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8:00 a.m. to midnight
Sun. 1:00 p.m. to midnight
8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
12 to 5 p.m.
1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Sat. & Sun.

CENTENNIAL OF SCIENCE EVENT. An exhibit prepared by the geology department depicting "Research in Progress in Geology" is on display in the concourse of the Notre Dame Memorial Library. An exhibition of recent American Synagogue Architecture, including works by Eric Mendelshon, Frank Lloyd Wright and Minoru Yamasaki, and an exhibit of student work are on display in the lobby of the Architecture Building.

Exhibits in the University Gallery: "The 17th Century," featuring paintings, sculpture, drawings and prints from the Notre Dame collection and other galleries; "Recent Acquisitions," works recently added to Notre Dame's permanent collection; and "Circa 1300," 13th- and 14th-century Renaissance art from the Notre Dame collection and other galleries. Paintings by Enrique Echeverria, Notre Dame's artist-in-residence from Mexico.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19

3:10 p.m. Professor John Shewchun of the Davis Sarnoff Research Laboratories, Radio Corporation of America, Princeton, New Jersey, will lecture on "Tunneling in Semiconductor and Metal Junctions." In Room 303, Engineering Building.

7:00 p.m. Stomp State Pep Rally. Discotheque Party in LaFortune after Pep Rally till 11:00 p.m. Stag—\$1.00, Drag—\$1.75.

9:00 p.m. Tri-Military Ball—LaFortune Student Center.

7:30 p.m. University Theatre Tryouts for *The Firebugs*, Washington Hall.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20

1:15 a.m. "The Professors" will be televised on WNDU-TV, Channel 16.

1:30 p.m. Football—ND vs. Michigan State.

6:45 p.m. & Washington Hall presents *Two Women* — Sophia Loren, Jean-Paul Belmondo.

9:15 p.m. Mardi Gras Kick-off Concert in Stepan Center featuring Little Anthony & the Imperials and Jay & the Americans.

7:30 p.m.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21

11:00 a.m. Televised Mass—WNDU-TV, Channel 16.

1:30 p.m. Bridge Club at SMC Social Center.

5:00 p.m. A Memorial Mass honoring the late John F. Kennedy will be held in Saint Patrick's Church, South Bend. Notre Dame faculty, staff, and students are invited.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22

12:30 p.m. & 6:30 p.m. *The Air Force Story*, a documentary of the life and times of the United States Air Force in Room 125 of the Military Science Building. Open to the public and free.

7:30 p.m. Freshman Orientation—Business Administration in the Engineering Auditorium.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24

12:20 p.m. Notre Dame Thanksgiving Vacation begins.
Notre Dame Senior Trip—Miami.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27

1:00 p.m. & 3:00 p.m. Washington Hall presents *No Love For Johnnie* — Peter Finch.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3

7:30 p.m. *Ashes and Diamonds* and *Two Men and A Wardrobe* lead off the Polish Film Festival presented by the Student-Faculty Film Society and the Notre Dame Soviet and East European Studies Program. Admission by Festival ticket only, in the Engineering Auditorium.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4

1:30 p.m. The Polish Film Festival presents *Eve Wants To Sleep* and *Night Train* in the Engineering Auditorium.

3:00 p.m. Washington Hall presents *Room At The Top* — Laurence Harvey.

6:50 p.m. & 9:15 p.m. Cinema '66 presents *Ashes and Diamonds* in the Engineering Auditorium.

8:00 p.m.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 5

2:00 p.m. & 8:00 p.m. Cinema '66 presents *Ashes and Diamonds*.

7:30 p.m. The Polish Film Festival presents *Joan Of The Angels* in the Library Auditorium. Admission by Festival ticket only.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8

3:00 p.m., 6:50 p.m. & 9:15 p.m. Washington Hall presents *Cartouche*—Jean-Paul Belmondo.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11

1:00 p.m. & 7:00 p.m. Cinema '66 presents a double feature of *Riffifi* and *Big Deal On Madonna Street* in the Engineering Auditorium.

3:00 p.m. Washington Hall presents *A View From The Bridge*—Raf Vallone, directed by Sid Lumet.

6:50 p.m. & 9:15 p.m.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12

1:00 p.m. & 7:00 p.m. Cinema '66 presents a double feature of *Riffifi* and *Big Deal On Madonna Street* in the Engineering Auditorium.

Compiled by MARK CREWSON and LOU SMITH

SCHOLASTIC

The Student Weekly of the
University of Notre Dame

Founded 1867

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"Now, Remember . . . No Showing the Scar Until After After the Formal Introduction!"

On Giving and Receiving

Tomorrow 3,000 Michigan State students will be welcomed to our campus with maps, free parking and refreshments. This innovation was brought about through discussions and suggestions from members of the Blue Circle, Student Government, and the SCHOLASTIC.

Most students, despite the intense rivalry, have voiced their support of the reception ideas. But there has been some dissent, and the fact is disturbing. Notre Dame students make several trips each year to other campuses and towns. They expect to be treated like gods—with the red carpet out for them. They generally are: parties and praise usually greet the arrival of the Fighting Irish. Unfortunately little has been done to offer our visitors similar treatment.

It is a sad commentary that this is the first year that Notre Dame has attempted to roll out the welcome mat to visiting students of an opposing team. Yet the student should take pride in this initial step and reciprocate the type of welcome that we expect when we travel away from campus.

Many Notre Dame students have volunteered to direct MSU student traffic to the student center and to help with the reception committee in the Rathskeller. But hospitality is not the obligation of just a few, nor should it be given to right wrongs of the past; it should not be something just to restore the image of this university.

Rather, this program should be continued and expanded in the coming years. It should represent the desires of all our students to foster friendship with other student bodies. We hope tomorrow will result in a big victory for our 1965 Fighting Irish, down on the field and in the attitudes of our men on campus.

—J.E.K.

Time's Up

As the semester progresses, it is becoming more evident that the serving time in the dining halls is inadequate. Long lines form for all meals, and there no longer seems to be any time period where the lines shorten. In the evening, students begin lining up at least half an hour before the lines open.

These lines are more than an inconvenience; they are an annoying, even serious, waste of time. As pressure from courses mounts, students have less time to spend waiting to start eating. There are many students for whom the service is already too time-consuming. Anyone with both an 11:30 and a 1:10 class often goes without lunch. Those who want to get an early start on a night of study must look elsewhere for a meal.

The problem is that the dining hall service has not kept up with the needs of the growing student body. Enrollment is up, and more off-campus students eat in the dining halls. Still the length of the dining periods has not changed. The University is economizing at the students' time and expense.

The serving time in the dining halls must be extended. The most equitable plan would see an extension of all three meal periods during the week. Another fifteen minutes should be added to breakfast, so that the students with 8:30 classes would not be delayed by those who are not in a hurry. Perhaps a continental breakfast, consisting of juice, rolls and coffee could even be served until 9:15. This would require a minimal staff.

The lunch hour should be extended until 1:00, to break up the bottleneck, and the evening lines should open at 5:00, to accommodate the increased numbers. At least a fifteen minute extension of lunch and dinner should be adopted. Obviously these changes will affect the University budget, but the students' tuition does indeed call for more efficient service.

—J.B.S.

Figures Lie?

Professor John Scannell, head of Notre Dame's Physical Education program and director of the Rockne Memorial, announced recently that the "Rock" will be open until 10:00 p.m. on week nights, this extension effective the Monday after the Thanksgiving holidays. According to Professor Scannell, the extension was granted primarily to accommodate the athletic department's intramural basketball program which last year was forced to cancel an entire league because of the lack of adequate facilities. Whether the present extension of weeknight hours will be sufficient to handle the intramural program cannot be determined until after the program is well under way, sometime in December; however, the present extension is far short of what the athletic department asked for.

Perhaps even more significant is Professor Scannell's refusal to extend the Rock's weekend hours. When questioned on this point, he replied that the Rock keeps "approximately the same hours as do similar facilities at other Indiana universities of comparable enrollment, notably Purdue."

A check of a Purdue bulletin reveals that its comparable facilities are not used for physical-education classes and are, in fact, open later than the Rock, especially on weekends. Furthermore, the bulletin includes figures which show that the use of these facilities peaks over the weekend: the Rock is open for a fewer number of hours on weekends. Professor Scannell interjected that Purdue is a coeducational institution and that consequently co-recreational activities (it's a cheap date) accounted for most of the use that these facilities receive over a weekend. When it was pointed out that Purdue's figures show that this is not the case (i.e., if every girl who made use of these facilities on a Friday or Saturday night had a date, couples would account for only 32.5 per cent of the crowd), Professor Scannell replied, "It's the old story, figures lie; you can make them say anything you want them to." Taking him at his word, the SCHOLASTIC asked Doctor Scannell what figures he could produce to show that an extension of the Rock's weekend hours was indeed unwarranted. The predicted reply came back — there are no figures to show how much the Rock is used. When asked whether the figures on towels and swimming suits might not serve as some sort of an index to the use of the building, Professor Scannell said the figures were inaccurate and unavailable. Further, he said that he had no plans to obtain any of the figures requested; he explained that the Rock staff relies on a system of spot-checking which conclusively shows that the present hours of the Rock are "more than adequate." Terminating the interview, Professor Scannell challenged the SCHOLASTIC to come back and take a look for itself. We will.

— B. R.

Realism Towards What Is

How can the 700 million Chinese mainlanders be dismissed? Does the State Department feel that Cuba will one day sink into the Caribbean — Guantanamo Bay excepted (they're the good guys, of course)? And finally, and perhaps most ludicrously, will the United States' internal security collapse with an academic interchange with the Communist Bloc?

Such burning questions must tear at the minds of State Department officials, for their answers are old and somewhat deficient in good reason. The fact that the academic community has largely deserted them, however, has caused them to rely on "God, motherhood, and country" of answers. "We are in a world conflict against godless atheistic communism," the State Department will tell you. Our foreign policy too often considers the communist strength a vague monolithic body — stretching a red arm out to encompass the world.

But the present leader of world communism is not Karl Marx. Nor is it even the present Russian leadership; there is a Tito, a Castro, a Mao. We must attempt to understand each of them and their countries, and give them opportunities to understand our leaders and our country. The present policies do not allow for such an understanding.

We may question whether we can understand DeGaulle or Nasser — and we certainly cannot at all times. And yet we know well the peoples of France and Egypt, we recognize their existence, we have studied and traveled within their borders. They know the U.S. — that it is neither a monster nor a "paper tiger" — and occasionally they even try to understand our many problems.

