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coming distractions

DAILY DANTE CELEBRATION. Various editions of Dante, including 8:00 a.m. to incunabula and an elephantine edition of the Divina Comedia are 12 noon on display in the Rare Book Room of the Memorial Library as part 1:00-5:00 p.m. of the observance of the 700th anniversary of the birth of the celebrated Italian poet. EXHIBITS IN THE UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY. "Circa 12 to 5:00 p.m. 1300," 13th- and 14th-century Renaissance art from the Notre Dame collection and other galleries; "17th-century," a survey of paintings, 1:00-5:00 p.m. Sat. & Sun. sculpture, drawings, and prints representing the major centers of art in Europe in the 17th century. "Don Vogel Exhibition" sponsored by the Art Department. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5 University Theatre production of Robert Bolt's A Man for All Sea-8:30 p.m. sons will be presented in Washington Hall. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6 8:00 a.m. to Admission Test for Graduate Study in Business at Architecture Building. Football: Notre Dame versus Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh. Broadcast 1:00 p.m. 1:30 p.m. EST by WNDU Radio beginning at 1:00 p.m. Chief Judge John S. Hastings, of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the 8:00 p.m. Seventh District, Chicago, will preside over the annual Moot Court finals of the Notre Dame Law School in the Memorial Library auditorium. Public invited. Poznan Choir performance at Morris Civic Auditorium. 8:00 p.m. 8:30 p.m. University Theatre production of Robert Bolt's A Man for All Seasons will be presented in Washington Hall. 11:30 p.m. Notre Dame versus Pittsburgh game will be televised via video tape on WNDU-TV, Channel 16. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7 11:00 a.m. Televised Mass on WNDU-TV, Channel 16. 1:00 p.m. Bridge seminar and game at SMC social center. 2:30 p.m. University Theatre production of Robert Bolt's A Man for All Seasons will be presented in Washington Hall. Cross-Country Meet: Notre Dame versus the Chicago Track Club on the Burke Memorial Course. Public invited. "The Ara Parseghian Show" will be televised on WNDU-TV. 3:30 p.m. 6:00 p.m. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8 Dr. Konrad Bloch, Nobel Laureate, Professor of Chemistry, Harvard University, will lecture on "Enzymatic Mechanisms in the Biosyn-thesis of some Natural Products" in room 123, Nieuwland Science 4:10 p.m. Hall. 7:30 p.m. Remarks on "Careers in Engineering Science" by the Head of the Department of Engineering - Dr. Adolph Strandhagen. **TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9** Dr. E. D. Barber, Department of Botany, University of Chicago, will lecture on "The Nature of Virulence in Three Phytopathogenic Penicillia: A Genetic-Biochemical Approach" at the Biology Audi-4:30 p.m. torium. Refreshments will be served at 4:00 p.m. torium. Refreshments will be served at 4:00 p.m. Remarks on "Careers in Electrical Engineering" by the Head of the Department of Electrical Engineering — Dr. Basil Myers. Reverend Harrie Vanderstappen, S.V.D., Chairman, Department of Art, University of Chicago, will lecture on "Nature and Space in Chinese Landscape Painting," at the Art Gallery. Serigo Fenoaltea will lecture on "Italian Embassy Problems of Italian Foreign Policy," at the Library Auditorium. 7:30 p.m. 8:30 p.m. 8:30 p.m. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10 Dr. Konrad Bloch, Nobel Laureate, Professor of Chemistry, Harvard University, continues lectures on "Enzymatic Mechanisms in the Bio-synthesis of Some Natural Products," in room 123 Nieuwland Sci-4:10 p.m. ence Hall. Remarks on "Careers in Civil Engineering" by the Head of the De-7:30 p.m. partment of Civil Engineering - Dr. Bruce B. Schimming. **THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11** Notre Dame Mid-semester Deficiency Reports. The Cinema of Alain Resnais Series presents Hiroshima Mon 6:45 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Amour, with English subtitles at the Engineering Auditorium. Admission free. 7:30 p.m. Series of Russian Language Motion Pictures presents Peace to Him Who Enters with English subtitles at the SMC Little Theatre. Admission free. 8:30 p.m. University Theatre production of Robert Bolt's A Man for All Seasons will be presented in Washington Hall. Compiled by MARK CREWSON AND LOU SMITH.

SCHOLASTIC

The Student Weekly of the University of Notre Dame

Founded 1867

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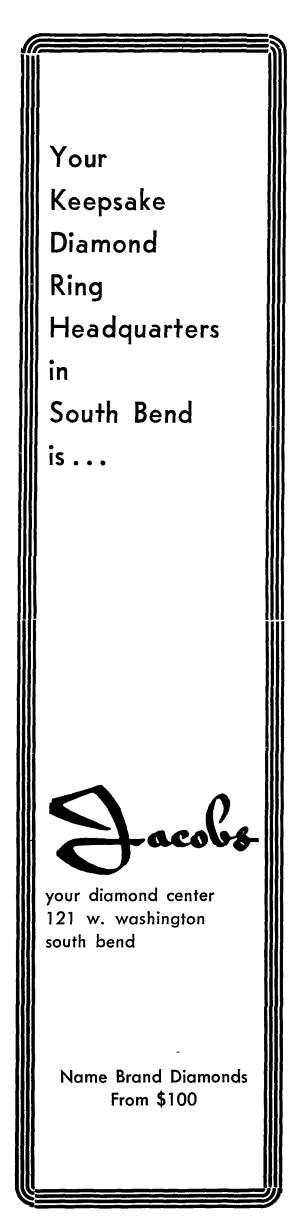
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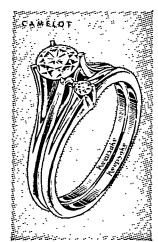
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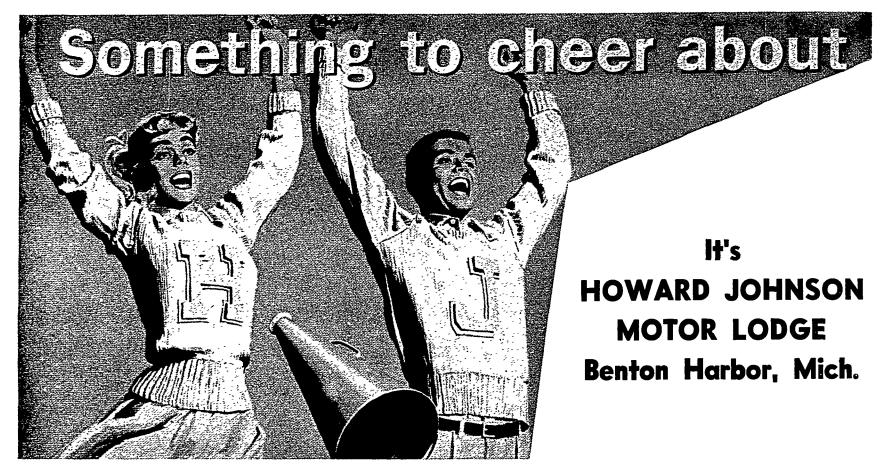
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It's Not Unusual

Well, the Homecoming Weekend nearly made it. People torn between blaming the Social Commission and blaming Brother Francis for the Bid Distribution fiasco had pretty much dropped the whole thing. The 200 extra tickets to redeem the "Your-Date-is-Assured-of-a-Seat-at-the-Game" fiasco had been procured and sold to everyone who hadn't already bought the ten-dollar scalper's model. The One-Man-One-Vote Homecoming Queen Election fiasco had been underplayed because of the excitement of the approaching weekend and because fiascos were no longer exactly news. The game was eminently satisfactory, the dance was pleasant, ten-cent Cokes were being sold for ten cents, the weather was surprisingly clement, the Brunch was a garden of sensual delights from the third session of which you could run with your date and your \$2.50 ticket and get to Stepan just in time to — stand for two hours because there weren't enough seats. Why was that? One would think that the Social Commission had some kind of ethical obligation to provide seats for all its ticket holders. At least people have come to expect them. Apparently, even the traditional Notre Dame solution for dissatisfied students ("If you don't like it here. you can always go somewhere else") didn't apply to the Peter, Paul and Mary fiasco. A tiny notice at the bottom of each ticket said, "No refunds."

—J. G.

Lumens On Notre Dame

Three weeks ago, amidst a great deal of confusion, Student Government at Notre Dame may have come into its own as a truly vital and effective force in the life of the students and the Notre Dame community. For in that confused period of attacks on Notre Dame students, of calls for marches on South Bend, and riots that didn't come off, a group of students led by their elected representatives began a campaign designed to quietly and peacefully bring about the settling of grievances against the City of South Bend. This effort had many sides ranging from the "riot control group" that fortunately found no riot to control to the alarming, but upon reflection, ludicrous attack on the Circle by the legions of Sheriff Billy Locks; but in general it was a serious business with serious goals, goals aimed at insuring that no Notre Dame student would be attacked by a group of hoodlums lurking in the dark, relatively unpatrolled shadows of Notre Dame Avenue. This group did not aim at causing a commotion that would do nothing but harden the will of the South Bend city government against the demands presented to it, but at working toward a mature meeting of the minds and solution of problems with the city government. With responsible leadership this group was able to achieve what many others before it had failed in, for last Monday the South Bend Board of Public Works and Safety authorized the improvements in lighting on Notre Dame Avenue requested by the Student Government. The question of added police patrols is yet to be settled, but the image of a quiet, responsible Student Government working carefully and respectfully to achieve the first of its two goals leaves little doubt in our mind that this, too, will soon be settled in a proper manner.

-E. B. G.

Hall Fellows

In a letter to be received by the faculty this coming week, Barry McNamara, President of the Hall Presidents' Council, outlines briefly a program which, if implemented, could effect a great boom in student-faculty relations. The letter in part reads as follows:

editorials

Perhaps in our rapidly expanding university community the opportunities for students to meet faculty members in an informal atmosphere is in a reverse proportion to the increase in the size of the university. The possibility for the reverse of this trend has become strikingly remote. This situation has caused a definite concern among the students as well as the faculty.

Hopefully we, both students and faculty, can take steps to correct this detrimental situation in our community. In the past year three specific programs have been initiated: The Student-Faculty Coffee Hour, The Gab Fest Program in faculty homes, and the opportunity for faculty members to join students for lunch in the dining halls. Yet these programs in some ways fall short of eliciting the cohesive bond between students and faculty that is essential to the progress of the university community.

