themselves at the halfback slots. Nick had all the requirements, speed, tackling ability, and a middle



Sometimes You Eat the Bear

by Mike Bradley

linebacker's nose for diagnosing plays, plus a necessary calmness under fire.

"I've only been psyched up for one game in my career and that was Michigan State last year. It's dangerous if the secondary men get too high for a game because we'll want to move up near the line and get in on more tackles. But this leaves us open to the bomb." Last year Nick was quite cautious about leaving himself open to the bomb. His worst letdown was a paltry 14-yarder.

This year, after an impressive opener against California in which he ran a punt back 65 yards for a touchdown, the bear finally sneaked up on Nick at Purdue. He was twice a victim of Griese's scoring tosses, the first when he slipped and fell trying to cover Jim Bierne and the second while riding the same receiver's back on a fine, diving catch. Aside from this, his four-game statistics threaten to break at least five records if projected to the end of the season. Already he has intercepted five passes for 162 yards and one touchdown, and returned 13 punts for 290 yards and another two TD's.

Yet statistics have little value in his life. "I'd be content just making tackles and fair catches all day, or even sitting on the bench in a Notre Dame uniform. All I ever wanted to do was play for Notre Dame and after I graduate anything I do, including pro ball, will be anticlimactic."

On a program Nick is listed as being 6'0", 185 lbs. Although he insists the statistics are accurate: "You give me any doctor's scale in the country and somehow I'll manage to stretch up to six feet." He jokes about his size too. "Guys look at me in my letter jacket and just shake their heads. And coach Ray used to look past his lineman and ask me, 'How did you ever get in there?""

Maybe he never quit dreaming.

Snicker Softly and Watch Them Go

The purists of the sport of crosscountry — those who believe a runner's life should be guided and regulated by strict and binding rules, void of fun and enjoyment — would be somewhat appalled if they ever observed Coach Alex Wilson's charges. They throw each other into the lake during workouts; they take refreshing swims — in full uniform — after practice; they box and wrestle with each other on days immediately preceding their biggest meets. But more appalling to the purist is the fact that they get by with it and go on to beat everybody in sight.

Their captain, Mike Coffey, is not merely a confident, but a cocky, Irishman, who likes one-on-one basketball games, touch football and the Beatles. He hates Maury Wills, the N.B.A. and Friday meals at the dining hall. If you saw him in the locker room, you'd swear he was too small to be even a manager. If someone told you he was Notre Dame's number-one cross-country runner, you'd merely snicker softly and then commiserate with the fate of the team.

But put him in an open field, tell him to run and then settle back for a long wait. He's capable of going for hours without breaking into a sweat. Race someone against him and you'd only lose your money if you bet on his opponent. For Coffey is one of the nation's best, as evidenced by his



A foot injury keeps Bob Walsh's status in question.

by Skip Myslenski

ninth-place finish in the 1964 National Championships and resulting All-American ranking.

Coffey's excellence does not stand naked, though, for his senior buddy, Ed Dean, is constantly on his heels challenging his title as Notre Dame's number-one runner. Dean's nicknames run like a litany: Alligator Ed and Deano, Spleen Dean and the Ravenous Bird are a few. His interests and attentions are varied. He lives on Long Island and goes to school in South Bend. He has a girl in Oregon and plans to do graduate work in Nuclear Physics at Cal Berkeley.

But running absorbs most of Dean's time and he is continually conscious of it. He takes milk from the dining hall back to his room so he can eat his special, high-protein cereal. He has been known to give dissertations on track at the slightest provocation. And he excels. Hindered during last year's cross-country season, Ed didn't blossom until late spring — but then it was full bloom. His 4:03.4 earned him a close fourth place — the winner ran 4:02.2 — in the NCAA Championship mile at Berkeley. He is, assuredly, a definite All-American threat.

Last Friday, under ominous skies and in a constant shower, these two men led the Irish team into a dual meet against Indiana. Coach Wilson exclaimed that it was little more than an easy workout. But the results provide both encouraging and discouraging signs.

On the debit side of the ledger is one left foot with an injured Achilles tendon. Unfortunately, the foot belongs to junior Bob Walsh, who, when duly prepared, provides a strong challenge to Coffey and Dean. Handicapped by the injury, Walsh sat out the Indiana meet and may have to undergo an operation before he can perform again.