What I'm not suggesting is anything so revolutionary as to allow every left-wing student to trek off to Havana and Peking on "understanding crusades," but it seems that some reason can be interjected. We can't help but have the impression that an occasional visit by a Red Chinese would cause him to think twice about the advisability of a war with the United States. After all, we *are* an impressive country, and the "paper tiger" myth might easily be dispelled.

The chances of studying a social revolution in development are ripe in Cuba and yet the academic world is barred from that study. Why? Their subsequent reports *might* suggest a different attitude towards Castro. That would rock the boat, though, wouldn't it?

But isn't it time to rock the boat? The world is in chaos, and the push towards understanding and coexistence could be bolstered by a closer dialogue, particularly on the university level, with the communist world. This dialogue can only be brought about, however, through a change in U.S. policy from one of myth to one of reality.

— J. E. K.

letters

QUITE UNTHINKABLE

EDITOR:

Shame on you, Name Withheld (*Letters*, SCHOLASTIC, November 5). Don't you realize that you must surrender unreservedly to the Absolute Spirit of football frenzy before your essence as a Notre Dame Man is complete? Our boys out there need you, son. To deliberately, with malice of forethought, shun a Fighting Irish football game? Quite unthinkable. Unconceivable! The question is, Mr. Name Withheld, if you don't like football, what are you doing here at Notre Dame?

Jeff Barrett
329 Lyons

WHO, WE?

EDITOR:

Why did you print such a letter as the one by the freshman who suggested that the Administration keep the Library open on Saturday afternoons of home football games so that he might study there? You really know how to hurt a guy, SCHOLASTIC! I am not criticizing the student because he is obviously so out of it that he couldn't understand. However, I've always regarded the SCHOLASTIC as a rational, reasonable, and clear-thinking magazine. But by printing the letter would you possibly be considering a belief that books are more important on Saturday afternoons than the Irish? Would you? Could you?

Bill Sebasky
207 Badin

(No comment.—Ed.)

SUBSIDATION?

EDITOR:

In *The Last Word* (SCHOLASTIC, November 12) John Twohey complains about "individuals who have no qualms about asking as much as \$50 for a ticket to a football game." He fails to mention, however, some of the worst offenders — members of the football team. Surely, they with their tuition, etc., paid are not candidates for the "Poverty Program." Yet some of them have no qualms about selling tickets at exorbitant prices.

As I understand it, each player is given two tickets and the right to buy four more with the best tickets going to the starters. For a game like Michigan State or U.S.C., this is the same as putting \$200 in his pocket if he does not mind stealing from his classmates as some of the players do not. One first stringer is rumored to have sold ten tickets for \$500. (His status entitled him to extra tickets.) Why not give him the money rather than

encourage this form of dishonesty. This would not hurt anyone but the player in question. And we could still pay the best players the most, as the pros do.

Notre Dame says that it does not subsidize its players beyond the limitations set by the N.C.A.A. But it finds ways to get around these rules; there is only a technical difference between giving football players money and giving them tickets to a sellout game, a difference which is resolved when the tickets are sold at exorbitant prices. This is condoned at a university which professes to produce "Christian gentlemen."

Thank you for considering my thoughts.

Bill Johnson
415 Morrissey

A GREAT DISSERVICE

EDITOR:

As a magazine in a free society, you have a right to present the views of anyone you please. However, in giving Lenny Joyce a forum for his extreme left-wing views, I feel you did the student body at Notre Dame a great disservice.

Mr. Joyce's unfounded allegation that the Notre Dame student "is largely prejudiced, if not racist," is false. There may be elements of prejudice existing among students here, just as they do among any group. Yet we are certainly not "racist." This is a very serious and harsh accusation and one that implies that Notre Dame students preach racial hatred and the inferiority of Negroes. I would like to know what evidence Mr. Joyce has to substantiate such a sweeping generalization.

I would also like to take issue with one of the recent actions of SBP Minch Lewis. On the whole I think he is doing a fine job, but he should never use his office to push his national political views, considering he never ran on these political views. The issue to which I take exception is his support of the "peace" march on Washington on November 27. He has, of course, a right to support this demonstration, but not as president of a student body which is clearly against the march, as shown by the majority which signed a petition supporting our present policy on the war in Viet Nam.

Garrett A. Isacco
244 Farley

Mr. Lewis has said on a number of occasions that his participation in this demonstration is the action of an individual and that he is not, in any way, representing the Notre Dame student body. — Ed.

IDENTIFICATION

EDITOR:

Two circulars were distributed outside the dining halls last Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, by the Students for a Democratic Society, of which I am a member. The signatures on the bottom of the second circular were suffixed by organizational titles for purposes of identification. As an officer of the Young Christian Students, I wish to make it clear that the appending of that organization's name to my signature in no way indicates the official position of YCS concerning the war in Viet Nam. In point of fact, YCS takes no official position on any political question.

Thomas F. Kirchner
Young Christian Students

ON FALLIBILITY

EDITOR:

Please allow me to correct two errors appearing in *The Last Word* of the November 12 SCHOLASTIC. It was reported there that Andy Monaghan is a "varsity basketball player and president of the Notre Dame Rowing Association." Actually, Andy is president of the Rowing Association, but you seem to have confused him with Jim Monahan, who is a varsity basketball player. Also, the crew team's boat was damaged when it fell from a cable at the old armory in South Bend, not at the Notre Dame boat-house. Let's check those facts, eh?

Name Withheld

The SCHOLASTIC, despite a long tradition of infallibility, has erred. Thank you for the corrections. — Ed.

RIGA MORTIS

EDITOR:

"I find it sad and shocking. . ." that Peter J. Riga (*Letters*, SCHOLASTIC, Nov. 5) can write S.T.D. after his name — indeed, I was very surprised not to find G.O.D.

It must be admitted, Fr. Riga has accomplished a great deal. Though not in any particular order, he: 1) describes the end of American policy with respect to Viet Nam; 2) describes the means presently being employed to pursue that end; 3) found both to be immoral, and; 4) declared that the "only conceivably moral formula will be found in negotiation." The net result is clear. Fr. Riga, flesh and blood though he may be, has morally indicted each and every one who supports the U.S. role in the Viet Nam war.

If we accept Fr. Riga's description of our ends and means we might well consider his indictment. But I for one cannot. Though he says his recent lecture "was not to judge morally the

The Scholastic

end of American foreign policy," his letter certainly does. Fr. Riga describes this end as an attempt to stop Communism — which by his description is equated with the destruction of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people. His "proof" of this description lies chiefly in his further description of the means directed toward this end. According to Fr. Riga, our policy includes a strategy of "indiscriminate" saturation bombings in South Viet Nam. This is simply not true, and the fact that four years of war have produced (so he says) 200,000 dead civilians does not make it true. Our effort to defeat Hitler, unfortunately, resulted in the deaths of thousands of civilians. It was not the purpose of our strategy to kill civilians then, nor is it now.

It is further implied that our means likewise consist in supporting an illegal government which executes leaders of "peaceful protest" and tortures and kills prisoners. It is neither possible for Fr. Riga the man nor "Uncle Sam" the government to judge (especially in the confusion of war) every single act of a foreign government or its military officials. It is entirely possible that "peaceful protesters" have been executed. It also appears that a certain amount of brutality has been displayed by South Vietnamese soldiers with regard to prisoners. However, it behooves Fr. Riga to *prove* that these acts are included in official or unofficial American policy. The mere existence of isolated incidents is no such proof.

As for "negotiation," I am disappointed yet again. Fr. Riga did not even mention our efforts to do just that (voiced once more by Arthur Goldberg at today's U.N. meeting). But negotiate over what? That is a question which is open to debate — and who will deny that our government is unwilling to negotiate on some reasonable grounds?

Little comment is necessary on Fr. Riga's personal attack on Mr. Niemeyer and Mr. Black. It is, like his description of U.S. policy, ends and means, lacking in one essential element, truth.

Robert McDonough
423 South 25th Street

ALARMED

EDITOR:

It is with alarm that I recall the events pertaining to Viet Nam and to this campus since the Student Senate revised the University's stand on political clubs. Was the revision necessary or will the University image suffer? Was the revision desired by the student body or was it the result

of lobbying groups? I do not know the answers to these questions but I think they should be considered in the light of the SDS pamphlet intended to thwart the Young Republican Club petition and the unacknowledged reproduction of an anti-SDS article from a St. Louis newspaper.

There are few people who do not know the image conveyed by Notre Dame. It is not only a football image but it is also an image of great men such as Dr. Tom Dooley. I wonder if the progressive aggressiveness of the political clubs will not, in time, explode, making Notre Dame another Berkeley or at the very least a U. of M.

People have the right to express themselves on political issues but let them do it as individuals or members of SDS or YRC, not as members of SDS or YRC of Notre Dame. Let us not tarnish Notre Dame by having it associated with one side or the other as it most surely will be associated the first time there is any national coverage. Stop and think about the harm done by any radical action.

I hope, too, that the Student Senate was not pressured into this revision, lest other groups find it possible to look out for themselves and to disregard the University. Further, I hope that the Senate adopts some measure to check these political clubs BEFORE any damage is done.

I do not think that we can leave the responsibility up to the individuals of which these clubs are composed since we have the sad reminder of a trip to New York and, now, an unacknowledged article which show lack of responsibility. All I ask is that the Senate reconsider and study the possible damage.

Peter J. Wadel
138 Stanford

HAIRESY?

EDITOR:

Congratulations to our nine intrepid gentlemen for their bravery in the face of Terry Keating's brash aggression. None of us red-blooded Notre Dame men want beatniks on this campus, right? And anyone wearing his hair longer than three inches is defaming the clean-cut, red, white and blue, God-fearing culture we nurture and cherish. I, in agreement with our boys, feel strongly that man automatically forfeits his dignity as a human being and willfully exposes himself to attack as soon as his hair violates the Three-Inch Limit.

Michael R. Ryan
332 Howard

(See following letter and Last Word, page 34.—Ed.)

ASSURANCE

EDITOR:

In last week's SCHOLASTIC, it was reported that Terry Keating had decided "to abide by the decision of the school authorities" in his case. Allow me to suggest that there was no decision by school authorities. I talked with Terry and asked if he wished to make any charge against those who took it upon themselves to shave his head. He told me that he did not. Allow me to assure any potential victims that the University will discipline any student guilty of such attacks when charges are presented.

Rev. Joseph B. Simons, C.S.C.
Dean of Students

RETINAL DEFICIENCY

EDITOR:

The solution offered to the question "Is the Beatific Vision 20-20?" by Charles I. Babst in a recent SCHOLASTIC (November 12) is valid only for a special case and only valid then if one accepts an as-yet unproved relationship.