Extensive thought and preparation has been given to a program which I would label "Hall Fellows." The program as envisioned would be similar to the one in existence at Yale. It is hoped that certain faculty members would be willing to associate themselves with a particular hall on the campus. Hopefully, this association would find expression in participation in discussions in the hall, occasional lectures in the hall, attendance at hall social functions, and of course any number of other expressions which may develop out of the relationships which could emanate from a program of this nature ...

Although the Hall Fellows Program still remains but an idea, the SCHOLASTIC sincerely hopes that it will become a reality. The need for such a program at Notre Dame is obvious to most everyone. The benefit, a viable relationship between students and faculty members, is indeed worthwhile. The program of Hall Fellows deserves the consideration and commitment of each one of us, faculty and student.

-P.C.



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MAGNANIMITY

EDITOR: In the SCHOLASTIC of October 22, you reported that the Open House held at Saint Mary's on the previous Saturday was "promoted by Pat Holland of the joint ND-SMC Social Commission" implying that this activity was sponsored by the joint ND-SMC Committee. The "touch" football game, the serial bowl and the mixer were planned, organized and run entirely by members of the SMC Social Commission, not by the joint committee.

The confusion undoubtedly arose because Pat Holland is the SMC Social Commissioner as well as co-chairman of the joint ND-SMC Social Relations Committee. We are very glad to have a person as capable as Pat on our committee, and we welcome any publicity our committee's activities might receive, but credit for the success of the St. Mary's Open House must go entirely to Pat Holland and her social commission staff, and not to the joint committee.

> Paul McCauley Co-chairman, ND-SMC S.R.C.

EDITOR:

MORAL INDICTMENT

I find it sad and shocking that on a Catholic campus among Catholic students and professors, the moral issues of the killing of the innocent should find such small consideration in "policy" and that the views of Professors Niemeyer and Black should be considered "realistic." Niemeyer and Black would have us destroy all of Viet Nam in their own efforts to "stop Communism" in a strange and ironic similarity with the Communists, that means are not as important as ends. We are confronted then with ideologies of the Left and of the Right, both of whom in Viet Nam today are perpetrating quasi-genocide on a scale which no Christian could possibly support in any traditional concept of "just war." The object of my talk was not to judge morally the end of American foreign policy (to me, morally dubious in the extreme, unilaterally and unlawfully invading and disrupting government after government) but the means presently being employed to pursue the end. Our leaders have decided that for hundreds of thousands of innocent Vietnamese citizens (200,000 dead since 1961 in the South alone exclusive of the military of both sides), it is better that they should be dead than that

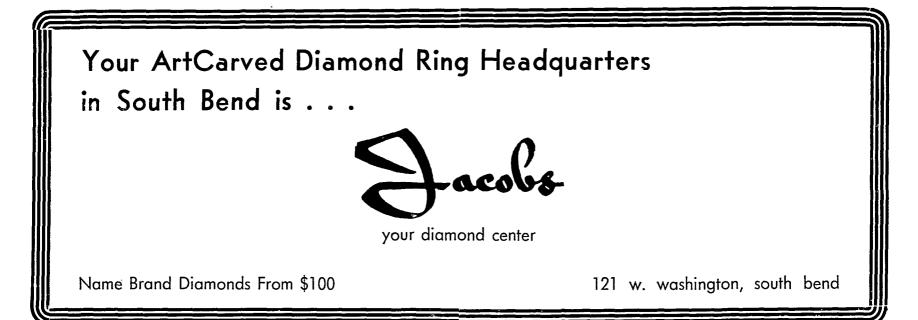
From a Christian moral point of view, such a stance is heinous and criminal, indicting leader, citizen and soldier alike. Nothing can justify silence in the fact of indiscriminate bombings in South Viet Nam as a "strategy" which is presently the U.S. policy. Nothing can justify the execution of leaders of peaceful protest against South Vietnamese military authorities (one simply cannot call this clique, sustained only by American military might, a "government"), the use of indiscriminate weapons (B-52 saturation bombings), and the torture and killing of prisoners. Even those of us theologians who hold to "just war" doctrine cannot find-by any stretch of the imagination-justification for what the Americans are doing in Viet Nam. This is not possible, so say the fever-stricken nationalists and super-patriots, so let us change the doctrine. They need have no fear that any doctrine of theology or the Scripture is going to deter Christians from war. It hasn't in the past and it most probably won't in the future. They continue a tradition: there are on record almost no cases where a Christian population of any nation refused to support the national government in the prosecution of a war because that war was unjust. The Crusaders, the Inquisition, the total religious wars of the 17th-century, colonialism, and Adolph Hitler were all accepted unflinchingly by Christian populations and their leaders and in fact enthusiastically supported by both (cf., the pastorals of the Catholic Bishops of Germany, 1938-1944, sound exactly like the propaganda from state that it is somehow traitorous to oppose a war in which "our boys" are being killed)all in spite of the fact that none of these wars could possibly meet the stringent requirements for a "just war." Catholics and other Christians, I firmly hold, are simply continuing this nefarious tradition.

My own experience in Viet Nam urgently confirms the view that the only conceivably moral formula will be found in negotiation rather than in escalation. The reconquest of Viet Nam, whether undertaken cataclysmically or by gradually fanning out from fortress enclaves along the coast, is, I think, the certain road to moral disaster and quasi-genocide by American forces. Technically, the U.S. could provide the men and weapons to impose this kind of decision, but the price is not to be reckoned in these terms (Nixon-Goldwater moral

monstrosities in "Victory"). It will be reckoned in the attitudes held by the survivors, in the 2.5 million innocent Vietnamese dead, in the decline of U.S. moral prestige in the eves of a disapproving world. This price is indeed self-defeating. The Vietnamese, already alienated from the struggle, would emerge from this "liberation" with such resentment and despair that they would be an easy prey for the first tyrant, Right or Left, the day after our forces depart. I find this conclusion inescapable and one shared by thoughtful Vietnamese and by virtually every experienced civilian observer with whom I spoke. It is the terribly morally fallacious principle of McNamara - Rusk - Taylor - Nixon -Dodd that this is the "testing ground" for opposing revolutionary warfare. We cannot, as Christians, submit to such a naive moral evaluation that we can somehow sacrifice the whole of Viet Nam, North or South or both, to requirements of our global strategy. The Word of God, for us as Christians, is judgment on both end and means, and if one is evil, then malum exquocumque defectu.

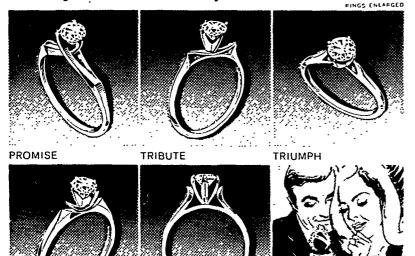
This problem, however, is endemic not only in graduates from Notre Dame but from other Catholic campuses as well. They are objective moral barbarians with Brooks Brothers suits who believe they are Catholics. A Catholic, however, is a man whose Christian thinking penetrates his social, economic, political as well as religious thinking. The city of man here below and its constructs cannot be separated from this thought of Christ by the layman, the De Ecclesia of Vatican II reminds us. Is it not to be wondered at, then, that on a Catholic campus such as Notre Dame there should not be one course open to the students on the social teaching of the Church, for the Church, pace Niemeyer and Black, has something definite to say on war and peace, racial justice, change and revolution, human and civil rights, internationalism and the UN. I have attempted to apply these principles to the concrete and dangerous situation of Viet Nam and I have found both the Americans and the Viet Cong guilty of murder in the pursuit of ideology and in the employment of means to ends, however good or bad. It is this moral solicitude which I originally thought—in giving the talk on Viet Nam-would be foremost in the minds of Catholic students and professors. I was as wrong as when I thought back in Buffalo, the graduates of Notre Dame would be in the battle for racial justice.

Rev. Peter J. Riga, S.T.D.





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news and notes

• IN THE MIDST of cursing the darkness along Notre Dame Avenue, the South Bend Board of Public Works this week began to light a few candles of its own. That group has recommended installation of two new highpowered street lights on the section of the avenue between South Bend Avenue and Angela. In addition, the lighting power of existing street lights will be stepped up one-third with the light at the corner of Notre Dame and South Bend slated for a threefold increase in brilliancy. The board also decided that overhanging tree branches that have contributed to the poor lighting problem in the past will come under the city's ax.

• THE YOUNG DEMOCRATS, who fell upon hard times at the close of last year, are making a big pitch to reorganize. Dick Brettell, a die-hard YD and sophomore government major, touched off the campaign with a meeting on October 27. Fifty wouldbe Democrats made the scene to submit their vote of confidence and were reassured of success by Brettell. "We were the second largest club on campus (the Met Club was first) last year . . . and the only reason we folded was because of the lack of interest displayed by the senior officers. This year we hope to reinstate the two-party system at Notre Dame." Election of officers will be held next week.

• 1965 is shaping up to be the year of the great leap forward in the Notre Dame Department of Theology. This is the year the first woman faculty member taught theology, a year when two of the department's brightest lights, Frs. Dunne and Putz, were taken from under the bushel and into the publishing world, a year when a freshman honors section became as meaningful as its title, and a year when Notre Dame dared grant theology major status. Now the University has announced the receipt of an invitation to membership in the Council of Graduate Studies in Religion.

This Council maintains high standards in graduate theological studies and in the past has been restricted to an exclusive circle of college campuses (among them: Boston University, University of Chicago, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia). Notre Dame thus becomes the first Catholic university in the country or Canada to be so honored.

• SIX JUNIORS have been named recipients of the Class of 1967 Memorial Scholarships. The scholarship winners are Stephen M. Feldhaus, Steven F. Lancaster, David F. Poltrack, Earl W. Guertin, Jr., Dennis A. Lynch, Jr., and William A. Prish. Last year, under the chairmanship of Jim Fish, present junior class president, a fund drive was initiated among the sophomore class to establish scholarships in memory of the deceased members of the 1967 class. The scholarships are in memory of Joseph Smith, Mark Buckley, Jerry Witzel, Michael Leahy, Michael Donahue, and Larry Kellerman



• THE TRAFFIC CIRCLE behind the Memorial Library is permanently decorated with yellow curbs and six "No Parking at Any Time" signs. On almost any day the tableau is completed by ten or twelve parked cars (*cum* faculty stickers) and an angry bus driver (*cum* bus).