Gratefully, the credits outweigh the debits. Most encouraging is the fact that every Notre Dame runner finished ahead of the first Indiana man. Coffey and Dean finished hand in hand with an excellent performance under adverse conditions. Sophomores Bill Leahey and Jack Wohley — the latter a most pleasant surprise — and junior Don Bergan finished three, four, five, respectively. In sixth place was Ken Howard, a sophomore who has the potential to give the leaders a real battle.

Today, in the Notre Dame Invita-

tional, the competitors will provide challenges more stringent than an easy workout. In the field will be the defending NCAA Champions, Western Michigan, a strong contingent from Tennessee, and Ohio University, toting last year's individual NCAA champion, Elmer Banton. They, with approximately fifteen others, will be after the title that Notre Dame has captured the last two years.

It's a dedicated team. One cannot help but admire a group that rises at seven o'clock each morning, in any weather, to run four or five miles, that meets at four o'clock each afternoon to run repeat quarters, halves, and miles that total some seventy-five miles per week.

Perhaps the best example of this team's spirit was exemplified last Friday by a sophomore named Desi Lawler. The whole week preceding, and the day of, the meet, he was saddled by a bad cold. Nevertheless he decided to run and finished last among the Notre Dame runners, yet ahead of each Indiana man. Immediately following the race, he was asked how he felt. With a face twisted by the ardors of a four-mile grind, and in a voice filled with phlegm, he answered, "Terrible. I felt like quitting after three miles. But I'll be damned if I was going to be the only one from Notre Dame to lose to a kid from Indiana."



Ed Dean could be a second All-American, behind Coffey.

After a 10-0 loss to St. Louis Saturday, the how's and why's.

THEY CAME, they saw, they conquered. There is little else that can be said to describe the fantastic advent of the St. Louis University soccer team on the Notre Dame campus. The Billikens came to Notre Dame regarded as one of the top three teams in the country. When they left, several onlookers had ranked them alone at the top. St. Louis had faced the challenge of an experienced and determined Notre Dame team and had swept them aside as one does a bothersome fly. They scored two goals in the first five minutes of play and, at that moment, Notre Dame was demoralized and beaten. St. Louis scored eight more goals before the game ended while Notre Dame rarely had a chance to get a shot at the Billikens' goal.

A 10-0 defeat can start a lot of head-shaking, muttering about team dissension, and complaints about game strategy. A spectator can bring back details of goals they shouldn't have had, and goals we should have had. He can quote comparative scores against other teams, statistics concerning the number of shots taken and the saves made, put everything together and say, "That is why we lost to St. Louis."

The answer is really more simple. St. Louis University is simply a much better team than Notre Dame. Soccer is a bigger sport at St. Louis, players receive scholarships (not for soccer, but for another sport or for academic work), and St. Louis itself is a natural area to draw players from. Aside from the East, St. Louis is the only area in the country where soccer is a big high school sport. Three Notre Dame starters, including the two officers of the soccer club, are from the Missouri city. Since soccer is a nonvarsity, nonscholarship sport here at Notre Dame, it is impossible to expect the Irish to come up with a team capable of playing on the level of St. Louis.

Fortunately for Notre Dame, there is a big difference between St. Louis and the rest of the teams on the schedule. The Irish do not have to worry about being embarrassed again this season, and they may turn the tables on a few teams. Returning from last year's 7-1-2 team are All-Midwest fullback Xavier Monge, halfbacks Ken Columbo and Ed, Brandt, forward Mariano Gonzalez, and goalie Eduardo Simon. Newcomer Joe Mehlmann was very impressive against St. Louis while playing at halfback. With several other experienced play-

ALONE AT THE TOP

by Steve Anderson



ers returning, the team will almost certainly post another winning season.

The club has made one change in the right direction by obtaining Hans Herman as its coach. Herman was the goalie on the first Notre Dame soccer team and was a definite All-American possibility until the NCAA discovered that he was a graduate student. (Grad students are ineligible for such honors.) He is working harder on getting the team well conditioned and his knowledge of patterns and formations will be of definite aid. The schedule has been toughened up and includes a United Nations Benefit Game at Iowa State which figures to attract 5,000 spectators. The club has also applied for membership in the Midwest Soccer Conference, a conference which includes most of the Big 10 schools and St. Louis. This will all lead to a more organized and better team which will become a bigger attraction on campus.