In "letting Christ be the man on the left," Mr. Babst has applied maximum conditions and hence has gone from a general to a specific solution. A more serious objection to the proposed solution is the assumption (for which I find no supporting evidence in previous literature) that the cross products of the cardinal numbers may be substituted for the cardinal number of the cross products. To date this is unproved and indeed questionable.

Sister Suzanne Kelly, O.S.B.
Lewis Hall

The SCHOLASTIC welcomes letters from its readers. Letters should not exceed a maximum of 300 words. No letter will be printed without a signature and all letters are subject to condensation and editing. Letters should be addressed to the Editor, 101 Walsh Hall, Notre Dame, Indiana.

NOTICE

Due to Thanksgiving vacation, the SCHOLASTIC will not publish next week. The next issue of the magazine will be the Football Review on December 10. Following that, because of the Christmas holidays, the next regular issue will appear on January 14.

OUR COVER

Art Editor Jay Macdonald, with visions of the national championship dancing in his head, presents his "Variations on the Number One" in B Major.

A CALL TO MOBILIZE THE CONSCIENCE OF AMERICA

March on Washington for Peace in Viet Nam

SUPPORTERS (University of Notre Dame):

JOSEPH AHEARN
Asst. Co-ordinator
National Student Association

ROD and VIRGINIA BUNKER
Graduate Student
Latin American Area Studies

PROF. EDGAR CRANE
Dept. of Marketing Management

PATRICIA OELBERGER
St. Mary's College

PROF. JOSEPH M. DUFFY, JR.
Dept. of English

THOMAS FIGEL
Student Government Recording Secretary

REV. EARL JOHNSON, O.S.B.
Theology Dept.

LENNY JOYCE
Asst. Commissioner
Civil Rights Commission
Students for a Democratic Society

PROF. CONRAD KALLENBERG
Dept. of Law

THOMAS KIRCHNER
External Affairs Co-ordinator
Young Christian Students

REV. WILLIAM M. LEWERS, C.S.C.
Prof. of Biology

GEORGE MARTIN
Dept. of Philosophy

LAWRENCE MOORE, M.S.L.S.
Staff, Notre Dame Memorial Library

MINCH LEWIS
Notre Dame University

PHILIP F. O'MARA
Kent Fellow
Students for a Democratic Society

REV. PETER J. RIGA
Dept. of Theology
Catholic Peace Fellowship

SISTER FRANCIS MARIE SCHMITT, R.S.H.M.
Dept. of Chemistry

(Affiliations listed for identification purposes only and do not necessarily reflect the policies of the organizations.)

Toward the Goal of a Negotiated Settlement in Vietnam

In the war in Vietnam we see the growing victimization of the Vietnamese people, the possible erosion of a better society at home, and the clear possibility of a world conflict.

Caught between terror, torture, and the senseless use of force, the Vietnamese people have seen their land turned into a bloody testing ground by the Vietcong, the Saigon government, by the North Vietnamese and the United States.

Caught between a commitment to eradicate racial injustice and poverty at home and a growing involvement in an Asian land war, the Johnson Administration will probably turn much of its resources and energies toward the military conflict.

Caught in a competition for the loyalties of the poorest nations, the Soviet Union and China will probably seek to prove their militancy by aiding North Vietnam, thus increasing the chances of a direct clash with the United States.

WE SEEK to end this war.

WE AFFIRM that no party to the conflict, the U.S. included, has done all it can to bring about negotiations, and since the war will ultimately end at the conference table, we ask new actions to speed that day.

WE AFFIRM our support for all the efforts, including those of the United Nations Secretary General, U Thant, and Pope Paul, to bring the dispute to the conference table, and we welcome a wider role for the United Nations in bringing about negotiations and in implementing any agreement.

WE RECOGNIZE that the U.S. cannot negotiate an end to the war by itself, but we believe there are things our government could do which it has left undone, that could lead more quickly to negotiations.

WE ASK that our government call for a cease-fire, and to this end;

Halt the bombing of North Vietnam;

Halt the introduction of additional men and materiel, and ask the other side to do the same.

WE ASK that our government state the conditions under which it will accept peace in Vietnam, and to this end;

Reiterate U.S. support for the principles of the 1954 Geneva Accords—the eventual withdrawal of all foreign military forces, a prohibition against military alliances, the peaceful reunification of Vietnam, and self-determination for the Vietnamese people.

Declare U.S. acceptance of negotiations with all concerned parties including the Vietcong, a primary combatant;

Declare U.S. agreement to constitution of a representative new government in South Vietnam as part of the settlement.

Declare U.S. support for U.N. or other international machinery and guarantees to supervise the cease-fire, provide for peaceful establishment of a new government in South Vietnam, protect the rights of minority groups and protect the neutrality of North and South Vietnam.

For Information: Room 146, Farley Hall

news and notes

• **"PRACTICAL LIBERALISM: The Americans for Democratic Action,"** is the subject of a November 22 lecture to be presented at 8:00 p.m. in the Library Auditorium by Mr. Leon Shull, national director of the ADA.

ADA is an organization of liberals, banded together to work for "freedom, justice, and peace." The ADA received much publicity in the 1964 presidential campaign due to the fact that Hubert Humphrey was once National Chairman of the organization. The ADA supported LBJ in 1964, and John Lindsay in the recent New York City elections.

• **THREE THOUSAND** contented signatures were rustled up by the Young Republicans and the Notre Dame Chapter of the National Federation of Catholic Colleges for their petition supporting the U.S. policy in Viet Nam. The petition, which is believed one of the more successful inking endeavors at ND, will be sent to President Johnson and General William Westmoreland, director of Viet Nam Military Action.

• **TO NOTRE DAME** President Theodore Hesburgh's growing collection of awards, medals and citations (among them: The Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Navy's Distinguished Service Cross) add yet another. This one is the Grand Gold Badge of Honor for Merits to the Republic of Austria, presented in Washington yesterday by the Austrian ambassador, Ernst Lemberger. The medal cites Hesburgh for a number of reasons, chief of which is the establishment of the Notre Dame Innsbruck program and the recruitment and appointment of Austrian scholars and students at Notre Dame.

• **BEFORE HE DIED** Frank Lloyd Wright, as the story goes, conferred on Notre Dame's O'Shaughnessy Hall the infamous distinction of being "one of the three ugliest buildings in America." Apocryphal or not, it's taken Notre Dame years to forgive the crusty old architect, but now he's back — or at least his works are — along with two others of the avant-garde, Eric Mendelshon and Minuro Yamasaki. Their works are featured in a display called "American Synagogue Architecture" that has stopped off for a brief stay at the Architecture Building lobby as part of a nationwide tour. The pictures and models of the trio's work are all taken from synagogues erected in the last ten years. Hours are from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

• **THE GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN** a lift to Notre Dame's graduate programs with a grant of 45 big, fat fellowships for the next school year. As part of the government's determined effort to avoid a surplus of revenues over expenditures, the U. S. Office of Education has announced the award of the fellowships for three years of graduate study toward the Ph.D. degree. For each fellow, Notre Dame will receive \$2500 for educational costs and institutional development. In addition, each fellow will receive \$2000 the first year, \$2200 the second, and \$2400 during the final year of study; plus \$400 for each dependent.

• **PITY THE POOR** undergraduate hearing the ring of Christmas and finding he has to get one: miniature, that is. Even the Chamber of Commerce has yet to start counting shopping days 'til Christmas, but Santa's helpers at the Bookstore report that an early ordering deadline (expired last week) for holiday delivery of the rings



brought visions of dollar signs dancing in their heads.

One Hamletic chap has been at his preseason shopping for several months, or so report Brother Conan's elves. Seems he originally ordered a ring of Dining Hall Queen proportions (size 8) only to be jilted and return for new sizing — this time more in line with, say, Barat girl configurations (size 5). At last report the "to-be-or-not-to-be's" had led him to happiness and a size 6.

As for engraved inscriptions, indecision and poetry reign supreme. While some quote lines from Browning (which in the space of 19 letters is no mean feat) students wiser in the ways of feminine wiles pen only their own name and leave all else "to be announced."

• **NOTRE DAME WILL FULFILL** its half of an international alliance with the University of Bogota, Colombia, on November 22 when it welcomes ten students from the Colombia university to the campus for two months of fun, study and travel in the United States. The action is in repayment for the courtesy extended by the University of Bogota to ND students Jim Gloin, Mike Wilsey, and Peter Buetti, who spent their summer vacation in Colombia under the CILA program of "Students for Understanding."

• **IT DOESN'T HAVE** an intricate and rich painting of the *Last Supper* and the only one who laid on his back in its construction was a mason applying the final strokes to the plaster ceiling: nevertheless the new Continuing Education Center is the spot chosen by the Notre Dame theology department for the conference on Vatican II to be convened March 20. Calling of the convocation was announced by the University last week.

More than 250 religious leaders representing the Protestant, Orthodox, Jewish, and Catholic faiths will assemble under the roof of the University's newest building to discuss Canons, cabbages, and the new theological movement initiated at Vatican II.

Most prominent of the religious specialists solicited by Rev. Albert Schlitzer, C.S.C., dean of theology, are Rev. Karl Rahner, S.J., from Germany; Rev. Yves Congar, O.P., Strassbourg, France, and Rev. John Courtney Murray, S.J., Woodstock, Md. The Vatican II conference is the first in a series of attempts by Notre Dame to make the University the prime religious center in the Western Hemisphere. The sessions will be restricted only to invited participants and guests, but the proceedings will be shown via closed circuit television to the Stepan Center. Providing the NCAA approves.

• **ARE YOU ONE** of those lucky students who are on academic probation and are absolutely petrified over the prospects of being drafted to fight in McNamara's band? Fear not! Thus far, the Office of Academic Affairs has confided to Uncle Sam nothing more than the fact that you are a number at Notre Dame. However, overconfidence is unwarranted: it is purely up to the local draft board's discretion to probe deeper into those D's and F's for potential GIs. Irish eyes are smiling all right — at the Pentagon.

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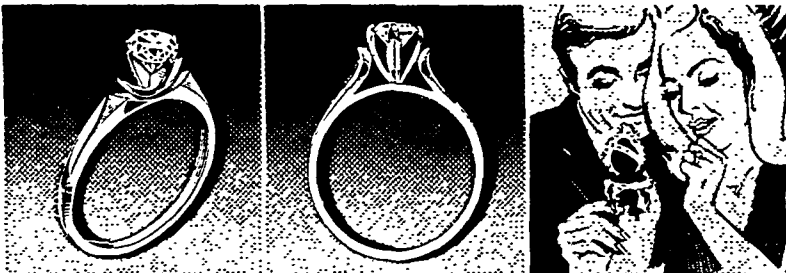
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campus at a glance

... THE HAND THAT FEEDS YOU

Rumor had it that the University, as one of South Bend's major employers, was imposing semi-starvation on a large percentage of the populace by paying substantially substandard wages.