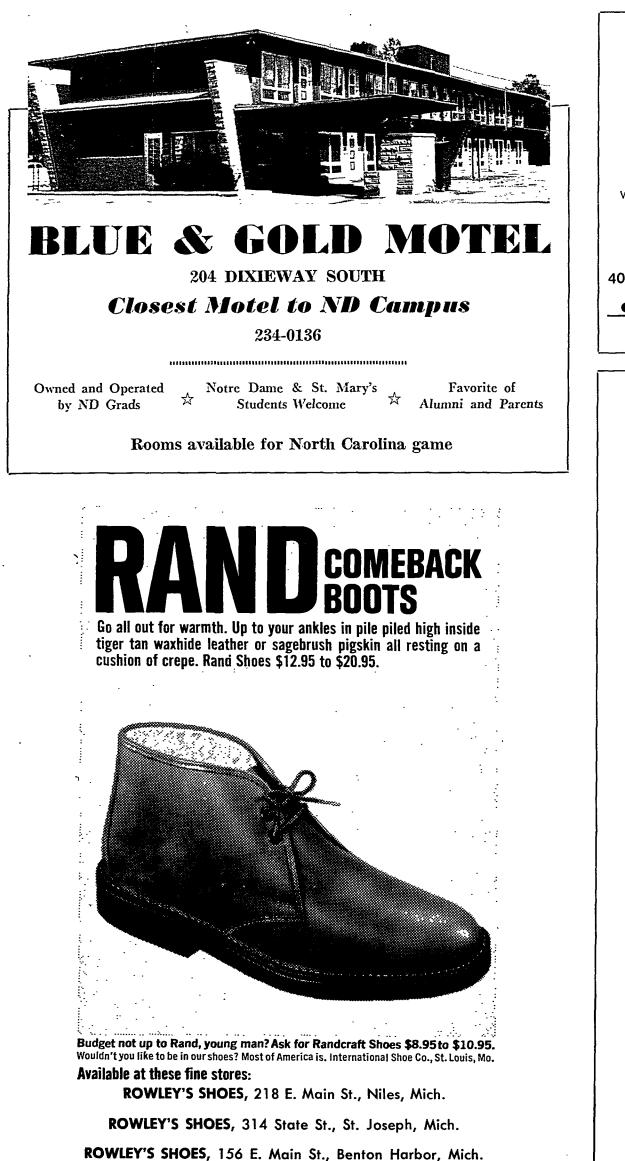
At least one bus driver has refused to make pick-ups in the circle, alleging that a recent curb climbing expedition brought on by a parked car did \$600 damage to his distinctly unalpine bus. A faculty member, confronted by the same bus driver in *flagrante delicto*, replied to requests to cease and desist by carefully parking his car and making a gesture which the bus driver charitably described as "belligerent." • RUMORS circulating around the campus this year to the effect that WNDU was moving from its present location on Juniper Road and that WSND was to move into WNDU's vacated studios were effectively squelched this week when the managers of both stations said that they had no idea that WNDU was moving.

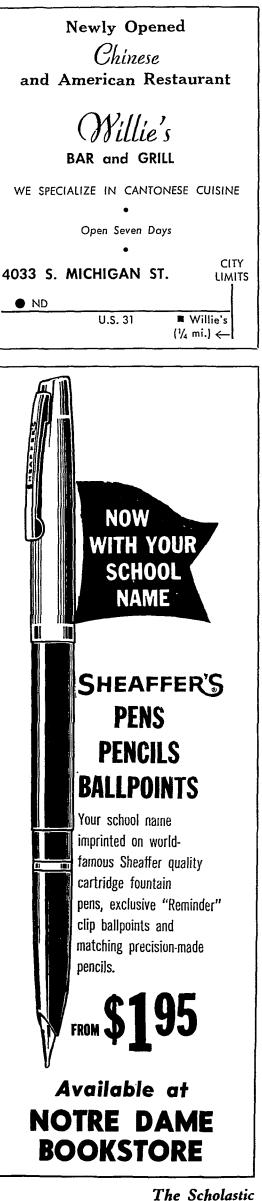
WNDU station manager Daniel Martin said that the last time there was any talk of a move on the part of his station was last December and that the idea was scuttled at that time. When the plans were being drawn up for the new convocation center, there was some talk that WNDU might have studios in that building. The plan was also shelved.

WSND station manager Tom Cox, when asked about a move by that station, said that there was nothing to the rumor. He also denied reports that WSND would add an educational television station to its facilities. Cox said that the rumors were merely the perennial hope for something bigger and better.

• REMEMBER the old grad that interviewed you in high school, the one that used to raid Rock's refrigerator with the Gipper? Bid him farewell, at least as an interviewer, if Brother Raphael Wilson, C.S.C., new Admissions Dean, gets his way. Brother and twenty-five Blue Circle members are working to update all literature and interviews given to freshmen and freshman hopefuls. The guiding principle is the portrayal of Notre Dame life as it actually exists, and not in the visionary gleam of the old grad's eye. Brother Wilson also feels that all future applicants should be interviewed by him personally, by the respective deans of the colleges, or by recently graduated alumni.

• ZYGMUNT KUCHARCZUK, Notre Dame's famous culinary artist of thirty-six years experience in the preparation of succulent victuals has retired. Who will now prepare the ambrosia so familiar to South Dining Hall patrons? The University has hired retired Lt. Col. Maurice E. Mc-Nabb. McNabb has served for twentythree years in the U.S. Air Force in thirteen different service posts (the last of which was the U.S. Air Force Academy) as Post Mess Management Officer. During his time in the service McNabb was awarded ten decorations for service. As Assistant Director of Foods and Services at Notre Dame University, he will now manage the entire grub production effort at the South Dining Hall.







ART OR OBSCENITY?

A new frolic has set South Bend courts afire, sent the city prudes to the Bible and the city freedom-lovers crying in desperation. The secret word now is sex.

The campaign against obscenity began early in the school year when police chief Irvin Hampton sent some of the boys over to raid the Avon Theatre, which was showing a skin-flick called the *French Honeymoon*. Owners of the theater, Messrs. Kaplan and Dezel were subpoenaed for showing an "obscene" film.

The grand jury found the word obscenity a little hard to handle so the prosecuting attorney decided to poll a cross section of the community to find out exactly what obscenity is. The cross section, which included Fr. Joseph Simmons, the dean of students, watched *French Honeymoon* and reported their opinions to the jury. Final determination in the case is yet to be made.

The sounds of the first battle, though, have given way to another obscenity march when the grand jury supported by the South Bend Junior Chamber of Commerce decided to wage war on obscene literature. Once again the aid of police chief Hampton was sought and received. Hampton informed seven local suspicious bookdealers, to watch what they sell or be subject to arrest and prosecution.

This action enraged the American Civil Liberties Union, especially the local chapter representative Thomas Shaffer. Shaffer, an assistant law professor at Notre Dame, circulated a news brief stating the ACLU's views on the subject.

He called the statements from the prosecutor's office to the bookdealers "nothing less than the imposition of police supervision of the exercises of free speech. It is intolerable for two reasons: 1. it intimidates distributors and retailers of periodicals and books and 2. it imposes on them the impossible burden of determining for themselves what is to be thought obscene by police officers and prosecutors.

"The prosecutor," said Shaffer, "tells the bookseller 'decide, at your peril what I think is obscene.'"

Although the insinuations of the movie case were of a similar nature to those of the bookdealers, Shaffer said that the ACLU would remain silent while the case is alive and before the grand jury.

"It is impossible for anyone to make a true judgment on obscenity," said Shaffer, "usually if the picture has deeming social significance then it is considered art."

MILITARY SILENCE

Military personnel at Notre Dame will not speak at Viet Nam seminars such as the one held here three weeks ago. The reason for this, according to Col. John Stephens, head of Army ROTC at Notre Dame, is that the job of military men is to defend their country, not its foreign policy. Soldiers are not statesmen, says Stephens, and while the government does not forbid military men to speak about foreign affairs, they do not encourage it either, because most military men do not have the training to argue international strategy effectively. The job of the soldier in a democracy is to be the mere implementor of the policy of a civilian administration. Col. Stephens did not agree that this philosophy was the same as that expressed by the Nazis at Nuremberg War Trials. He said that if an American soldier is ordered into an operation which he finds is not moral (such as the slaughtering of noncombatants), he is not obliged to carry out that operation. Members of our armed forces are not supposed to be, as Col. Stephens puts it, "Motormuscular-morons," but thinking hu-man beings. Ours is not a totalitarian state where orders must be carried out without the slightest regard for

basic human rights.

Another point Col. Stephens stresses is that personal opinions expressed at a Viet Nam seminar, or in fact in any other context by a soldier, are automatically taken as the opinions of a United States military man, not as the personal opinions of a private citizen who happens to be in the armed forces. Stephens asserts that soldiers know as no one else that war is not glamorous. Although they may have their own opinions about getting shot at, living in subhuman conditions and the like so as to defend what they may or may not believe in, their opinions are purely personal, and cannot necessarily be expected to reflect the opinion of the administration, the armed forces, or the nation. Therefore, Stephens feels, military men would be doing their hosts a disservice by setting themselves up as representative analysts.

PRESIDENT'S TALK

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., President of the University of Notre Dame, delivered on Thursday, October 28, his fourteenth annual "State of the University" message. Speaking at the Engineering Auditorium before hundreds of faculty members, Fr. Hesburgh outlined some of the major developments of the past year and previewed some of those to come.

Fr. Hesburgh predicted that the real development at Notre Dame in the near future will be in the graduate schools. This development, however, cannot be at the expense of the undergraduate schools. The aim will be to build an outstanding graduate program, not necessarily a large one. Hesburgh envisions the founding in the near future of a graduate school of Theology at Notre Dame which would serve the entire Western Hemisphere. Evidence of the effect of the Memorial Library upon the University was shown. Library use has increased tremendously from 33,000 sign-outs in the old library in May,



"NOW?" Imported Wines — and Women

1964, to 145,000 last May, at the end of the Library's first year. And this figure is expected to rise next year.

A program for cooperation with several other universities is now under way. The Notre Dame School of Engineering is carrying out a program of aid to revitalize the School of Engineering at the University of Afghanistan. With a \$700,000 grant from the Ford Foundation, the University has instituted a program of aid to several Latin American universities. Along with this, Dr. Kennedy of the Government Department is exploring the feasibility of a teacher exchange with some of these universities. A domestic program of cooperation is also being considered with several Southern Negro universities. Under Francis McGuire, one of Notre Dame's new lay vice-presidents, the possibility of faculty and administration aid is being investigated.

Fr. Hesburgh spoke of faculty problems including the high rate of turnover of the Notre Dame faculty, administration-faculty communications, and interdisciplinary studies.

After the formal portion of his address, Fr. Hesburgh addressed his audience more personally. Emphasizing the importance of good teaching and of good research at the University he also bade the assembled faculty to consider the importance of university service. The address was ended with a reading of Pope Paul's recent letter to the International Association of Catholic Universities describing the task of a Catholic university — to help man influence his environment in a Christian way.