The main hope among these college teams is that soccer will one day have the following which it has in the rest of the world. Internationally, soccer is the sport supreme, but in the United States it has attracted only minimal attention. In a country where football has long been so popular and is becoming even more so, soccer is fifty years too late and is played in the wrong season. In its present situation, soccer in the United States seems doomed to mediocre following.

The St. Louis game could have changed a lot of that. St. Louis was so good and so well disciplined that they practically unveiled a completely new sport. It is doubtful whether any onlooker at the game would like to see St. Louis play here again. It is doubtful that any onlooker at the game would object to paying to see two teams of St. Louis' caliber playing against each other. Soccer in the United States needs more teams like St. Louis, and when these teams are found, soccer could easily become a major sport.

Meanwhile, the Notre Dame soccer team continues to grow in ability and stature. They will continue to dominate several other soccer clubs and will continue to schedule better and more experienced teams. It's a good team — a lot of speed, an experienced goalie, a lot of desire. But wouldn't it be great if they could play like St. Louis.

Saturday's Dope Sheet

TEXAS AT ARKANSAS: *Nobis* means "with us" and that's what Arkansas backs will be saying all afternoon. But it will be the talented toe of Glen Ray Hines that will convert the Longhorns into beef broth.

PURDUE AT MICHIGAN: Mollenkopf's cocktail explodes in his face as Purdue's defenders find out that Michigan's receivers are a bit greasier than Bob.

GEORGIA AT FLORIDA STATE: Sports Illustrated claims that onehalf of the best football players at Georgia are coaches. It isn't every school that can afford twenty-two coaches.

OHIO STATE AT MICHIGAN STATE: While Apisa and Kenney grow strong on pineapples, the Spartan defenders will make sure that the Buckeyes have a staple diet of dirt.

PITTSBURGH AT NAVY: Pitt is trying to start a "Ban the Bomb" movement, but the Midshipmen want no part of such pacifist notions. Navy will encounter some stormy weather, but will sail down the field often enough to win.

TENNESSEE AT ALABAMA: Alabama has been at low tide quite a bit this season, but a weatherman named Bryant is predicting a high tide for tomorrow. If Bama doesn't win, Bear just might take up meteorology.

PENN STATE AT SYRACUSE: Where State has three good backs, Syracuse has only two. Even if Floyd Little is one of them, Penn State will still win.

UCLA AT MISSOURI: Prothro's powerhouse has knocked off Penn State and Syracuse back to back. Missouri doesn't read press clippings, though, and will run all over the bewildered Bruins.

KENTUCKY AT LOUISIANA STATE: The Tigers have played like cubs for the last two weeks, but they'll grow strong and healthy again on Kentucky Fried Bird.

OTHER PICKS

Auburn over Georgia Tech Duke over Clemson Miami over Houston Minnesota over Iowa Maryland over North Carolina Northwestern over Wisconsin Southern Cal over Stanford West Virginia over Virginia Washington over California

Last week: 15-3 To date: 38-15-1

Voice in the Crowd

Four games under their belts. An open date. Many bumps and bruises that could well use a rest. A season that has already settled down to a long hard grind. If ever the coaches and players deserved a chance to catch their breath in the middle of the season, it is at this time.

Coach Parseghian could be using this time to rest himself for the final push. The players could, for the first time in a long while, get away from the pressure of daily beatings. But that is not the way Ara Parseghian, his assistants or players work.

If there was any doubt whether there would be a few days of letting up because of the open date, it was dispelled when the team stepped onto the field Monday. Nothing had changed. Drills were all the same. The defense began pounding heads once more. The offense went through their repetitious running of plays as if they were playing the game of their lives on Saturday. There was no using the open date as a chance to look back or to anticipate the coming six games. All eyes were clearly set on one object — Southern California.

Nothing had changed except that it became clear the coaches were going to expend exactly twice the amount of time and energy to get ready for the Oct. 23 game. Perhaps in the face of Southern Cal's 34-0 rout of Washington last Saturday all this is justified.