Well, it just isn't so. According to figures obtained from Joseph O'Brien, Notre Dame Director of Personnel, K. M. Armstrong of the Indiana State Employment Service, and inquiry among personnel both on campus and in the city, our campus police are paid 13 cents per hour more than Pinkerton police would be — \$1.38 per hour versus \$1.25. And after all, Pinkerton police protected Abraham Lincoln the night of April 14, 1865.

People in the Huddle and the dining halls receive \$1.17 per hour versus between seventy cents and \$1.20 per hour for their South Bend counterparts.

Notre Dame pays the women in the Bookstore \$1.32½ per hour to gloat as we bargain for our education. In South Bend they would receive between \$1.15 and \$1.30.

But those anti-fourteen-speaker-multiplex - stereo - on - the - floor - of your-room maids fare not as well. They receive \$1.19 per hour, versus \$1.25 per hour for similar employees in South Bend.

The reason for this outlay of money is that, contrary to popular belief, South Bend has little or no unemployment problem: 2.5 per cent of the working force here, as opposed to 4.2 per cent nationally. Wages and fringe benefits, therefore, have to be attractive.

Despite allegations to the contrary, O'Brien denies the slightest trace of anti-union bias on the part of the University. Skilled trade and craft unions, particularly electricians, carpenters and plumbers, he contends, work for and with the University without impinging on their union rights. Maids, security guards, maintenance men and others who fall into the large class of unskilled workers

have expressed no desire to organize under any union banner in the face of high union dues. Unionized or not, men and women who make Notre Dame tick and keep the University going behind the scenes remain — well-paid, employed, contented.

DOMES AWARDS DROPPED

The editors of the 1966 *Dome* have decided to discontinue the practice of presenting awards to a few outstanding seniors each year. In the past these awards have been given to three or four seniors selected by a panel of juniors. The recipients were chosen by the board as being representative of the high qualities of academic achievement and extracurricular accomplishment. The awards themselves were presented at the annual Publications Banquet held at the end of the year.

Terry Ward, editor of the *Dome*, explained the thinking of the staff in deciding to drop the award in this way: "The recipients of the past years seem to have all represented these two qualities, for they all maintained high academic averages while participating in a wide range of organizations. Despite the appropriateness of the choices of other years, the editors feel that further continuance is needless, and possibly unfair. The criteria, although high, are not rigidly defined, and it has been the judgment of each year's selection panel that determined the emphasis placed upon one or the other factor. Thus, each year's award has meant something entirely different from its predecessors, and the recognition it attempted to bestow was both redundant, because of the obvious merit of all the recipients, and meaningless, because it was the expression of a small and unrepresentative group of underclassmen. The problems inherent in assembling a selection panel of juniors to select the recipients appear to be insurmountable.

"The award has been neither a tribute from the recipients' own class,

nor from the members of the staff. The suggestion of establishing a polling procedure among the members of the class seems to be unfeasible. The unwieldiness of a large slate of nominees preferentially selected by the entire class would reduce the award to something very near a popularity contest; using a selection panel, complete with formal nominations and personal interviews, is untenable because the board itself must be either representative, as in the past, or else the personal choice of the staff. In either case, the possibility of unfairness by the panel in considering nominees remains."

The *Dome* does not plan to substitute any other type of award, although the Sports Tribute will be continued as the personal selection of the sports editor and his staff.

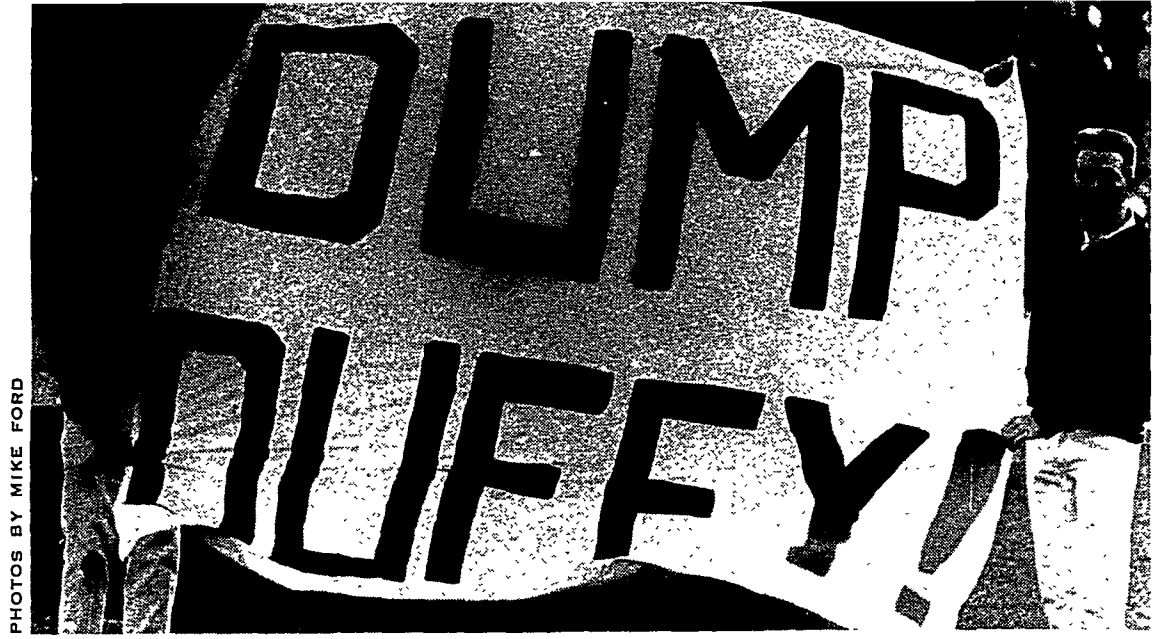
LITTLE (?) U.N.

The Notre Dame Little United Nations Assembly (LUNA) closed its membership drive this week with about 1,000 students signed up as participants. The LUNA committee was somewhat dissatisfied with this turnout, as they had hoped for 1,500 participants. But Howard Dooley, Public Relations Director for LUNA, feels the number is more than enough to properly fill the delegations and make LUNA a success. At the present time the delegates are split about 50-50 between St. Mary's and Notre Dame, with the majority being upper-classmen. In order to allow more freshmen to sign up Dooley suggests that the LUNA delegations be opened for further applications sometime in January.

LUNA presently plans to form all delegations before Thanksgiving and begin organizing the Assembly in December. Dooley assures all the participants that every effort will be made to place them in their first-choice nation and feels that, while their delegation chairmen will be appointed at the beginning, within three weeks after they are formed the



C.O.I.N. AND CORBY
Guerillas in White Tennies



PHOTOS BY MIKE FORD

BANNERS AND BOOHLA FOR M.S.U.
An Appeal to Reason

delegations will elect their own chairmen.

Beginning early in December, LUNA plans to begin the training of the delegates through a movie outlining the operations of the United Nations and a series of lectures on the United Nations and its functions. Dooley stated that LUNA is even considering an informal "course" on the United Nations to allow the delegations to achieve a greater understanding of the organization.

Dooley emphasized that the LUNA committee has no intention of forcing the delegations to go through a "mock" UN for the benefit of the committee; but that the committee hopes for the greatest degree of flexibility and spontaneity in all the delegations. There will be no attempt to bind the delegations to their nation's present UN policy, although it will be a suggested guideline for the delegations' activities.

COEXISTENCE

Michigan State vs. Notre Dame will possibly be the college football game of the year. With the nation's attention focused on the scene of the game, various student organizations are attempting to make the weekend as enjoyable as possible for *everyone* concerned.

Although this is not the official MSU student trip, some 3000 Spartans are expected to flood Notre Dame. Under the auspices of Pangborn Hall a pregame reception will be given in the Rathskeller for the visitors. It will be enriched with all that the Rathskeller has to offer, plus cider and coffee. Also, since most of the Spartans will come by car, free parking lots will be reserved for Michigan State only. Telegrams have been exchanged between the two student bodies congratulating each other on successful football seasons and looking forward to the renewal of the

close rivalry on Saturday. In general, everything is being done to be as hospitable as possible.

On the other hand, precautions are being taken to protect against non-conformist students. COIN (Counter Insurgency), a main quad campus protection party, has been patrolling every corner of the campus 24 hours daily this week to frustrate MSU pranksters. Michigan State has a similar organization hovering around their "Spartie," the Spartan statue.

RHODESIA: FORCE IN THE FUTURE

"Because these rebels are *white*!" Mr. Nathan Shamorura thus explained England's refusal to use force in his native Rhodesia. Lecturing at St. Mary's College the Negro author of *Crisis in Rhodesia* pointed out that in the long history of the Empire, Britain never before has failed to send forces to halt a colonial revolution. The difference was, of course, that the rebels were always natives.

Britain's problem began in 1923, when she granted white Rhodesians the right to internal autonomy — including control of the police and armed forces. Naturally enough, the white settlers set about perpetuating the discrimination that began when Cecil Rhodes tricked the Negro king out of his lands in 1890. Today, Negro education is discouraged; cities are separated into white and black sections; Negro civil servants number seventy-three out of a total of eighty thousand. Whites, including several members of the British Parliament, own half of all Rhodesian land and fifty of sixty-five seats in the Rhodesian legislature — although the African population outnumbers them eighteen to one. Any would-be Negro leaders are quickly imprisoned; Shamorura alleges several have been murdered while awaiting trial.

Prime Minister Ian Smith's professed reason for his self-declared in-

dependence, "preservation of the good government that Rhodesia has enjoyed for the last forty years," is hard to comprehend in the light of these facts. It is even harder to comprehend when one looks at Rhodesia's northern neighbor, Zambia, where racial equality and prosperity characterize its African government.

Neither the United States nor Great Britain, says Mr. Shamorura, are serious about ending this racist rule. Their refusal to buy Rhodesia's sugar and tobacco crops do not take effect until March 1966, allowing Smith more than enough time to locate other buyers. The United States has stopped arms shipments to the country — shipments that have not existed since 1963. Finally, Britain's refusal to export certain goods ignores an obvious weak point in the Rhodesian economy: petroleum products. Oil and gasoline shipments continue undiminished.