EXTENSION VOLUNTEERS

Its budget is dwarfed by a single project in the War on Poverty; its activities have yet to evoke the wrath of a Congressional Committee or the appreciation of the radical left, but the presence of the pint-sized Extension Volunteers is beginning to be felt in the poverty ghettoes across the nation. The Volunteers are notable, says field representative Jim Osta, not so much for their numbers as for the scope of their undertaking, an undertaking that stretches from the migrant working fields of the Southwest, through collegiate Newman Clubs and into "Community Action Centers" in the big-city slums.

SAILOR AND FRIENDS

Not All the Spoils for the Victors

Osta was on campus this week in the dual capacity of public relations man and recruiting sergeant. In a talk at Farley Hall, Osta stressed the necessity for Catholics to change with circumstance and not with dogma. "The Church is in change," he says, "what is important to the people becomes what is God, theology, and religion. The establishment can't decide what is good for the people anymore, because it has lost touch. The people must decide for themselves."

There is nothing new in the Extension Volunteers' philosophy, Osta admits, nor are its tactics far different from its more radical and betterknown counterpart, the Students for a Democratic Society. What is unique with the Extension Volunteers is that each of the group's 400 or so volunteers are dedicated to put flesh on the bones of Christianity. More often than not, flesh itself is what demands the immediate interest of the slum dweller, the college student, or the migrant worker. Since this is the decision of the people, the volunteers during two-year stints attempt to meet it. Tenant councils and picketing in the city, coffee houses and Christian dialogue on the campuses have proved most successful according to Osta.

The Catholic Church Extension Society, parent organization of the Volunteers, was founded sixty years ago, but held back from direct social action work until 1961. At this time, the Volunteer Program was founded under the tutelage of *Extension* magazine, and began moving into what Osta calls "field work." Volunteer activities are financed by the magazine, private donations, and fees from participating parishes. Volunteers themselves receive only living quarters and a small monthly stipend.

Once in the field (after a six-week training period in a slum neighborhood) the Volunteer works under a local parish rather than the national office of the Extension Society. This method of local parish participation is not without its drawbacks. More liberal parish priests who employed the Volunteers as social action shock troops have come under fire in certain areas by dioscesan authorities. Osta feels this will pass as the social consciousness of the Church matures and the Volunteers attain a more nondenominational status.

CROSSROADS AFRICA

The organization that inspired the idea of the Peace Corps visited Notre Dame last week in the person of Mrs. Martha Douglas Bost. Besides being a sister to Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, Mrs. Bost is Midwest Representative of Operation Crossroads Africa.

Crossroads Africa is a program similar to the Peace Corps. The activities of the organization are: construction, teaching and health projects outlined by the African coun-tries themselves. However, there are some noticeable differences between the two organizations. The Peace Corps is connected with the U.S. government. Operation Crossroads Africa isn't. This isn't bad in itself, but it sometimes can make relations more difficult to establish and easier to strain. The difference becomes significant when one learns that the Crossroads volunteers either earn or contribute out of their own pockets one-



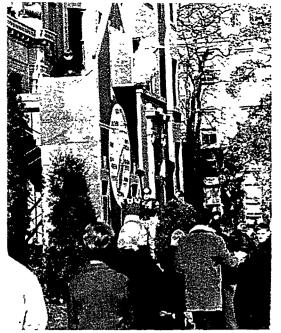
HOWARD'S RUNNER-UP Papier-mâché "what's-it" rises

half of the costs of the summer (which usually amount to \$1,000). This gives Crossroads an aura which the Peace Corps can never hope to obtain. Although Crossroads sends only 400 students to Africa each summer, almost every educated African has heard of its accomplishments.

Operation Crossroads Africa grew out of a Harlem project initiated by a Negro minister, Dr. James Robinson. This dedicated individual saw the need for a summer camp in the country for the brick-ridden Harlem kids. He begged 350 acres, and then solicited help in building the camp from Eastern college students. Over 10,000 eventually contributed their time and efforts. Dr. Robinson saw the value this project had for the college students, and after a trip to Africa decided to extend the program to that continent.

Three hundred fifty American and Canadian students visit 31 African countries each summer. Their preparation involves language studies in college, a term paper-type analysis of some aspect of African life, and a week-long orientation stressing the background of the Crossroader's assigned country and the importance of working with his partners as a group. The individual groups are composed of five men and five women, and they work with African student counterparts. Most of those who participate agree that the most valuable and rewarding experience is the personal contact with the African students. The groups of 10 are purposely "stacked" to contain students from all races, religions, and areas of North America.

Crossroads Africa is supported by foundation and private donations which pay one-half of the costs. The students raise the other half by various means. Writing to Notre Dame alumni and taking the project to home-town civic organizations are two techniques that have been utilized by



WALSH'S WINNER Beating the Clock — and Navy

past ND participants. Sometimes the whole campus helps. Such efforts remove from Crossroads the stigma of simply being foreign propaganda.

A UNITED EUROPE

"Europe should — Europe must be united to live on!" But this need is unrecognized — or, when recognized, rejected. This was the chief concern of Dr. Karl Czernetz as he described the "Prospects for a United Europe," last week in the Architecture Auditorium.

Dr. Czernetz, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Europe, is in an excellent position to observe the stepping-stones and blocks in this grand hope. He is the Chairman of the Austrian Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee (Austria itself is a member of the European Free Trade Association).

Eventually, Dr. Czernetz would like to see a politically confederated Europe ranging from Bulgaria to Britain, from Poland to Portugal. He feels it is obvious that European nations have been and will be unable to repulse singly the attacks of any great power; a united Europe would be a formidable force. Of course, this is a pipe dream at present. But steps chiefly economic — can continue to be taken.

Europe has been acting on this assumption since World War II. Two international bodies — the European Economic Community (Common Market) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) — have lowered tariffs among their respective members by seventy percent in the last fourteen years. The Common Market is composed of Western-aligned NATO members; EFTA in addition to Great Britain, also includes neutral countries such as Sweden. Austria, and Switzerland. Another body of importance is the European Political Union (EPU). The organization is an international consultative committee



MIDDLE MAN PAUL Second of a Four-Part Trio

to European governments. A surprisingly large number of its recommendations have been made law in most of the member states, including a code of human rights; for violations of this code, any member nation may be sued by another or by its own citizens.

But the road is far from smooth. The most basic problem is the mere fact that each country in Europe has developed its own language, culture, and traditions over several centuries. For this reason, any unity will of necessity be unity in diversity. Moreover, some nations are presently bound by treaties of neutrality, some by NATO, and some (in Eastern Europe) by the Warsaw Pact.

There are also two problems which are, hopefully, transient. First, few states wish to yield any amount of effective sovereignty to an international organization. Dr. Czernetz feels that this will pass with time; he points out that prior to the formation of the Common Market the same problem arose, but the plan's advantages won out over nationalistic self-consciousness.

The second problem is familiar to all who follow foreign affairs — General DeGaulle and the "nineteenthcentury nationalism" with which he has imbued France. The French paralysis of the Common Market has already created the knottiest problem of European supra-nationalists. Some say Europe must yield to the France that is proper to DeGaulle; others feel the continent must move on without her. They view even compromise as capitulation. As yet, however, no one sees a way out except through negotiations — if France is willing.

All in all, until the ruling cliques recognize and accept the need for it, there is no hope of European unity; and if they wait too long, Dr. Czernetz believes, there is no hope for Europe.

on other campuses

• As a result of a year-long study of colleges around the country, Professor Frank Krutzke of Colorado College reports that "College students are complaining that stiff academic loads are turning them into robots. I am beginning to agree with them." Prof. Krutzke pointed out the "dangers of excellence," and said that all 'professors want a lot these days and want it done thoroughly." The purpose of the study was to analyze the teaching methods of college freshman English courses, but the divergence stems from the apparent overwork problem across the country. The professor goes on to report that most professors disagree with student claims, but we all knew they would, didn't we. Nice phrase, "dangers of excellence . . . "

• STUDENTS AT RICHMOND Professional Institute are "bristling." The issue is the enforcement of unwritten regulations concerning haircuts and beards. Students have been suspended from school or refused permission to register because their hair and/or beards were too long. Coeds at R.P.I. have yet to feel any pressure from the administration over the unwritten rules.

The managing editor of the school literary magazine has resigned in protest and refused his second SGA scholarship. The most objective comment on the situation came from the minister of the First Unitarian Church of Richmond, who entitled a sermon "Could Jesus get into R.P.I.?"

• THE STUDENT COUNCIL of Bowling Green State University has passed a resolution on cheating and is considering another. The resolution that was passed and sent to the president of the university requested that students found guilty of cheating by the students' academic dean and the faculty members' academic dean would receive a "withdrawn-failing in the course." It was further recommended that, if the offense was great enough, the student would be brought up for possible suspension from the university. The present punishment is failure in the work and possible failure in the course.

The other resolution, that each student be asked to sign an honor pledge on all examinations and that if at all feasible, open-book essay tests be given. Good luck, B. G. State.

• TERMED the "rat-fink clause," the addition to the Amherst College honor code calls for the students to report anyone in their dorms for violation of the social code. The students are protesting.

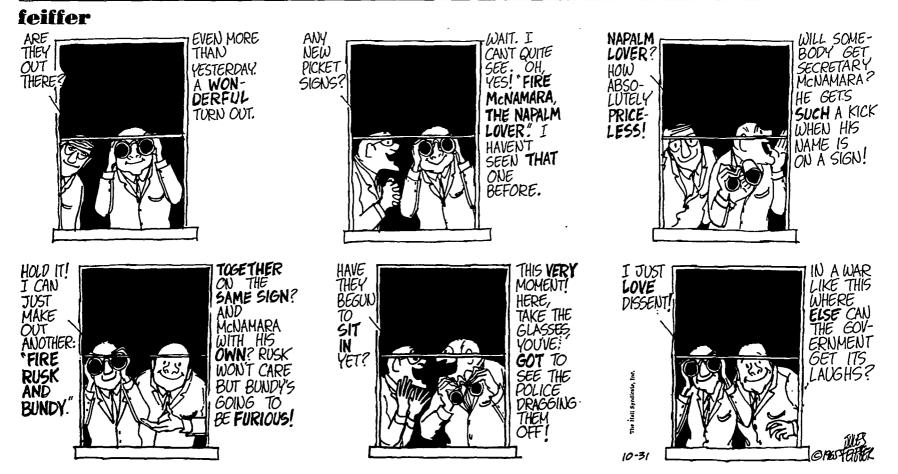
The protests are taking shape as college-wide discussions and a flood of letters to the campus newspaper. Over one hundred students have refused to hand in their signed honor code card. Along with the "rat-fink clause," students are demanding an extension of the hours during which women are allowed to visit the dormitories.