When the Trojans come to South Bend there is no doubt they will come as one of the finest teams in the nation. If Greise's 19-22 was phenomenal, the coaches can't help but be impressed by SC's Troy Winslow who hit 11 for 11 against the Huskies. Each week halfbacks Rod Sherman and Mike Garrett establish themselves as one of the country's finest running combinations. Both run the hundred in less than ten seconds. Heisman Trophy-candidate Garrett has run for an average of 170 yards per game this season.

Coach Ara is not looking back. Perhaps it is best. One can futilely paw through pages of play-by-play account without drawing any conclusions. After the California and Purdue games it seemed that the team would have to ride on strong running. In the next two games running seemed to be a pretty scarce commodity. In the Purdue game, the defense seemed to find itself in big trouble. One week later it turned in a dazzling performance.

All that can be said is that the question of quarterback remains unsolved, that the offensive line shows a glaring lack of depth, that the defensive line has had to be plugged up time and time again. These are common problems, but they keep Coach Parseghian in his office late every night.

One week from now Notre Dame must face a superteam. On paper Southern California seems to have perfect balance between passing and running, the overall strength both offensively and defensively to be tough for anybody, any time.

On paper Notre Dame must shore up its defensive line and work its linebackers to stop the running game. It must have its pass coverage assignments worked to perfection. The offensive line must improve its blocking. There must be some dependable complement to the straightahead running game.

At one time or another these have all caused the team grief. The experimentation of the first four games — three of them decided enough to permit experimentation — must now bear fruit.

These are the problems that face this team on paper. Ara Parseghian and his staff are doing everything in their power to solve them and prepare this team for Southern California.

These are the problems that face this team on paper. There is, of course, another big factor in this game that can make everything on paper fade out of the picture. This coming week the student body will have its chance to make that factor quite plain.

--- TOM BETTAG

Next week: The Rivalry.

Guardians

WSND PROGRAM LISTINGS

SATURDAY

7:00 a.m 6:00 p.m.	FIGHTING IRISH RADIO Dave McGovern, Bryce Parker, Mike Biel, Charlie Cappel, and Ralph Bradford team up for a Notre Dame rock to the top.			
6:00 - 8:00 p.m.	MUSIC AMERICA Barry Lopez the world of folk music. Requests from 7-8 p.m. (Dial 6400)			
8:00 - 10:00 p.m.	Studio ''A'' Denny O'Dea is. And does. Everything!			
9:00 - 9:15 p.m.	THE EVENING REPORT: News-Sports			
10:00 - 11:00 p.m.	THE QUIET SOUNDS Gary Olney reviews mankind and warms it over with relaxing music.			
11:00 - 11:15 p.m.	THE LATE NIGHT REPORT: News-Sports			
11:15 - 12:00 p.m.	THE VERY THOUGHT OF YOU Laura answers your desires.			
12:00 - 2:00 a.m	NOCTURNE Jim Andrulis stages his own patter to sobering music.			
SUNDAY				
8:00 a.m noon	THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL MUSIC Dick Riley and Pete Morris present go-to-Church- on-Sunday music—or newspaper reading for two.			
12:00 - 12:15 p.m.	THE AFTERNOON REPORT: News-Sports			
12:15 - 3:00 p.m.	CRESCENDO Classical music by your request. (Dial 6400)			
3:00 - 5:00 p.m.	BROADWAY CAVALCADE Rick Madden reviews show music.			
5:00 - 5:15 p.m.	THE FIVE O'CLOCK REPORT: News-Sports			
5:15 - 7:00 p.m.	COMMAND PERFORMANCE Bill O'Neil spotlights live performances.			
7:00 - 8:00 p.m.	THE WORLD THIS WEEK A one-hour perspective on the week in history: news, campus highlights, sports, the arts, Viet Nam, and people.			
8:00 - 10:00 p.m.	SUNDAY SHOWCASE Gary Olney organizes thoughts in music.			
10:00 - 11:00 p.m.	THE BASTILLE HOUR The spoken words of mankind in drama.			
11:00 - 11:15 p.m.	THE LATE NIGHT REPORT: News-Sports			
11:15 - 12:00 p.m.	PRECIPICE Barry Lopez: just a little bit beyond over the trench.			
12:00 - 1:00 a.m.	NOCTURNE Dick Riley caps Sunday night and exits the week.			
WSND news is presented five minutes before the hour, with the exception of the hour Reports in Depth. Headlines are at twenty-five after the hour.				
WSND sports is carried with the hour Reports. Late night scores are presented at ten after the hour in the mornings.				