While the West has played at halting Rhodesia, Black African nations have been arming. Whereas Britain's resolution in the United Nations calls for economic sanctions, a pan-African motion demands force. At a recent meeting of African diplomats, a united policy was agreed upon: If Britain continues her refusal to use force, the countries will cease trading with her; if there is still no British action, the Black Africans feel they will be forced into a military solution.

Mr. Shamorura himself feels that some form of force must be used, whether by Britain, the United Nations, or a bloc of African nations. As he sees it, the only way to prevent the last alternative is a guarantee of Rhodesian African rule within two years. But with Smith unwilling to grant such a guarantee and both the United States and Britain unlikely to permit intervention, Mr. Shamorura's prognosis is: war before the end of 1966.



REBELS IN THE POLISH PAUSE
Out of the Thaw and Into the Cold

JOYS FOREVER

If you're the curator of a university art gallery in the Indiana corn belt, you're a rarity indeed. If there's a \$350,000 work of Bellini hanging in that gallery you watch it night and day — or at least insure it. Today there is one red-faced art curator at Saint Joseph's College in Rensselaer, Indiana, who's a rarity minus \$350,000 worth of uninsured rarity, thanks to a theft a few weeks ago.

John Howett, Notre Dame's art curator, isn't taking any chance with the Chagal and the Picasso currently on loan to the University. Notre Dame's is one of the few university-owned galleries in the nation that has not suffered a major loss in the past few years. Nonetheless, all of the gallery's paintings are regularly appraised and fully insured.

With few exceptions, other universities operate exclusively with student guards who, Howett says, are underpaid and disinterested. The universities also require their personnel to perform two jobs, such as "guarding" a collection and cataloguing works at the same time. Although Howett considers his gallery understaffed, he feels the steady flow of professional traffic — motivated student guards, maintenance men, and himself — through the gallery greatly discourages theft, and the more serious threat, vandalism. Deranged individuals according to Howett frequently come into museums and slash modern art, or carve up other pieces of art.

The physical layout of the Notre Dame gallery discourages wrongdoers, though. It is well-lighted, has only one exit (which forces patrons to pass by a guard), and has very few dark nooks and crannies. It is compact and open. Besides that, the gallery is not located in the midst of a busy city's pedestrian traffic. Only an interested audience is attracted.

"A loiterer would stick out like a sore thumb," says Howett.

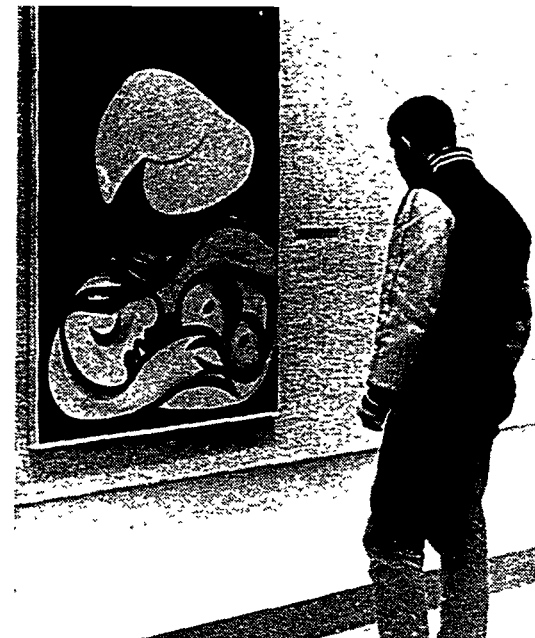
When the gallery is open, it is among the safest. However, when it is closed, a curator worries. "If a man really wants to get into a place, nothing can prevent him," he says, "but we sure try to discourage him. Every reasonable precaution has been taken to safeguard the galleries."

Howett feels that the N.D. Art Gallery is comparatively safe. Although it ranks as one of the best university collections in the nation, it does not rely on "big name" paintings. The great number and overall quality and variety of the selections make it truly universal. Picassos and Chagals are the exception, not the rule. Therefore, because there is little or no black market in the United States for art objects, the contents of the gallery could not easily be "pushed."

CURTAIN RAISER

In the immediate aftermath of the 1956 Communist "thaw" only Poland, of all the captive nations behind the Iron Curtain, failed to obediently return to the glacial grip of communist ideology. For five years its artists and intellectuals were the freest in the bloc and they produced a remarkable number of high-quality political and even anticommunist works. Today, while the other satellites are beginning to win the freedom the Poles enjoyed, Poland itself is sinking back into obscurity, led by the increasingly reactionary regime of Gomulka.

Surprisingly, Polish films, with their general exposure, were in the vanguard of this temporary revolution. Two weeks from today, on December 3-5, the Notre Dame Soviet and East European Studies Program and the Student-Faculty Film Society will present a Polish Film Festival devoted to the best films that emerged during this period. *Eve Wants To Sleep*, the only successful comedy



PICASSO ENCOUNTER
Hot Pop Stops Cop

ever made in Poland, was filmed at this time. So were a large number of allegorical shorts, the best of which was *Two Men And A Wardrobe*, a film that bursts with frustration and Kafkaesque overtones.

A more devious approach was taken in the other festival films. *Ashes And Diamonds* relates the story of an anticommunist assassination but does so with a pointed difference. Both the victim and the assassin are cast in sympathetic proportions, the logical consequence of director Andrzej Wajda's much evident conviction that Poland and her people are doomed to be crushed between the forces of both East and West. *Night Train* and *Joan Of The Angels* reveal the antisectarian views of another director, Jerzy Kawalerowicz. In the first film he composes a picture of Polish Society on the Baltic Express — apolitical and almost exclusively concerned with what is usually dismissed as bourgeois interests. It is in *Joan* though, that the most caustic comment is made. Behind the exotic background of demonic possession in a convent, Kawalerowicz traces a condemnation of the totalitarian attitudes and convictions of communism.

CLARIFICATIONS

Not a few of Lenny Joyce's semi-official allegation about the racist Student Body (SCHOLASTIC, November 12) paled this week when Joyce's official status with the Civil Rights Commission and the Community Action Center became known. Joyce, the apparent "spokesman" for the radical leftist Students for a Democratic Society, is not the Director of the Civil Rights Commission as was previously reported, but second in command to Civil Rights Commissioner Buck McFadden. Says Joyce: "Actually it's a vice-president and president relationship. Frankly, Mc-

(Continued on page 32)

on other campuses

• THE MARYLAND HOUSE of Delegates wants the University of Maryland, along with other state-supported colleges, to be more selective in choosing guest speakers. The House passed a resolution that was a watered-down version of the one that criticized the university for arranging a speaking engagement for civil rights leader Bayard Rustin. The resolution, in its final form, did not refer to Rustin by name, as did the initial resolution, but only to a speaker "who had been convicted of Selective Service violations and sexual offenses."

The resolution states that "consideration ought to be given to the morality and criminal records of invited lecturers who would be using the facilities of state-supported and funded institutions." The resolution was a result of a nearly month-long controversy after Rustin refused to sign the state's loyalty oath before addressing a law enforcement conference at the university.

• RECENTLY AN ISSUE of *Playboy* was confiscated from a male student at Louisiana State University. The issue was confiscated against the student's wishes by his residence hall counselor. The incident has raised the question of whose rights are to be considered foremost — the university's or the student's.

Men's house rule 11 states "Nude or obscene pictures are not allowed within the campus confines." An official of L.S.U. stated that the university will continue to enforce the rule until it is changed. So far no action is under way to change the rule.

One student interviewed at L.S.U. commented, "Confiscation of *Playboy* is an infringement upon my personal rights; also, unlawful search and seizure of property. Next they will want to confiscate my prayer book and Bible." The consensus of a poll of instructors in the Department of English is that the controversy and the rule that caused it were ridiculous.

• LOYOLA UNIVERSITY in Chicago has outlined a new credit plan that allows a student to earn full academic credit in a course by taking only the final semester examination. Any full-time University student may earn up to four hours credit without attending class. A maximum fifteen semester-hours of credit can be earned in this way. The fee for any one examination equals the cost of one semester-hour's tuition.

The student, in order to take advantage of this plan, must first obtain the signature of the chairman of the department offering the desired course. The chairman decides, on the

basis of any criteria he chooses, whether the student should be allowed to take the exam. The same procedure must then be repeated at the office of the dean of the specific college.

• THE PURPOSE of a two-day sit-in at Idaho's Agriculture and Military University was to protest the "blatant failure of the university to provide proper educational facilities." A spokesman for the demonstrators said that the "equipment (used for soil evaluation and crop reactivity) is so outmoded that if I found Cyrus McCormick's name scratched on it, I wouldn't be surprised." The university officials promised an increase of budgeted expenses for new equipment during the coming term.

• A NEW RULE has been put into effect at Indiana University which allows senior coeds, over and under 21, with their parents' approval, to have no hours. They must be in good academic and disciplinary standing in order to be able to do so, however.

Indiana University's President Elvis J. Starr commented, "thus far, no one has abused the privilege of extended women's hours and we have received no unfavorable comments concerning the new policy."

feiffer

I STOLE
MY WALK
INTO A
ROOM
FROM
CARY
GRANT.



I LIFTED
MY LIGHTING
A GIRL'S
CIGARET
FROM PAUL
HENREID.



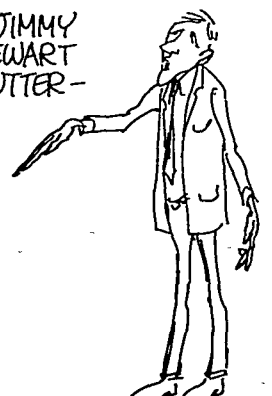
I SWIPED
MY WORLD
WEARY
CYNICISM
FROM
HUMPHREY
BOGART.



I USE
A GARY
COOPER
SMILE -



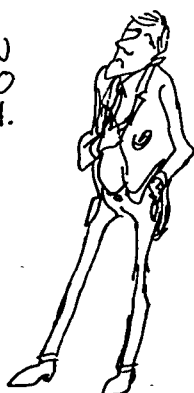
A JIMMY
STEWART
STUTTER -



A CLARK
GABLE
SQUINT -



AND A
MARLON
BRANDO
SLOUCH.



STILL, WHEN
GIRLS REJECT
ME ITS
ALWAYS FOR
MYSELF.



IF I COULD ONLY
ELIMINATE **THAT**
PART I'D MAKE
OUT LIKE MAD.