• MILWAUKEE PUBLIC schools were boycotted last week and Marquette University students and faculty joined in. They were protesting the "de facto segregation in Milwaukee's public schools." Freedom schools were set up in approximately twenty locations in the Negro area. The pastors of the five Catholic churches received letters from the auxiliary bishop of the archdiocese of Milwaukee, forbidding the use of Church facilities for the freedom schools.

Fr. James Groppi led a group of boycotters to a nearby Freedom school at a Baptist church, singing, "Ain't gonna let no bishop turn me round... marching on to the freedom land."

• THEY SAID it couldn't be done. It was. Last year Sue Greenburg went to the IBM dance at Purdue to meet her "ideal date." The computer selected Jack Dittner for her. Jack and Sue had a nice evening, but it wasn't "ideal." They had little in common; about all they agreed on was race.

This year Sue again decided to go to the dance and, hopefully, to meet another "ideal man." Yep, folks, you guessed it. After an hour of waiting in line, Sue's perfect date showed up —Jack. They had even less in common this go round. Undaunted, both plan to go to the IBM dance next year.



The Scholastic

POPULATION EXPLOSION: Society in Transition

by Rev. John O'Brien

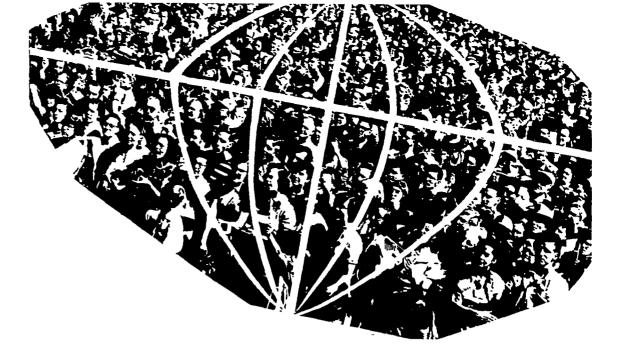
Part II of a Four-Part Series

How are we to meet the ever-increasing threat to the health, welfare and even the very existence of the human race? The earth, reply not a few religious leaders, is the common patrimony of the human race and all should have access to it and its resources. Children of the same heavenly Father and members of the same human family, we are all brothers. Hence, nations with abundant resources should help the underprivileged, sharing with them scientific knowledge and technical skills and thus enable them to achieve a thriving economy of their own.

These are noble ideals and, if they could be achieved, their realization would help mightily in closing the gap between the "have" and the "have-not" nations. It would enable the people of the underdeveloped countries to achieve their "revolution of mounting expectations" without violence and without surrendering their aspirations for freedom and a democratic form of government. In short, the implementation of these ideals would promote stability of governments, halt the spread of Communism and safeguard world peace.

But can these ideals be realized and, if so, how? What are the practical measures by which these goals can be reached? The answers must come chiefly from demographers, who furnish the scientific data so necessary for the formulation of sound policy on both the national and international planes.

To secure those answers we contacted, with the help of Notre Dame demographer Donald N. Barrett, 25 top-flight demographers, asking them to list in the order of importance and effectiveness the following measures: 1. increasing sources and supply of food for underdeveloped countries; 2. increasing their industrialization; 3. migration from heavily populated to less populated areas; 4. regulation of conception and births; 5. to suggest any other measures. We also re-



quested them to indicate the combination of measures which they consider most important and urgent in meeting the plight of the underdeveloped nations.

The survey resulted in findings, we think, of far-reaching significance not particularly to demographers but to the general public. Virtually all were agreed upon the following: 1. None of the proposed measures, nor any other, can prove effective by itself. 2. What is needed is an integrated, manyfaceted program which ministers simultaneously to all the basic needs of people in the underdeveloped countries to correct the imbalance between population and resources. 3. Without some regulation of conception and births, all other measures are doomed to failure. This is not the assertion of theologians, but the conclusion of demographers. Moral theologians will determine the ethical issues involved in this matter. Typical of the reasoning embodied in virtually all the replies is that of Dr. Frank W. Notestein, President of The Population Council and former Director of Population Research at Princeton University. Here it is in condensed form: For a decent life it is necessary that populations be in vigcrous health, educated and relieved from crushing poverty. In most of the countries, but especially in the heavily populated ones, there is no hope for the sustained achievement of these objectives without modernization. The transition from peasant societies to modernized society must be made on all fronts. Agricultural development cannot go alone.

Such a transition is inordinately expensive because it involves heavy investment in health, education and productive equipment. This investment may prove impossible unless in the course of the next few decades the rate of population growth can be brought to reasonably low levels, preferably less than one per cent. The current rates in the underdeveloped countries vary from two to three and a half per cent and present major threats to the success of a transition without widespread human catastrophe. A *reduction in the birth rate* must be achieved as early as possible.

Agreeing with Dr. Notestein's reasoning, demographer William Vogt stresses the need for development in parents of a higher sense of responsibility for the welfare of their children and, in countries such as India and Pakistan, a postponement of marriage. He points out that, though each decade we add to the world's population as many people as ac-cumulated between 4004 B.C. and 1830 A.D., we have failed to develop for the population upsurge in the underdeveloped countries the necessary variety and combination of technologies. Especially interesting is his comment on the proposed shift of populations from heavily populated areas to less dense ones.

"Migration I consider something of a red herring," he says, "since faith in it tends to divert attention away from other and effective measures. Nowhere in the world will immigrants be acceptable in sufficient numbers to make a significant contribution toward solving the population problem. And internal migrations in most of the world are from the less populated to the more populated areas." With this conclusion the other demographers are in general agreement.

Thus Dr. Robert C. Cook, President of the Population Reference Bureau in Washington, D.C., writes: "The view quite widely held that this crisis can be ameliorated by migration, by industrialization, or by other similar means is illusionary." Demographer Arthur A. Campbell, Director of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population problems confirms this conclusion.

NEXT WEEK, Father O'Brien takes a look at family planning from the demographer's viewpoint.



ICKEY ONE, Arthur Penn's "American art movie," was viewed by the European critics as a pretentious attempt at adopting the techniques of the great film makers on the continent. The rapid cutting between two scenes that are not linked to each other by any special plot line, the rejection of any definite temporal scheme, the blending of a subjective illusion with a recognizable reality, all have become accepted by the artsy-craftsy set as the credentials of a director interested in exploring any serious themes. For these critics it is ludicrous for an American to portray a man running away from a formless force that is threatening to crush him to death, literally. True, The Collector had a couple of offbeat characters in it, still, Wyler's direction was very straitlaced. (Besides, the picture was made in England, not Chicago.) The Pawnbroker utilized a few of the camera's subjective capabilities, but Lumet's departure from the normal reproduction of a realistic world was almost universally deplored as cute. Evidently, the dictators of film taste feel that America had better stick to its glossy comedies, its raw savage epics of exposed lust, the dramatic, technicolor panoramas of the interminable battle to wrest the land from Indians and cattle barons.

If *Mickey One* had cut out the dialogue given to Alexandra Stewart (who cannot act, although Penn's direction gives her a resemblance to Rachel Roberts), the picture might have been judged on its own merits. The fact that Mickey is running from a power he does not know, for a crime he cannot name, doesn't have to be verbally stated. And since it does not, the direction of Penn and the performance of Warren Beatty should be recognized as proficient. The intensity and compactness, which we see in *Sundays and Cybele*, make *Mickey One* a great motion picture. Mickey is afraid of being exterminated. His fear is shown to the audience by a car being sledged through a junkyard pulverizing machine. We saw this in *Mondo Cane*, but here the scene takes on the qualities of real horror. Mickey feels he is being pursued at every. turn. Penn has a crane move above his running figure so that the four claws of the scoop resemble the beaks of prehistoric birds. Yet, Mickey's fears are tangible; there is an axe in the jukebox, a man has had his throat scarred by a knife. Most important, other people fear, and place their salvation in silence.

The theme of modern man running around with a tremendous guilt complex, seeking solace from god, and receiving no answer from him except threats of destruction, has become rather trite today. The use of the Chicago mob's stranglehold of fear over those who have come in contact with it is certainly a very original method of individualizing the higher world which controls man's fate. The absence of any recognizable deity that might comfort the human condition is economically stated when Penn cuts from the stuttering religious social worker to the mugging and stripping of the Greek. "Is there any word from the Lord?" reads the sign, sings the Salvation Army band; and the answer is no, the result is brutality.

The fear of the mob, that becomes quite universal as the film closes, is not the only true reality for Mickey. His guilt is real too. He doesn't know why the mob is dissatisfied with him, only because he doesn't know which of his "sins" they have chosen to wave in his face. As the credits roll, he has undoubtedly been behaving as a bad associate of gangland. He has been asserting himself a bit too much — even to the point of stealing the broad of somebody-in-power. While he is desperately trying to escape throughout the film, both times he is placed alone, in the glare of the spotlight, expecting death from the projection booth above him, he cannot say he does not deserve the bullet.

As he asks who is watching him and who is deciding his fate, the irony of the gangster-god is brought home. Mickey One is relieved of his guilt and will go on singing in the spotlight. He has learned that the spotlight can always touch him and that he can only move within its confines. To step out of line again would be fatal.

magazine rack

Harper's concludes its two-part supplement on the "Writer's Life" in this month's issue. John Le Carrè contributes his personal reflections on "What Every Writer Wants." Le Carrè concludes that the writer should tell what he has to, in the best possible way, then retreat to do more thinking and writing. This is the only way the writer can be free to write what he must, and not what the reviewers desire.

Stanley Kauffmann's article examines what greatness is in literature and in literary criticism. Kauffmann points out that great books are rarely judged as such by their contemporary critics because of the misapplication of literary standards. He believes that in our time many critics do not appreciate the worth of many modern authors, and speak wrongly of a literary drought. The problem of the schism between the serious writer and the public and some suggestions for its solution are also examined. The article is worth reading.

Besides the "Writer's Life" supplement, *Harper's* has a very interesting notebook by Thomas Merton. Entitled "Few Questions and Fewer Answers," the notebook contains some of Merton's personal *Pensées*.

Harper's also criticizes a children's home in Washington and politics in Florida, examines Canada's Marshall McLuban, and praises Adlai Stevenson.

* * * * *

Time's cover story looks at Ian Smith, Rhodesia's Prime Minister. The question of Rhodesia's independence from the United Kingdom, and Rhodesia's problem of civil rights are examined. *Time's* essay looks at what the government does for the public, and asks the question, "Can anyone recall seeing a protester burn up his social security card?" Although the tone of the essay is that *Time* is afraid of the government doing too much, the philosophy behind the attitude is not articulated well, and the essay is mainly a handy listing of government benefits.