640 radio

- CUT OUT AND SAVE -

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(Continued from page 22)

courses from other departments. What clearly would benefit the program is a course of study that would offer a real challenge to prospective military students. To provide this challenge, some changes would have to be made.

Part of the present problem in the ROTC program is the freshman who enters ROTC merely to avoid the physical education requirement. A stiffening of the basic course to include two credit courses both semesters, as in the advanced junior-senior course of study, would cause only those who are seriously interested in the program to join freshman year. Presently, only a one-semester course of weak consistency is offered in the basic program the first two years.

Academic standards are most apparent in the Navy program, largely due to the fact that a large portion of the students in the program receive scholarships in return for a four-year, rather than the usual two-year commitment. But the Navy program is primarily designed to turn out career Naval officers, whereas the other two services seem to gear their programs toward the student who will serve only two years and not make a career of the military. This person is often able to follow up his interests in a particular area, and obtain training that will benefit him when his service commitment is over. In addition, all programs grant liberal deferments to permit pursuit of advanced studies. In some areas the service will even send an individual to school for additional schooling if he is willing to spend more than two years in the service. Considering the high percentage of commissioned officers at Notre Dame that take advanced study, any undergraduate program should gear itself to the needs of those students.

If you are a junior or senior not in ROTC, good luck with the draft. But for underclassmen there is still the opportunity of the two-year program. In most cases it requires an extra summer of your time, and you don't get paid like those in the fouryear program, but at least you avoid the possibilities of two years in Viet Nam as a private.

Truly ROTC is not the ground of our being, nor will any ultimate philosophical truths be found in the drab building behind Lyons Hall. One might even wonder whether the time spent on ROTC will develop the individual to the proportion that other activities do. Anyway, St. Mary's Lake seems secure.

"Campus"

(Continued from page 15) most all women and the server wore a BanLon and a pair of shades. And the A plane (number 4) engine stopping at an hour and 35 minutes out of New York. And it was the bus driver getting lost in South Bend and a kid explaining, "This is the bus for offcampus students."

But most of all it was a spirit that made 1500 guys closer than roommates and a city full of men who never got closer to college than a tear-away in the bus that said "Get a High School Diploma" but who call Notre Dame their own. It was a town gone bananas over Notre Dame. And it was great.

SOUTH BEND TO HOLD PEACE CONFERENCE

Eight professors and four students from Notre Dame will play key roles on Saturday, Oct. 16, in the World Order Conference being held at Washington High School in South Bend as part of International Cooperation Year.

Sessions open at 9:30 a.m. with a talk on "Alternative Approaches to World Order," by Arthur Larson, former Eisenhower brain-truster and now head of the Rule of Law Research Center at Duke University. Larson will also speak at 6:30 p.m. on "Practical Steps Toward World Order." At noon, Clark Eichelberger of the United Nations Association will discuss "The United Nations: An Appraisal and Some Imperatives." There will be discussion groups both in the morning and afternoon.

Professors will serve as resource persons in a series of group discussions on armaments, nuclear war, human rights, Communism and the population explosion at 10:45 a.m.

"At least nine nations are on the brink of deciding whether to manufacture their first atomic bombs. Negotiating a ban on bombs is the most important problem in world affairs today." — James Bogle, department of government and international studies.

"Americans, who look at politics from a pragmatic standpoint, fail to realize that others, particularly in South America, see politics as an ideological matter. The John Birch Society is correct in stressing the importance of knowing what Communism is all about, but they in fact have no idea of what this is." — Nikolaus Lobkowicz, department of philosophy.

"We in the U.S. define human rights as freedom from governmental interference, but to men in underdeveloped countries human rights mean adequate food, health and shelter. We must come to understand the importance have-not nations place on things we take for granted." — Thomas Broden, law.

"Attaining world order is not a matter of getting organized but of arriving at common values. Progress does occur: the Soviet Union began its existence by repudiating the very idea of international law, yet has adapted its behavior to their patterns. Even in this extreme case there is reason for hope." — George Brinkley, department of government.