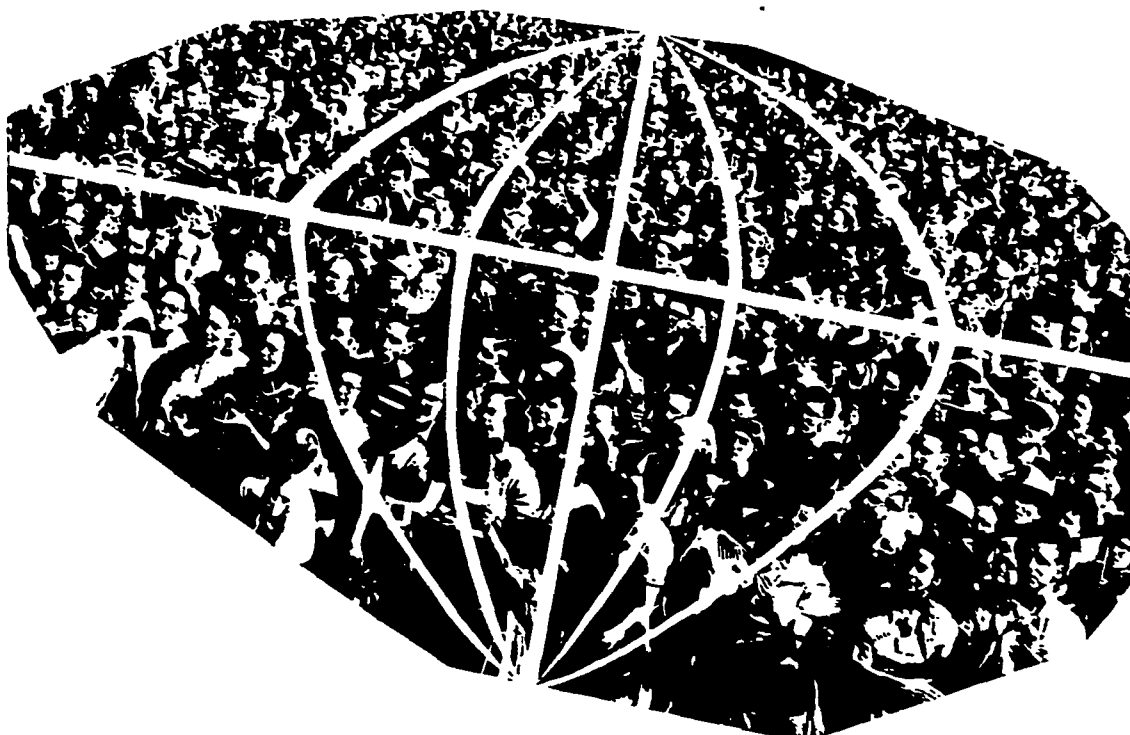


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POPULATION EXPLOSION: LAUREATES URGE CONTROL



Part IV of IV

by Rev. John O'Brien,

*Research Professor of Theology,
University of Notre Dame*

THE FAILURE to help the underdeveloped countries solve their population problems not only largely nullifies our foreign-aid program but renders more *distant* the day when these people will be able to stand on their own financial feet — the goal of every self-respecting people. It raises the question as to how much longer our own economy can stand the strain of pouring out billions of the taxpayers' money, when millions of our own people are unemployed, and the burden of defense armament mounts steeply and steadily. "Something," as the saying goes, "will have to give."

There is no need, however, to press the panic button. But neither should we ignore a problem that yearly becomes more serious. *Second only to the danger of nuclear war is the threat of overpopulation — a form of cancer on a world scale.* Not alarmists, but sober scientists after years of dispassionate study, sound this warning.

The gravity of the world population explosion was spelled out in vivid detail by Dr. John L. Battenfield, in an address to a Catholic Congress in New York on September 3, 1962, under the sponsorship of Cardinal Spellman. Pointing out that the current annual increase of 1.7 per cent in the world population is 850 times greater than the rhythm of expansion

prior to the year 1600, he pleaded for wholehearted Catholic support of an international aid program, to assist the underdeveloped countries to deal effectively with the problem of their soaring populations.

Worth heeding is the testimony of two eminent scientists. "The world's population," says Vannevar Bush, former President of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, "is increasing at a rate which renders distress, famine and disintegration *inevitable unless we hold our numbers within reason.* Man is headed for catastrophe unless he mends his ways and takes thought for the morrow."

Demographer Harrison Brown of the California Institute of Technology agrees: "Rapid population growth works against practically all the long-range goals which men and women the world over share. *Global family planning is an essential factor in any sensible program for resource development.* Of all the problems which confront our unhappy world it is by all odds the most urgent and the most critical. Yet, ironically, it is the problem which is receiving the least attention."

The crowning piece of evidence of both the reality and urgency of the population problem is *A Statement of Conviction*, signed by 39 Nobel Prize winners and presented to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on November 17, 1960. After describing the present unprecedented rate of population growth and the projection of a population of about 7 billion by the year 2000, as estimated by the

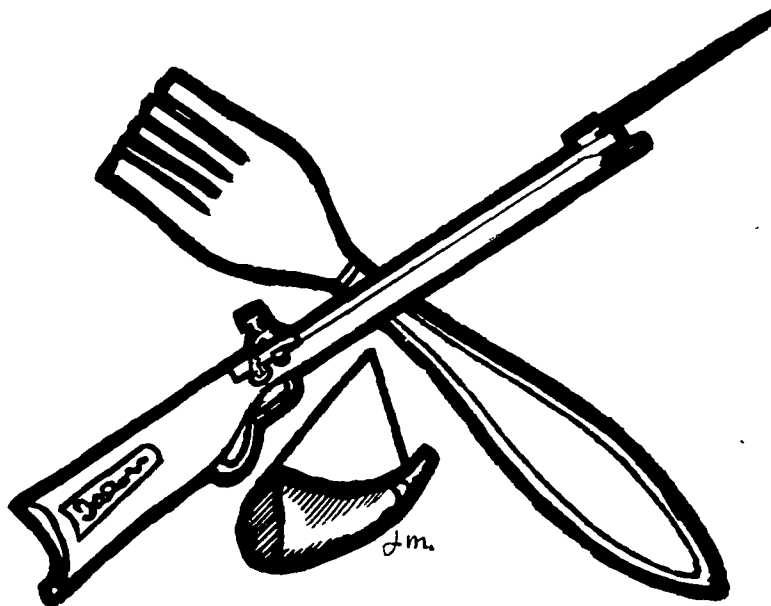
United States demographers, they say:

In spite of technological advances the earth cannot provide much longer enough food and minerals for a population which is increasing more than geometrically; unless a favorable balance of population and resources is achieved with a minimum of delay, there is in prospect a Dark Age of human misery, famine, under-education and unrest which could generate growing panic, exploding into wars fought to appropriate the dwindling means of survival.

To help meet this urgent need the National Institutes of Health have launched a massive scientific research program, covering the whole broad spectrum of human reproduction. Last December they published a survey of all work in this area. The 156-page report shows that support for 382 projects in that year totalled \$6,094,293.

The report was widely acclaimed by citizens of all faiths as an impressive and auspicious beginning, giving promise of helping to solve the population problem. Research workers are confident that an expanded and intensified *crash* program by NIH will discover new methods of regulating births which will be not only far superior to any in use today but also morally acceptable to all. Such findings will provide the key for the early solution of the population problem, now confronting the whole civilized world with the threat of an explosion second in destructiveness only to atomic warfare. ■

The Role of the Fork



Obscure History
by J. B. Starshak

in the American Revolution

HISTORIANS HAVE offered many theories for the origins of the American Revolution. The roots of insurrection have been traced to the earliest English settlements, and various combinations of political, economic, and social factors offered as possible explanations. However, these studies have failed to account for the actions of the average colonial American during the revolutionary period. The real origins of the Revolutionary War must be found in the commonplace, in the daily lives of the revolutionaries.

Recent research from this point of view has disclosed that the dining-room fork was actually a focal point both in the revolutionary era and in the century of American society which preceded the outbreak of war. In his *A Short History of the Fork* (Penguin Books, 1956), the eminent British social historian, D. M. F. X. Burns points out that the fork was actually an invention of the later Renaissance. Burns mentions a letter from an Englishman, traveling in northern Italy, who wrote that the papists were using unnatural instruments to convey food to their mouths. He added that God gave man fingers for this purpose and that this invention was surely the work of the devil. In spite of such sentiments, the fork had caught on in England by the end of the seventeenth century. The price of progress was high; many Englishmen suffered severe injuries when they failed to distinguish between stabbing a roast and their tongues.

After the Glorious Revolution in America (1689), the new royal governors introduced the fork to the higher levels of colonial society. The use of the fork quickly spread to all social classes. From the elegant tea tables of seaboard merchants to the rough-hewn ones of inland settlers;

the fork became the symbol of a common English heritage. In New England, the fork was intimately bound up with the Puritan theocracy. It was the visible representation of divine election. The common shape of the fork stood for the continuity of English authority, for the Massachusetts Bay colonists considered themselves members of the Church of England. Newspaper advertisements in all five major colonial cities, Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston, show conclusively (with the exception of Newport and Charleston) the popularity of the fork.

The fork was a firmly established tradition by 1763, the year of the Peace of Paris, which ended the Seven Years' War (French and Indian, Old French War, or in the terminology of Lawrence Henry Gipson, the Great War for Empire) and which signaled the start of a new English colonial policy. In an attempt to repay the national debt through increased revenue, the British ministry presented a series of taxes to Parliament. The most famous of these was the Stamp Act, but the most insidious was the Fork Act, which turned the stomach of every colonist. By barring the manufacture of forks in the colonies and by raising the duty on forks imported from England, this tax placed the fork beyond the economic means of the common man. Civilization in the colonies was threatened; colonists feared that their children would grow up barbarians (or worse, Indians). The wording of the Fork Act was too subtle for attack. The colonists focused their protest on the legality of the Stamp Act, and gained the repeal of the new acts.

The fight for historic English liberties and customs had begun. Parliament passed a new law prohibiting the manufacture of molds from which

not only forks but also spoons were cast. This action, coupled with the attempt to force the East India Company's tea down colonial throats, resulted in the Boston Tea Party. In retaliation for this wanton destruction of tea, Parliament passed a series of acts to extort payment for the damaged merchandise. One of these authorized the search of all Boston homes for either forks or spoons. Mere possession was considered evidence of conspiracy against the Crown. Tension mounted in the colonies. On the night of 18-19 April, 1775, the situation exploded when a British patrol attempted to seize a supply of powder, arms, and forks at Lexington and Concord. It has been suggested that Paul Revere, whose forks are among the finest in the collection of the Colorado School of Mines, had economic as well as political motives for his famous ride.