Life's music section presents us with the protest singers in "The Children of Bobby Dylan." Life wonders: Now that so many social questions are in popular music, perhaps their answers will appear on the Top 20 also.

Arthur Schlesinger continues his history of the Kennedy years, with "Life in the White House." A tribute is paid to UNICEF, this year's winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, and a eulogy is given for Paul Tillich, whom *Life* calls the "apostle to the skeptics."

— John Lahey

movies

AVON: *The Pawnbroker*, despite its frequent excellence, isn't a classic. At times director Sidney Lumet becomes tediously artistic while actor Rod Steiger less often (but equally noticeably) overacts. Nevertheless it is a milestone and in knocking down two stupid taboos (the evil Negro as well as nudity) it becomes as important as any film can be. (*Pawnbroker*, 7:00, 9:00.)

COLFAX: The Bedford Incident, coming from Dr. Strangelove's producer, has loomed large on the movie horizon for the last year. It would seem that this sea drama will fulfill its high promise too. Richard Widmark gives a smashing performance as the commander of a U.S. destroyer in relentless pursuit of a Soviet submarine. Sidney Poitier co-stars in this auspicious debut for producer-turned-director James B. Harris. (Incident, 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 9:00.)

GRANADA: The Sands of Kalahari may be found in central Africa. So too can Susannah York, Stanley Baker, et al., in this new adventurethriller from Joe Levine and Cy Endefield. As they did in Zulu, this toothsome twosome has plumbed new depths of savagery that would send Hercules running home for mama. Go for the gore. (Sands, 1:20, 4:00, 6:30, 9:00.)

STATE: *The Ipcress File* starts moving before the credits appear and it never lets up with its low-key highpowered tension. This, the stellar acting of newcomer Michael Caine, and the unusual points of view by director Sidney Furie, make for more than the ordinary mask and dagger story. If anyone will ever replace James Bond, Harry Palmer will be the one. (*Tpcress*, 1:07, 3:09, 5:11, 7:13, 9:15.)

CINEMA '66: Devi is about an Indian bride who is persuaded by her fatherin-law to believe that she is a Hindu goddess. Improbable as this may sound, it gradually becomes convincing enough to seize her mind and perhaps the audience's too. (Devi, see the posters around the campus.)

-R. A. HALLER



TV-FIRST

Since the NCAA announcement that it would not permit WNDU-TV to carry a live telecast of the Notre Dame games, outside of the scheduled Southern California NBC game, the Pittsburgh game has loomed up as the one game that students would have to follow on radio.

From the start of the season the Student Affairs Commission of Student Government has planned a bigscreen showing in the Stepan Center complete with organized cheering that would be piped via A.T.&T. lines to the Notre Dame bench in Pitt stadium. The cancellation of television coverage threatened to close this operation completely.

This Saturday students will be able to view the game, and their cheers will be piped to Pittsburgh thanks to the Student Affairs Commission and WNDU. WNDU will use its facilities and announcers to bring the game to the Stepan Center on a closed circuit setup. Stepan Center will be the only receiving spot of the live telecast. The game will begin at 1:30 p.m., admission \$1.75 at the door.

The telecast required a sizeable investment in money and time, but the service it provides is well worth the effort.

ALL WORK AND NO PLAY

Lest someone suppose that the relationship between football players and their coaches is strictly solemn faced, we print a song first written by the guitar-playing Rocky Blier for rookie night at the close of fall training camp and now sung by the whole team. The paraphrase of "Mountain Dew" is dedicated to coaches Ara Parseghian, Paul Shoults, Johnny Ray, Doc Urich and Joe Yonto. Old coach Ara, On the field he was a beara When it was fourth and twentytwo.
 But after the game, He really would be tame From drinking that good old

Mountain Dew.

Chorus:

They call it that good old Mountain Dew, And them that drink are few. But I'll hush up my mug If you fill up my jug With that good old Mountain Dew.

- 2) Old coach Paul Thought he knew it all; He would show us a thing or two.
 His halfbacks were tough, Because they drank that stuff. He gave them that good old Mountain Dew.
- 3) Old coach Ray, He always earned his pay. His backs were really quite a crew.
 But when his defense started sinking,
 He always started drinking

He always started drinking — That good old Mountain Dew.

- 4) Old coach Doc, Showed the line how to block, Something he could never do. But when they got into motion, It wasn't from his coachin'. It was from drinking that good old Mountain Dew.
- 5) Old coach Joe,
 Since he's back from Tokyo;
 A pilot from World War II,
 But when he's feeling wacky,
 It's not from drinking Saki,
 It's from sipping that good old
 Mountain Dew.

BASKETBALL

The Freshman Tryout League, projected earlier by Coach Johnny Dee to survey the talent in the freshman class and to give them a chance to compete against the freshman scholarship winners, opens its preliminary schedule tonight in the fieldhouse.

In the coming two weeks each of the twelve teams in the league will pay six games. The games will be played between 6:30 and 11:00 p.m. in the fieldhouse. Cavanaugh Hall is represented by three teams, Stanford, Keenan and Breen-Phillips have two each, and Farley, Alumni and Dillon have one apiece.

At the close of the round-robin tournament, the teams will be narrowed to ten. Each will play the freshman scholarship holders before one home game. The eleventh game will be played by a freshman all-star team.

INTERHALL

Scores:

Cavanaugh 24, Keenan 0 Farley-Stanford 12, Breen Phillips 0 Alumni 6, Zahm 0

The SCHOLASTIC Ratings:

- 1. Lyons-Morrissey (2-0)
- 2. Farley-Stanford (2-0)
- 3. Off-Campus (1) (1-1)
- 4. Cavanaugh (1-0-1)
- 5. Alumni (1-0-1)

The Schedule, Nov. 7

Keenan vs. Breen-Phillips Cavanaugh vs. Farley-Stanford Alumni vs. Howard-St. Ed's Off-Campus (2) vs. Zahm Off-Campus (1) vs. Sorin-Walsh Dillon vs. Lyons

FOR THE RECORD

SOCCER (3-3):

Notre Dame over Purdue by forfeit

RUGBY (4-0):

Notre Dame 13, Wisconsin 0

THIS WEEK

NOV. 7

Bowling: LOYOLA Rugby: at Palmer College Soccer: at Illinois

NOV. 10

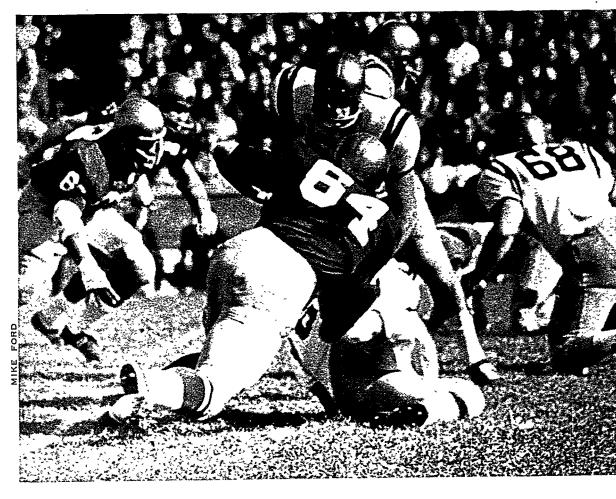
Basketball: Intersquad scrimmage (7:30 p.m.) **H** IS ROOMMATE, Bob Meeker, said he wasn't in but that if he was anywhere, he'd be down in Dillon's basement. He was sitting all alone at the far table of the study lounge and was too busy to talk just then, but he said that tomorrow, after a football meeting, he would drop by and tell, as it turned out, all about Pennsylvania football and how he got to where he is now. Pete Duranko looked awfully big and was very kind, and he scribbled down the room number and went back studying.

What Pete said, that next night, was that at first it was all sandlot pickups, and because his size made him bashful he didn't play organized football until the eighth grade. That year the pastor of St. Mary's coached the team and Duranko played fullback. Only back then Johnstown had a whole truckload of Catholic schools and the boys were spread pretty thin so the game was five-man tackle. Now they've got A and B Sections and only the B's have to play with just a fullback, two ends, a center and a quarterback.

Pete graduated to Bishop McCort and word must have got around about the kid from the family of nine who had all that strength, because after one JV game, Coach Soumock booted him to the varsity and started building a straight "T" around him. Soumock was every clichè a good coach should be and Pete knew it: "Soumock molded my character. He was just like a father to me. He went to the same church as I did and he kept pushing me. The great thing about high school football is the difference a good coach can make. He taught me phrases you hear all the time but which were new to me, like, 'When the going gets tough, the tough get going.'

By that time Duranko was becoming BIG. In junior year McCort was 8-1 and in Pete's senior year they brought home a 10-0 loaf.

He was the best and the colleges knew it, and it was time to make a decision. In grade school, before he could get his report card, a priest would ask, "What school are you going to?" And Pete had to answer, 'Notre Dame." He also listened to the Irish radio games and after a while the place grew on him so he made Notre Dame his first choice. But Soumock was from Penn State. Another friend was from Kentucky. And everyone had heard about Notre Dame's academic demands, so he looked around. Kentucky put him up in a hotel and let him use a car but Notre Dame shoved him in a dorm and nixed the auto.



Kentucky almost got him. "You sign here and you'll have your picture in the paper." They kept after him and Pete almost panicked. Then his father told him to take it easy, that he had all summer. From Notre Dame players and alumni he got different advice: "It won't be easy and you've got to work." Duranko had been working all his life and he chose Notre Dame.

Duranko hit campus with a Geritol-Wheatie strength that should have made him first back on any team, but he lacked the speed, and after a sophomore wrist injury he went from fullback to linebacker to offensive guard, where Regner finally beat him out; to defensive end, and finally to defensive tackle.

It must have been a hard time for Pete, because (and it's easy to say this but in his case it has a depth that most of us might never feel) he really loves Notre Dame and he had never given up on the school: "Even those lean years there was still the spirit. We lost seven games and won two. We kept losing games in the second half. But the spirit was still there. I figured something has to come out of this, and Parseghian came, and whew, it really blew up."

And when he was finished and gone from the room, the notes showed the story of a fullback from St. Mary's who went to McCort and then to Notre Dame. Only after he had gone you knew he was a much bigger man than the 6-2, 225, the dope book gives. Much bigger. he looked awfully **BIG** and was very KIND

by Jamie McKenna

Voice in the Crowd

Before last Saturday's game, Navy coach Bill Elias was quoted in newspapers around the country as saying that he was optimistic about Navy's chances against Notre Dame. It was his reasoning that without much of a passing attack, his defense could key on the running game and stack up against it.