"The nuclear weapon isn't defensive, it is horribly offensive. Ignorance of what it can do may actually aid peace, if our fears restrain us, but the stupidity of those who urge we get in the first blow can only destroy us." — Milton Burton, radiation laboratory.

Other resource persons are Prof. Wladimir Naleszkiewicz, department of economics; Rev. Philip S. Moore, assistant to the president; Rep. John Brademas; Dr. Burt Bouwman, a Quaker, and William Maxwell, a Korean veteran.

Students from Notre Dame are welcome, and urged to participate. There will be a reduced registration fee of \$1.00. Students participating in the conference will include Frank Marasco, coordinator of the Neighborhood Study Help program; Michael Mc-Carthy, head of the Little United Nations Assembly being planned for next March; William Kane, representing AIESEC, a program which places business students in summer jobs in firms overseas; a representative of the Council for the International Lay Apostolate which sent three Notre Dame students to work in Mexico and Peru last summer, and Vincent Beckman, International Commissioner.

Notre Dame faculty members listed as sponsors of the conference include: Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, Dr. Milton Burton, Dr. Edgar Crane, Dr. Ernest Eliel, Dr. M. A. Fitzsimmons, Dr. John J. Kennedy, Dr. Stephen Kertesz, Rev. Philip S. Moore, Dr. George Shuster.



Letters

(Continued from page 9) demic function of proclaiming the Gospel in abstraction; it includes the practical function of applying the Gospel to the contingencies of human life, and of drawing out its implications. Corresponding to this office, on the part of the members of the Church, is an attitude of faith which welcomes the papal teaching as a refraction of the True Light Who has come into the world in order that men may no longer walk in darkness.

The teaching office in the Church does not eliminate the function of individual conscience, or the need for discussion of controversial issues by informed public opinion in the Church. But the discussion should be carried on in a spirit consonant with the implications of a convinced faith. Since most of the Pope's pronouncements are not dogmatic definitions, and since the authority with which they are made varies from one time to another, it is not possible to give a simple formula for calculating what due respect for them implies. But to disregard papal teaching as if it counted for nothing, or to treat it with derision, will always be inconsistent with an attitude of faith that is sincere, living and personal.

Even when a doctrine is not a dogma, it still issues from an authority exercised in the name of Christ. The believer will receive it in a spirit of reverence and receptivity, letting himself be oriented by it in a measure corresponding, so far as he can tell, to the degree of authority behind it. There is evidently a judgment to be exercised in such a case by the member of the Church; nevertheless, in a profound and very palpable way, the attitude of a disciple will always have a priority over that of a judge in a fully Christian mind. The latter will never assume the arrogance of one who regards the papal teaching as merely a view to be evaluated according to the way it measures up to the standard of one's personal opinion, or that of one's preferred authorities, without first asking, "Do I not have something to learn here from the Vicar of Christ?" In fact, it is hard to say positively what faith, a living virtue, obliges us to in matters that are not dogma; but it is sure that, if it is alive, it will manifest itself in our thinking; and it is evident that certain attitudes are incompatible with it.

In the matter of birth control, the Church by its laws forbids artificial contraception, and by its teaching condemns it as a violation of that law



inscribed by the Creator in the very structure of human nature. This is a position that has been reiterated many times over a period of many centuries, and has been maintained in our own times by all the popes who have spoken about it, from Pius XI to Paul VI. In the opinion of many, perhaps the overwhelming majority of theologians, this is a point of dogmatic and infallible teaching which cannot be reversed. More recently, the invention of anovulant pills has raised the question whether they too come under the same condemnation. Pope Pius XII ruled that they did, and Pope Paul has pointed out that this ruling is still in force. There are those who think that, in view of fuller knowledge, it would now be possible to reverse this judgment. Others go even farther, and argue that the Church has grounds now to revise its stand against contraception in an even more basic way. All these views are being examined intently by the Vatican Council at the present moment, as well as by the papal commission set up for this purpose. Those who believe that the Church can or should change its position are within their rights in stating the case as they see it; but they are bound to do so in a way which loyally reflects the fact of the Church's actual stand, and does not contribute subtly to undermine respect for the authority with which it teaches its members.