In the ensuing struggle for liberty, the fork took its place beside the hunting knife in the mess kits of Continental soldiers. In the early versions of the nation's flag, the fork was included as the tongue of a striking serpent. The stripes of the final version represented the handles of forks, one for each colony. Perhaps the idea for the three branches of government in the Constitution of 1787 was taken from the example of the three prongs of the eighteenth-century fork.

As American citizens, we can only be awed by the glorious role that the humble fork played in the fight for independence. Unfortunately, modern American youth has abandoned the fork to consume hamburgers and french fries with their fingers. We can only hope that when the full story of the fork in our nation's history is finally presented, this communist plot to undermine our national heritage will be thwarted. ■

NORMAN THOMAS is the foremost socialist of this century. He is a founder of the American Civil Liberties Union, a six-time presidential candidate on the Socialist ticket, a former associate editor of *Nation*, the chairman of the organization Turn Towards Peace, and the author of numerous books on socialism and pacifism. He has been a leading figure in the cause of labor, civil rights, and civil liberties; Walter Reuther and Martin Luther King are among his protégés. The programs of the New Deal, the New Frontier, and the Great Society have embodied much of the philosophy of Democratic Socialism originated by Norman Thomas.

Thomas was on the Notre Dame campus Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, speaking Tuesday night to a near capacity audience in Wash-



PHOTO BY RICHARD AVEDON

the world. A divided Communism must stand before the people of the world with failures and mistakes to explain. But when we present them with the issue of our intervention in Viet Nam, they then have something to stand for. The world thinks they are defending the Asian country against white North American imperialism.

The Chinese are not liked in Asia. There are even laws in some countries restricting the Chinese as a racial group. They are considered to be too aggressive by other Asiatics. But our intervention in Viet Nam breaks down this deep-seated hostility and makes the Chinese heroes in the eyes of Asia.

SCHOLASTIC: *Opponents of the Viet Nam war have made much of the*

Norman Thomas: An Interview

by Dan Murray and Bill Roach

ington Hall. Thomas gave this exclusive interview to the SCHOLASTIC Wednesday morning; the interviewers, in keeping with the topic of Mr. Thomas' talk, confined their questions to the issue of American intervention in Viet Nam, which Mr. Thomas has very vocally opposed.

SCHOLASTIC: *One of the chief arguments of opponents to the war in Viet Nam is that the United States and South Vietnamese governments have failed to abide by the 1954 Geneva agreement which provided for free elections and prohibited outside military interference. Would free elections be possible given the dictatorial regime in the North?*

MR. THOMAS: Of course, the U.S. and South Viet Nam refused to sign the Geneva agreement. I do not think a free election would have been possible, but the point is that Diem (President of the South Vietnamese government at the time) utterly rejected proposals for elections, and the United States supported him. President Eisenhower admits in his book *Mandate for Change* that 80% of the people would have voted for unity under Ho Chi Minh.

The Viet Cong movement began in South Viet Nam. They received propaganda support and perhaps a little more from the North. It's really a civil war. We're not fighting a war for freedom or anything else but for our interpretation of democracy—anti-Communism.

What is the nature of the freedom that we're protecting? Diem asked

us in while his government was becoming more and more of a family proposition. Then he was turned out—possibly with our help—and since then the various governments have been one failure after another. None, none were elected in any democratic fashion whatsoever. So the freedom that we're protecting reduces to anti-Communism and our interpretation of anti-Communism.

And we're fighting an extraordinarily cruel war which is very large and mostly from the air. You cannot bomb and bomb and bomb without hitting civilians. A New York Times reporter who was just over in Viet Nam says that we are killing two Vietnamese civilians for every Viet Cong-er. How desperately cruel this war is! How desperately cruel!

SCHOLASTIC: *Some have said that the situation in Viet Nam is analogous to that with Hitler before the start of World War II in that nothing can be gained by giving in to a totalitarian power.*

MR. THOMAS: There is no parallel at all because the defeat of Hitler meant the defeat of Nazism. The defeat of the Viet Cong would in no way mean the defeat of Communism in the world.

Will any victory change the fact of China's dominance in Asia? In your lifetime you will never see a working relationship established with China through war. There has to be co-existence with China if your generation is to live.

You are helping Communists around

atrocities allegedly committed by South Vietnamese and American troops. Have there not been similar terror campaigns on the Viet Cong side, including the systematic assassination and kidnapping of local officials in the South?

MR. THOMAS: I have always admitted that there are atrocities committed by the Viet Cong in Viet Nam—horrible atrocities. Some dissenters have refused to admit this and say the Viet Cong only kill the right people. Well, this isn't true.

SCHOLASTIC: *Are you encouraged by the student protests over Viet Nam? Do they not serve to prolong the war by leading the Viet Cong to believe that the American people are divided and may eventually pull out rather than risk a long conflict?*

MR. THOMAS: Spokesmen for SANE and other opponents of our war have already urged North Viet Nam to test American good faith by agreeing to properly organized negotiation and rather sadly warned Hanoi not to take the demonstrations as expressions of majority public opinion. It is reliably reported that North Viet Nam sent word to the French government during the intermission in the bombings that it would not insist on the withdrawal of American troops before negotiatoin. We even had an admission of sorts on this from the U.S. government last week, saying, "Yes, there were feelers from North Viet Nam in 1964, but they weren't sincere." How did we know they weren't

(Continued on page 30)

Last week SCHOLASTIC editors Burkholder and Kee travelled to Montreal where they joined 60 students from around the world in a five-day symposium on Southeast Asia. The following are their impressions of the official and unofficial sides of that conference.

REPORT ON MONTREAL



by Reagan Burkholder

IT IS DIFFICULT for me to decide whether to make this a travelogue or a serious report on the conferences that were held in Montreal the week that Jed Kee and I were there. To choose the latter would be to bore you, unless you had a burning desire to know all about the various aspects of the situation in Southeast Asia that we spent five days discussing. To choose the former would be to ignore those five days of 9 a.m. till

10 p.m. discussions that were anything but frivolous. So I am left with the problem of whether to bore you or to try to convey the spirit of an intellectually and socially satisfying week. Well, fellow traveler, here you go. . . .

The week was almost a series of isolated incidents . . . arriving and finding a hotel instead of the college dorm that had been expected . . . the usual meeting of the committee mem-

bers and the other delegates . . . forgetting their names immediately, except for the prettier ones . . . finding it very difficult to get used to hearing the natives switch from French to English without notice . . . going to the first dinner of the Seminar, on Ile Ste. Helene . . . a restaurant owned by the city and built for the 1967 World's Fair . . . the champagne served by a *sommelier* in a dinner jacket . . . and then the filet at dinner . . . having the feeling that at any minute James Bond might appear, but having it turn out to be the historian, Bernard Fall . . . the tone for the week set by his address on the Viet Nam situation . . . being somewhat disappointed with the speech because he really didn't say too much that was new . . . the get-acquainted party at the hotel.

Getting up the next morning to go to the first of the individual study groups to which each of us had been assigned . . . being very tired . . . having the discussions start off a bit slow as you sounded out the others to see what their ideas were . . . finally being able to get a good argument going on French interests in Viet Nam . . . feeling funny because you were arguing with a French student . . . someone yelling "De Gaulle is a fathead" . . . the Frenchman agreeing . . . eating lunch at a little

THE REDS AND I

by James Ed. Kee

"THE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION of Cuba sends its warmest greetings to the 7th Annual Seminar on International Affairs of Sir George Williams University. Its discussion of the problems of Southeast Asia can lead to a greater awareness and a hope for peace. . . . We must point out that our position is that the imperialist warmonger, the United States, must stop its aggression against the people of Vietnam. . . ."

José Venegas looked across the room at the "imperialist from the North," and I could only smile at the verbiage from my Cuban friend whom I had grown to know during the five-day conferences in Montreal. But it was the end of the conference and he had a speech to read. Fidel Castro could not have delivered a more biting condemnation of United States foreign policy. Behind the stock phrases, however, was a person, a Marxist and a Fidelista dedicated to socialist revo-

lutions throughout the world.

José and Francisco Dorticos gave the communist students of Cuba good representation, and along with V. "Zlava" Zharkov of the U.S.S.R. presented to the Western world a mature image of the communist student. Zlava was formerly president of the Communist Students of Moscow and though now studying the Canadian economic system at McGill University, was sent to the conference by the Soviet Union.

Zlava was primarily an observer and entered into the political debate only when he felt that the Soviet Union's policy was being maligned. This was particularly true when the policy of the Soviet Union toward National Liberation Movements, especially in Viet Nam, was considered. Many students at the conference, myself included, felt that Russia was giving less "real" support to the Vietcong than their vocal support would indicate. That in reality, they feared

China's usurpation of power in Asia nearly as much as does the United States. Zlava was particularly interested in giving the impression that the Soviet Union, while using diplomatic sophistication in the atomic world, continued to be a revolutionary arm of the communist movement.

Zlava told me that his biggest fear was that the Asian conflict would destroy the increasingly friendly relations of Russia and the United States, and with a deterioration of relations, any hope for world disarmament or a lasting peace. We talked some of China, and its relationship to the other two great powers. He seemed less than enthusiastic about China's admission to the U.N. but considered it a "recognition of the political realities of the world."

We spoke growingly less of politics and more of art and music as the week wore on us. He had a great respect for Hemingway and Steinbeck and many of Miller's plays. While enjoying the music of Germany, he listed as his favorites mostly modern Russian composers such as Stravinsky. What of Tchaikovsky? He com-

French restaurant on *Rue de Montagne* . . . going back to the university and defending American policy on faintly Machiavellian grounds . . . being very surprised that there is support for your position from some of the Canadians in the group . . . listening to a very informative paper on Laos and Cambodia . . . a break for dinner during which you catch up on last night's sleep . . . going to hear a speech on some subject that seems hazy now, in the midst of all the rest . . . going from there to hear Dief the Chief (former Prime Minister Diefenbaker, who was running for re-election) . . . listening to the *separatiste* yells of "*En Français; En Français!*" . . . another party in the penthouse of the hotel.

No conferences the next morning . . . a panel discussion on the possibility of neutralism as a solution to the problems of Southeast Asia . . . being embarrassed by an American War-Hawk type who kept insisting that it was America's duty to free the world from the menace of Communism, but who failed to back it up with anything but polemics . . . going to a conference that afternoon and saying that it was in America's best interests to stay in Viet Nam and taking an hour and a half defending yourself from attacks . . . coming out

of the conference with your ideas much clearer in your own mind . . . finding out at dinner that your date is engaged . . . listening to a professor from Brandeis talk about Indonesia and pointing out that Sukarno needs the Communists because they are the only organized political force in the nation . . . going to a discotheque on Saint Catherine Street with two other couples and talking politics, always talking politics, for the whole week, and loving it because everybody seemed to know what he was talking about . . . a party in the penthouse . . . talking about politics until no one seemed to care anymore . . . realizing that it was five in the morning.