His thinking was logical. In the first five games, Notre Dame had passed only 49 times. Only 17 of 90 first downs had come in the air and 363 of 1,571 yards total offense. It seemed hardly enough to keep the defense loose.

Yet after the game was over, the Navy coach made another observation. Asked about his use of a 4-5-2 in many first- and second-down situations, Elias remarked, "Yes we did pull into a 4-5-2 formation on many occasions, but at no time were we really stacking the line, though it may have looked that way. It was our experience that even though Notre Dame doesn't have the great passing threat it had last year, you have to stay loose even on the running game. They have those backs with great speed. If you try to jam the line against them and they get through, you don't stand a chance of catching them. You have to give them three or four yards to stop the breakaway run."

Elias' statement is particularly significant at this time. With six games behind us, it is evident that this team will not pose more than a slight pass threat. Seldom will it pass on first or second down. Often it will elect to run in a third-and-four situation. Its offensive strength will ride on the shoulders of its running backs.

But is Notre Dame's passing adequate? On the strength of Elias' comment, one must say that it is. As long as the offense is able to run for three or four yards with some degree of regularity, the defense cannot afford to stack up at the line of scrimmage. Right now the offense is doing more than that. Bill Wolski is averaging 5.1 yards per carry, Larry Conjar 3.8, and Nick Eddy 4.7 yards.

It is unfair to compare this team by last year's standards. Admittedly the game may not be as wide open as last year's when the Huarte-Snow combination might break open the game at any moment. But it has brought us to a 5-1 mark.

This team must be appreciated for what it is. This is not a team of superstars. It is not a team with one devastating combination. But it is a perfectly conditioned machine that can play any team on even terms and in the end wear down the opponent enough to score. It is a consistent winner at the game of field position and generally plays nearerrorless ball.

Perhaps Coach Parseghian deserves coach-of-the-year honors even more than last year. This year's success must be attributed in a large measure to Ara, his coaching staff and to the individual drive of the players.

It is unfair to blame any one person for the lack of passing. From the first of last spring, it was clear that this would have to be a running team. Not only did Huarte graduate, but also Snow. In Phil Sheridan, Tom Talaga and Don Gmitter, this team has three very capable tight ends. But the lack of a speedy split end has made itself obvious from the start. There is a problem at both quarterback and end. We must accept the situation and appreciate the strategy that has managed somehow to work around the problem with great success.

Since the Purdue game the defense has improved steadily and proven itself capable of aiding the ball control game. In the same time the offense has settled down to become a unit that can be relied on for a solid performance game in and game out.

Field position. Ball control. Forcing the opponent to make the mistake. Three yards and a cloud of dust. Call it what you like. It works.

- TOM BETTAG

Saturday's Dope Sheet

CLEMSON AT NORTH CARO-LINA: The Tarheels have the necessary offense to be a big threat, but Coach Jim Hickey's defensive secondary has holes that hard-charging Clemson should find.

BOSTON COLLEGE AT MIAMI: In a good test for Notre Dame, the Hurricanes must halt B.C.'s ball control game in order to allow the talented arm of Bob Biletnikoff time for a few touchdown passes.

MICHIGAN STATE AT IOWA: Another Rose in Duffy's bouquet. Onewin Iowa seems unlikely to stop the Spartan rampage.

GEORGIA TECH AT TENNES-SEE: The Vols are simply tougher than Georgia Tech's defense. The Yellow Jackets' speed will have to go through a Tennessee team that hasn't given ground to anyone.

MICHIGAN AT ILLINOIS: The game belongs to the team that can hold the ball longest. Illinois rushing is probably stronger than Michigan's passing. Brother Bump may suffer his first loss to Illinois' Pete Elliott.

WASHINGTON AT UCLA: The Bruins are good enough to challenge USC for the Rose Bowl. But their high octane offense will have to play its best game to get past this Washington team that has suddenly come alive.

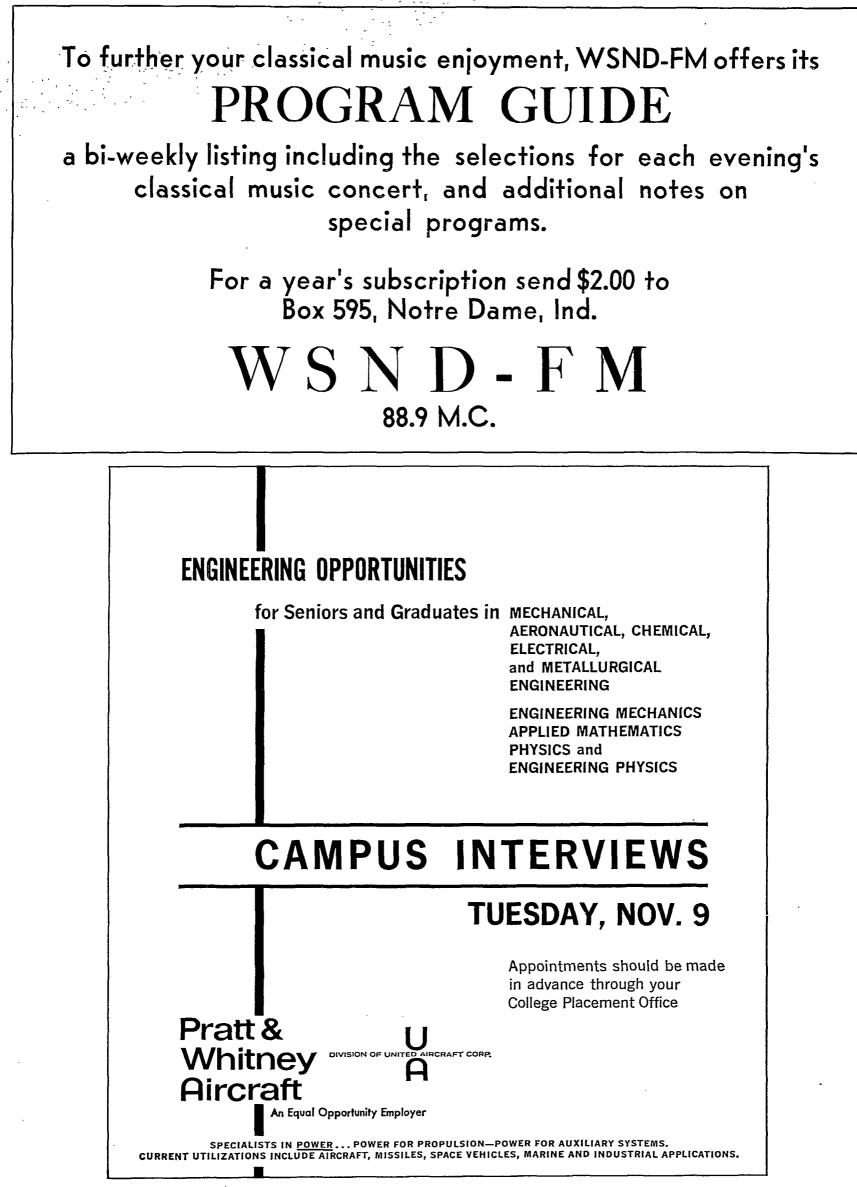
NEBRASKA AT KANSAS: A perfect season is downhill for the Cornhuskers. Kansas personnel just isn't good enough to bust Coach Bob Devaney's bubble.

GEORGIA AT FLORIDA: Florida's edge in team skill means little in this emotional Dixie rivalry. The Gators must keep the offensive pressure on Georgia if they want to win.

ARMY VS. AIR FORCE: The defense will beat the offense of both teams with ease. Army's weight may prove the difference in the Chicago battle of the have-nots.

OTHER GAMES

Missouri over Colorado Syracuse over Oregon State Southern Cal over California Princeton over Harvard Alabama over LSU Ohio State over Indiana Navy over Maryland Minnesota over Northwestern Arkansas over Rice Last week: 8-10 To date: 65-40-2



opinion

CONSENSUS was sought this week on two questions concerning that perennial problem: women. Students in the South Dining Hall and in the Student Center on Monday and Tuesday provided the following insights to the machinations of the student mind:

QUESTION: DO YOU THINK THE RUMORS OF LUCI BAINES JOHN-SON'S IMPENDING MARRIAGE WAR-RANT THE FIRST-PAGE NEWS COV-ERAGE WHICH THEY ARE RE-CEIVING?

YES, 12; NO, 38.

COMMENTS:

• Yes, she is a member of the First Family, and a large portion of the populace is interested in her activities.

• No, I think the President and his family deserve some privacy.

• No, the rumors should not be printed at all — only whatever facts are available, if any.

• Yes, Luci Baines is an exciting young American.

• No, ordinarily the story doesn't deserve first-page coverage. However, it depends upon what other news there is to fill the first page.

•Yes, I think everyone is interested in what she does; and she should have gone to Mass last Sunday, too.

• Yes, it should be a first-page story — it sells papers!

QUESTION: DO YOU THINK THE RULES PERTAINING TO GIRLS IN THE HALLS SHOULD BE REVIEWED IN THE LIGHT OF THE CURRENT TREND TOWARD INCREASED STU-DENT RESPONSIBILITY?

YES, 47; NO, 3.

COMMENTS:

• Yes, the rules should be reviewed and amended to allow girls in the halls every weekend, say between 12 and 6.

• No, I think the hours and days right now are adequate.

• Yes, your visitors should be entertained privately, as you would entertain them in your home.

• Yes, it would allow more opportunity for informal communication.

• Yes, but first it should be experimented with and evaluated in the upper-class halls.

• Rules? I didn't know there were any rules.

-DAVE MALONE

Save some leading questions for Xerox

(They can lead to some pleasant surprises.)

Especially in R&D.

When our representative visits your campus, take advantage of an interview session to probe beneath the surface of a company that means many things to many people. Because it never stops coming up with new surprises.

Don't be too surprised if he gives you a complete rundown of our fast-growing research and development groups without mentioning an office copier. Xerox copiers are a reality. Their research and development took place many years ago.

Ask him what we mean when we say that the real business of Xerox is graphic communications. Draw him out on how we came to start a revolution in office copying, and transformed this success into an interdisciplinary assault on the global information explosion.

Let him explain LDX (Long Distance Xerography) — what it is today, and what it implies in the context of tomorrow's integrated computer/communication networks. Learn the roles of chemistry, physical optics, mathematical analysis and systems engineering for new products still as much as a decade away from the light of day.