I have written at length about a short editorial. It is not because I want to denounce a student who probably wrote out of excitement more than out of malice. It is because the question of contraception is one of the most important in the Church today, and because the challenge of uniting sincere faith with vigorous intellectual enquiry is one of the greatest confronting the Catholic University. All of us need to be concerned that Notre Dame, in all its organs of expression, may meet this challenge and fulfill this calling.

> Edward D. O'Connor, C.S.C., Department of Theology



STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIR-CULATION

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Leader

(Continued from page 27) two groups flow together in a design which is intricate upon close examination and which derives its never ending vitality from studied composition and careful attention to the placement of each shape. In Seraphim and Icarus, the only picture in the show which deviates from the artist's usually closely controlled spatial field, the eye is forced back from the picture's plane by an arrangement of floating black shapes, and guided to the vibrating cadmium seraphim in the rear of the picture. It is the rhythm of the angels in Angels of Christmas Island which gives them their spiritual quality and makes their burnt-out appearance even more dreadful. The rhythm and fugue-like

pattern of the rocks is the major focus in *Thebenscape Deirel Bahri*, based on Mr. Leader's impressions of the wind, water and sand-beaten rock formations rising above the Nile in Egypt.

The exhibit is capped and stylistically complemented by the two portraits executed in an unaccustomed naturalistic vein. There is, on the one hand, *Dr. Otto Bird* who has assumed the pose of the Socratic man searching for truth, the ideal of his students and scholars in the General Program. Finally we are offered a wistfully smiling *Rt. Rev. Phillip Hughes*, cocky, yet always keeping in sight his motto, *sed contra*, as all honest historians should.

Mr. Leader's show may be seen in the southeast corner of the gallery until the seventh of November.



(Continued from page 19)

Walsh issued a bulletin remarking on the potential dangers of a confrontation with the KKK and instructing the students to stay on campus. But day students arriving for Saturday morning classes told of Klansmen pouring into town by every mode of transportation, directing traffic on downtown streets and flaunting fierv crosses from their headquarters on the third floor of a building at the corner of Wayne and Michigan. Naturally the students stormed downtown. The ensuing scene is charmingly described in the centenary history of the University:

Every streetcar, every bus, every interurban vomited forth its strangers, each carrying under his arm a suspicious bundle. The students of Notre Dame were the first to greet them. With a smile they would touch the arm of a descending resident of Goshen or New Carlisle, and ask, "Are you from the Klan? Have you come for the parade? This way please!" Up an alley, down a side street, through a dark entrance, and a Klansman would emerge without his sheet and sometimes with a black eye. For the students it was a glorious event. They had the time of their lives. Forming a flying wedge, they would advance on a white-clad figure that was directing traffic, and then he was there no longer.

The students forced surprised Klansmen to retreat to their headquarters and bombarded the windows and an electric flaming cross with potatoes. This incident was reported in the *Fiery Cross* under the banner "Roman Students of Notre Dame Trample Flag."

There was no trouble the next day, and by lights-out on Monday Fathers Walsh and O'Donnell had succumbed to relief. But an anonymous caller to the booth in Freshman Hall shouted that a well-known student was being clubbed down at the courthouse. The campus was instantly mobilized and on its way into South Bend. They were met not by city police but by a county force led by the Sheriff, a Klan sympathizer, and composed of many specially deputized Klansmen. These deputies laid into the Notre Dame ranks with clubs and bottles, and many students were injured. Father O'Donnell rushed down and, with the police chief, forced the students to listen to him. He led them to the courthouse lawn where Father Walsh, in an impassioned speech delivered from atop the cannon, persuaded them to go back to the University.

... You can thank your lucky stars that you have your buildings intack, (sic) for if the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan assembled in South Bend last Saturday (May 17) had been as lawless as your bunch of Anarchist students, they would have wiped the Notre Dame Buildings off the earth. ... You will see that the Klan will

grow by leaps and bounds in and



DON YOUNG (Met. E.) of the '62 Bethlehem "Loop" Course is top man in one of our electric-furnace departments. He's typical of young men on the move at Bethlehem Steel.

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around South Bend. Your Mackerel Snapping hoodlums couldn't have done anything to help the Klan any better.

... We showed you a few tricks in the recent Primary, now we are going to show you several more at the election in the Fall. I say down with Catholic dominition (sic) of every kind in AMARICA (sic).