Then, if you're intrigued enough (and there's time enough), let *him* ask a few leading questions of his own.

Make a date to see us on your campus (Thursday, November 11) See your Placement Director for details.



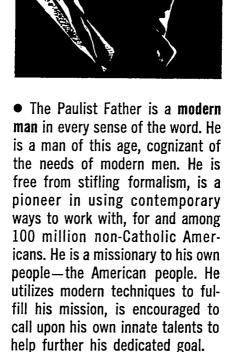
LOX AND XEROX ARE TRADEMARKS OF XEROX CORPORATION.



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• If the vital spark of serving God through man has been ignited in you, why not pursue an investigation of your life as a priest? The Paulist Fathers have developed an aptitude test for the modern man interested in devoting his life to God. This can be a vital instrument to help you make the most important decision of your life. Write for it today.

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PROCTER & GAMBLE

If interested in a new part of creative management, schedule an exploratory discussion with W. L. Franz of Procter & Gamble on:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16

Please sign at the Placement Bureau for a discussion with Mr. Franz.

Notes:

- (1) Specialized academic background (computer know-how) is not essential.
- (2) P&G is an equal opportunity employer.
- (3) These opportunities are in data processing; interviews for Plant Management, Engineering and Research & Development opportunities will be held on this same day — November 16.

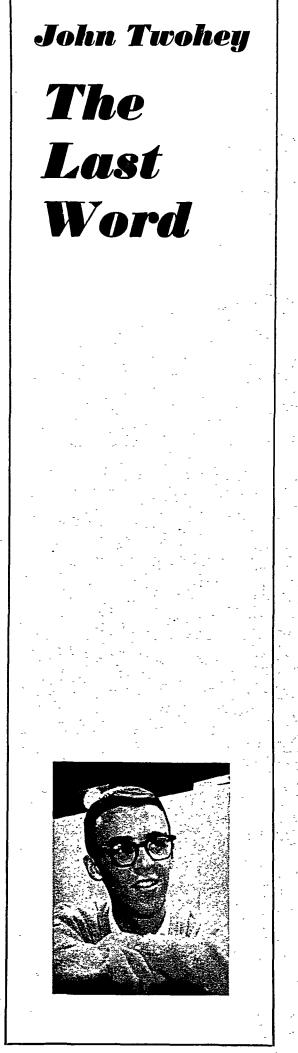
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1965

HUNT FOODS AND INDUSTRIES, INC.

representatives will be at Notre Dame University to interview male graduates in Bus. Admin., Lib. Arts, Economics and Mktg. for

Sales Management Trainee Positions

(Make appointments at the Placement Center)



S ENIOR BOB GUENARD, better known during the football season as Notre Dame's Leprechaun, probably wished he was carrying his shillelagh Saturday evening. As Bob tells it, he casually strode into the lobby of the LaSalle Hotel early Saturday evening to pick up his date. After calling her room, Bob began a tour of the lobby to kill time. No sooner had he taken a few steps than an officer of the law approached.

Informing Bob that he was violating the city ordinance prohibiting loitering, the officer asked him to leave the hotel. Understandably surprised, Bob protested he was merely awaiting his date. Failing to convince the gendarme of his good intentions, Bob was suddenly picked up and bodily removed to the street and encouraged not to reenter the premises. Not one to waste time, N.D.'s Leprechaun was quickly back in the lobby for another I-Thou encounter with the lawman. Equalling in degree of effectiveness his previous performance, Bob again found himself forcibly removed from the premises.

Realizing that this was more serious than Saturday afternoon threats of "Over the wall!" Bob entered the lobby a third time and headed for the manager's office to inquire what was up. While arguing his case before the manager, Bob again found himself in the company of the Canadian Mountietype. Leaving no room for doubt as to his feelings this time, the officer separated Bob from his student identification card and hurriedly ushered him out a third time. Bob spent the remainder of his wait outside, building up steam for later hours when he recounted the story in detail to neighbors in Lyons Hall.

His current status with the South Bend forces of law and order is in doubt. Anticipating a possible court fight, Bob may plead temporary insanity — on the part of the officer.

THE SCHOLASTIC'S "Back-in-the-Groove Award" for this week goes to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. RPI, in dropping a 13-0 football contest to Westchester Poly last Saturday, proved to its fans that its victory over Middlebury (28-14) the previous week was strictly a mistake. RPI, say many sportswriters, is still capable of the caliber of football to which its followers had become accustomed during its 43-game losing streak (broken by Middlebury). Although it will now be difficult to get another losing streak rolling, RPI has a good chance of making it two in a row tomorrow when they meet Rochester. Last year Rochester won 40-14.

I N ITS RELIGION section this week, Newsweek reports the following story:

After three years of protracted debate by Vatican Council II, Pope Paul VI last week formally promulgated a declaration absolving the Jews of collective guilt for the death of Jesus. Not to be outdone, author Harry Golden sardonically urged Jewish leaders to return the favor. In his syndicated column Golden suggested that they call a Jewish Ecumenical Council next year in Jerusalem to promulgate a "Jewish Schema on the Christians." "I propose," he began, "that we forgive the Christians for the Inquisition, the Crusades, the ghettos, and the expulsions." Some 25 anti-Semitic examples later, Golden concluded: "For all this terrifying history, let us clear the Christians living today."

Touche!

SEVERAL WEEKS ago the SCHOLASTIC reported, in a *News and Notes* item, that the new tunnel connecting the Morris Inn with the Continuing Education Building would cost \$104,-000. Since that time, we have learned that this figure was incorrect. The actual cost will be in the vicinity of \$35,000, according to Mr. Vincent Fraatz.

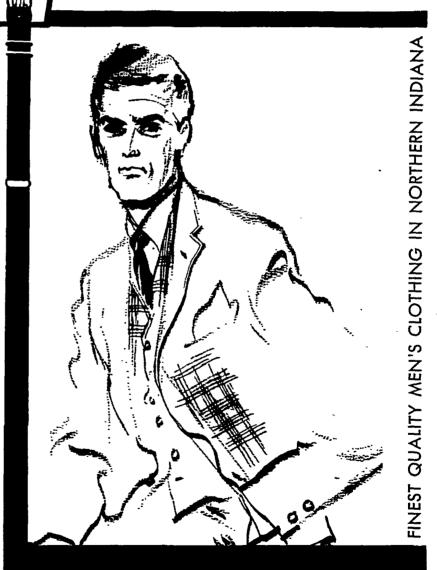
Apparently the administration was victim of much shouting and pointing of fingers in amazement at the cost figure we reported. People were speculating how it was possible to sink that much money into an eight-byeight-foot tunnel. Visions of plush wall-to-wall carpeting, wallpaper, butlers, a garden, and other assorted accessories danced in the heads of campus cynics. As it turns out, the tunnel will be ruggedly bare with only overhead lights to brighten up its concrete walls. Intended as a convenience for those using the Continuing Education Building and the Morris Inn, it will spare pedestrians the necessity of playing bullfighter on Notre Dame Avenue with city bus drivers and off-campus auto racers.

Ask your professor, tell your father, see for yourself; Rasmussen's has the finest quality men's clothing in northern Indiana. Rasmussen's is also a friendly, courteous store. The young man and the mature man alike will find a quiet relaxed atmosphere in which to discuss their clothing needs. When you enter Rasmussen's, notice the many quality brands there are to choose from. You will find London Fog Rainwear, Tapered Gant, Arrow and Enro shirts. For casual wear you will choose from Thane Banlon Shirts, and full fashioned lambswool V-neck sweaters, Levi's sta-prest wash trousers, and Corbins Ivy dress trousers. For a more dressed-up look, try a Cricketeer Vested Suit with an Ivy Repp Tie. Rasmussen's also offer Jockey Underwear by Cooper, Adler Hosiery, and Swank Jewelry. When you browse through Rasmussen's you will also see full lines of Pendleton Clothes, Norman Hilton Clothes, and Baker Clothes. Finally for the mature man who wants the best, Rasmussen's are the exclusive representatives in this area for Churchill Hats and Oxxford Clothes, the finest anywhere. When the northern Indiana winds blow in cool weather, be prepared with year around clothes from Rasmussen's — only 11/2 blocks from the downtown bus stop.

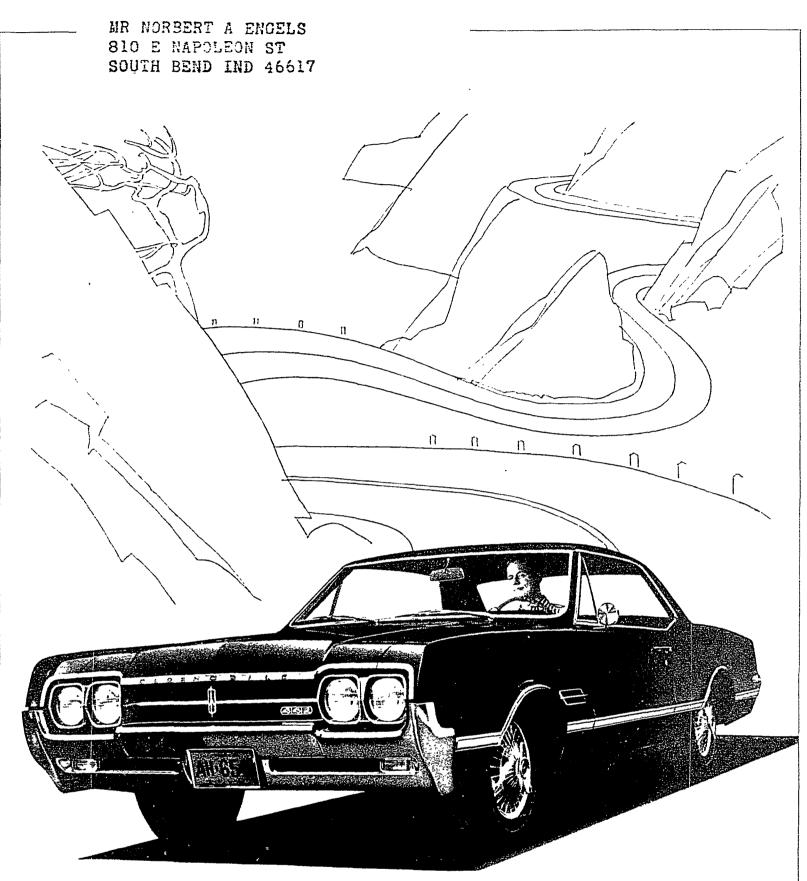
See Rasmussen's campus fashions in the Cypress Room. All **NOTRE DAME MEN** are invited to stop in and have a Coke at the Coke bar. See you soon at **RASMUSSEN'S**

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