Sincerely, A KLUXER.



John Twohey

The Last Word



I IS NO CREDIT to the maturity and political awareness of this student body that the Symposium on the War in Viet Nam scheduled for Saturday, October 15, is the first such public discussion at Notre Dame since American involvement in the war there began in the 1950's.

Nor is it to our credit that this responsible effort to provoke discussion on this subject has been met with such closed-mindedness by a handful of fourth string McCarthyites attached to Notre Dame. For the benefit of these extremists and anyone else concerned about the political direction this seminar would take, the local bureau of the FBI made an investigation of the entire program, as they do in all such cases, and found no aspects of the symposium in the least bit alarming.

As a University, Notre Dame has an obligation to expose its students to such questions as this one being debated weekly in Congress. To shrink from this duty is to directly violate all standards of academic freedom.

The Farley Hall Academic Commission, in a manifestation of what is possible through involvement in an active hall government, decided early in the semester that a symposium on the war in Viet Nam could be of great benefit to the campus. Trying as best he could to obtain seven qualified speakers to support the administrations policy on Viet Nam and seven to speak against it, Hall Academic Commissioner Jim Cavnar lined up what he feels to be an evenly matched pair of teams to present their views in the Law Auditorium between 11 a.m. and 10:30 p.m. tomorrow.

One of the obstacles those organizing the program encountered was a misunderstanding of their reasons for scheduling it this weekend. Unfortunately, the ND day of discussion falls on the same weekend as the "National Days of Protest", organized by the "National Committee to End the War In Viet Nam." The protest movement, with its coordinating committee based at the University of Michigan, will include teach-ins, mass anti-war demonstrations, civil disobedience, and anti-draft projects. Among the campuses participating will be the University of California at Berkeley, the University of Wisconsin, Wayne State University in Detroit, and the State University of New York in Buffalo. The symposium at ND, according to Cavnar, was scheduled for this weekend only because it is an open date on our football schedule. "There is absolutely no connection with the National Days of Protest," Cavnar has insisted.

Each speaker will be given up to

30 minutes to present his remarks; a 15 minute question-answer period will follow. The program for the day:

- 11:00 a.m. Introductory remarks by the chairman of the discussion, Dr. Donald P. Kommers, Dept. of Government and International Studies.
- 11:15 a.m. Dr. Charles Tull, visiting professor of history from DePaul.
- 12:10 p.m. Peter Praetz, representative of the Chicago office of the Young Christian Students.
- 1:00 p.m. Richard Gilloth, ND graduate student in government.1:30 p.m. Rev. Earl Johnson, O.S.B., Dept. of Theology.
- 2:30 p.m. Dr. James Bogle, Dept. of Government and International Studies.
- 3:25 p.m. Philip O'Mara, ND graduate student in English.
- 4:15 p.m. Rev. Peter Riga, visiting professor in theology.
- 5:30 p.m. Ninety minute break for dinner.
- 7:00 p.m. Dr. Black of the SMC faculty.
- 7:40 p.m. Dr. Joseph Duffy, Dept. of English.
- 8:00 p.m. Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer, Dept. of Government and International Studies.
- 9:15 p.m. Clark Kissinger, Chicago, representing Students for a Democratic Society.

The seminar is open to all Notre Dame and St. Mary's students at no cost.

A SIDE FROM REPORTS of Notre Dame students passed out drunk in the gutters of New York City, one of the most disconcerting stories we heard about last weekend's student trip concerned a student masquerading as a member of the SCHOLASTIC news staff. As we heard it, an ND man and his date walked into the Manhattan discotheque owned by Sybil Burton, friend and/or ex-wife of Richard Burton of *Hamlet*, *Becket*, and Elizabeth Taylor fame.

Introducing themselves as representatives of the Notre Dame SCHO-LASTIC, the couple was immediately and inexplicably taken under the wing of whoever takes such guests under wing and treated to an evening of refreshments and entertainment—on the house.

As of Thursday afternoon (i.e. four days after the return of the trippers) we had not received anything resembling a story on a discotheque run by Sybil Burton. We will somehow be able to get over the loss of such a potentially fine piece of journalism. But what hurts most is asking ourselves the question, "Why didn't we think of that?"

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