Friday morning's conferences . . . everyone looking very tired but still eager to talk about Southeast Asia . . . thinking that these people must be a bunch of fanatics but still being eager to join in . . . a luncheon given by the committee for the faculty and some of the delegates . . . dinner given by the Royal Bank of Canada . . . a speaker and his topic: Cambodia . . . finding him somewhat superficial and working out tic-tac-toe theory on the tablecloth . . . a dance and another all-night party . . . finding out your date is engaged . . . and it's a different girl.

The last day of the Seminar . . . arriving at the conference very late and very tired but still able to muster enough slurred words to keep up with the others' slurred words . . . arguing about Chinese involvement in the area . . . lunch and a plenary session to which you couldn't go because you spent three hours trying to get the AAA to start your 1948 Studebaker for you so that you could drive back to South Bend that night . . . being disgusted at the thought of leaving Montreal for South Bend . . . a final dinner, this one given by the Prime Minister of Quebec Province . . . a French Provincial dining room decorated in red and white and gold . . . a toast to the Queen and then one to Canada and her beautiful women . . . one last speaker, this one talking about China and its plans . . . packing rather regretfully and going through the good-byes that you don't really want to say . . . realizing that it is very unusual for you to feel sentimental and that perhaps you had too much to drink at dinner . . . dropping in on the last party and wishing you could stay around because it looks like a swinger.

A very long drive back . . . wondering how you are going to express all this to your loyal fans . . . wondering if they care. ■

plained that forced attendance on too many "Swan Lake" productions had dimmed Tchaikovsky's fire for him.

A polished diplomat, Zlava rejected the blunt attack for the more subtle art of persuasion, and consistently tried to make points through analogies, comparing his viewpoint to Western considerations, and showing their similarities. After an inspired speech on the consolidation of power by Prince Sihanouk in Cambodia, which seemed to be most beneficial to the Cambodian people, and which most countries of the Western world back, Zlava noted that Fidel Castro was doing much the same in Cuba.

José Venegas, in comparison with Zlava, was all politics, from the "Cuba Libre" that he drank, to the Havana cigars that we smoked in pleasure — apologies to the cigar makers of America. José was the lobby force of the Cuban Communist Students, yet he spends most of his time traveling, and his "home" address is Prague. The talk was sharp and forced a number of concessions from both of us.

Two points were considered in much depth: the need for a social revolution in Cuba and how Castro has molded it, and United States "aggression." He seemed surprised that I would

readily admit to the need for a social upheaval in Cuba during Batista's regime or that I would show any sympathy towards the drives and aims of Castro instead of holding the American press view of the bearded devil. What I tried to force out, in discussions on the drift of the revolution, was whether Castro needed to derive his support from the Communist Bloc in order to survive.

José admitted that Cuba would have much to gain economically from trade relations with the United States, yet felt that the complete break with U.S. trade has forced Cuba to look for other markets, thus in the long run making her financially independent of any one country or group of countries. He can see no return to capitalism in Cuba and feels that the revolution in Cuba must retain its Marxist composition, not in order to appease the Communist Bloc, but to achieve the social and economic gains desired. I had hoped that I might force José to accede to the possibilities of a pro-Western Socialist regime. However, he only retreated into communist clichés, evoking impassioned charges against "United States imperialism."

Unfortunately, I found it difficult to refute much that he said. The United States policy towards Cuba

has been one of consistent neglect of the Cuban people, and protection for any regime that would support our business interests. What I could not agree upon was José's charge that we were training refugees for an invasion after 1960. This was the basis that he laid for the bringing in of Soviet missiles in 1962, to be used as a defensive measure against a possible U.S. invasion.

I tried to point out that the missile move brought the United States closer to an invasion of Cuba; and instead of a defensive move, it was very much an offensive act — hostile to the vital interests of the United States. He retaliated with the suggestion that the reason the United States has committed no recent "aggression" was the threat the Soviet missiles posed.

It was a problem of facts and perspectives. And yet we agreed on much: that Castro was gradually consolidating his power, and the regime and the social revolutions were here to stay. We both hoped for some type of diplomatic breakthrough leading to more normal relations between the two countries; yet both realized that the tenor of his country and mine was presently against such actions. ■

reviews

THE PRIVATE WORLD OF ECHEVERRIA BY DAN MORPER

THE UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY is currently exhibiting paintings and drawings by Enrique Echeverría, the Mexican painter who is artist-in-residence at Notre Dame this year. As a member of the Art department, Señor Echeverría teaches advanced painting and works in the sculpture studio of O'Shaughnessy Hall.

Born in Mexico City in 1923, Echeverría has been popular in Mexico for some time and is one of his country's most respected young craftsmen. He originally studied aeronautical engineering but after five years abandoned it to devote full time to his paintings. "I liked space" is all he says to explain his first love of airplanes but Echeverría found that he could manipulate space more enjoyably through his art than in an airplane. Since the early 1950's he has received fellowships from the Instituto Hispanico, the Guggenheim Foundation and now Notre Dame, and has exhibited paintings throughout the Americas and in Europe. Some may remember his work in the Mexican painting exhibition in the gallery two years ago.

For most of us whose awareness of Mexican painting goes no further than familiarity with the murals of David Siqueiros, Diego Rivera, and José Orozco, Echeverría's work will not appear typical. Echeverría explains that during the social upheavals of the first part of the century these prominent painters were the revolutionists—their passionately polemic work was produced to criticize the social conditions that made revolution necessary in Mexico. The revolution in Mexico still goes on, according

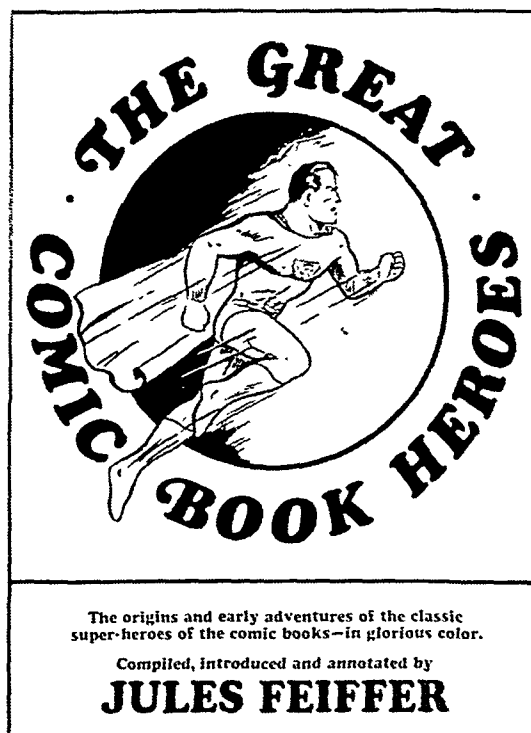
to Mexican politicians, but the spirit is now evolution. The painters have for the most part abandoned social criticism and are finding their most exciting source of energy within themselves. They are painting in styles similar to the artists in the cosmopolitan centers of the world and are abstractionists, action painters and semiabstract expressionists, like Echeverría. Their work somehow does not appear indigenous to Mexico because the painters are working with feelings which are fairly universal.

Since he does tend to think subjectively, moods have an extraordinary power in determining the tone of his paintings. Most of the works on exhibit are of a somber, almost depressed sort. This emphasis is unfortunate because he is capable of a greater range of hues and handles a high-keyed and fundamental palette well. The compositions are generally geometrical patterns of grey and dead green, with purple patches applied almost exclusively with a knife, which contributes considerably to their harshness. He paints a lonely boy of the streets, black soccer players, a morbid garden, an eerie dead fish and an untypically bright "Muchacha güera" (blond girl); but we see on close inspection that she is featureless as is the black faced boy also in the picture. The dreariness is occasionally enlivened with stripes or with small areas of very bright oranges and blues, contrasting and vibrating with the flat surroundings, but never do they dominate enough to bring any of the smoldering beauty in the paintings to full blaze.

Naturalistic forms are just barely suggested although most of his pictures do seem to derive their inspiration in the world of things. What we call a still-life Echeverría terms "interior landscape" — a much more satisfying phrase—to emphasize that, in painting a group of objects, he is giving them life and surrounding them in a very definite space.

In his drawings we find more boldness. These predominately black and white studies are filled with sharp forms painted in and around the bare space of the paper. He usually works on these smaller, less-complicated drawings while a painting is in progress. Here, he is induced to experiment in form and technique, eventually to transfer what he has discovered to the larger paintings. In his drawings we become aware of the many textures, much dribbling, scraping, rubbing and other application methods which we do not find dominant in the paintings.

His show will remain in the gallery until January 2.



by Dave Malone

COME WITH US NOW, back to those Days of Yesteryear, when men were supermen, and supermen were everywhere — back, back, back, before the war, before the comic code, when heroes could do anything they wanted to, and crooks could be as attractive as heroes. Ah, those original pages where we can watch Superman learn to leap (for he couldn't fly then); those first years of The Sub-Mariner, the archest archenemy of the human race, who had a magazine all his own. Back before the altruistic philosophy destroyed for youth of all ages everything that was so great — those days seem impossible to recapture. And yet, what do we see here? A savior who has the power over time that enables us to revisit the scenes of our greatest vicarious experiences.

It's Jules Feiffer (yes, the same, the same!) and he has compiled *The Great Comic Book Heroes* (Dial Press,



New York, 189 pp.) from his vast source of memory and outdated issues. We live again those glorious moments when Superman first came to Earth (sometimes in four, true-to-pseudo-life colors); when Billy Batson first learned to say "Shazam!" and thereby transfigure himself into Captain Marvel, admired and emulated by all right-thinking youth. And who is there among us that feels no pang of nostalgia as he revisits the exotic lands of *The Spirit*?

It is a world of mystery, excitement, and supernatural thrills, which has (Great Caesar's Ghost!) been lost through the insidious incursions of cinema and television. But there is joy in the remembering, we can soar again with Green Lantern, and fight again at the side of Captain America, in the true, undiluted forms we knew and loved. This is an experience which has no equal, but it is only for the brave, those with the courage to enjoy something good from the oft-disparaged past, those who know that *kamp* is spelled with a small "k." It's classic, it's glorious, and it's \$9.95. ■

THE SPY WHO DIED IN THE COLD

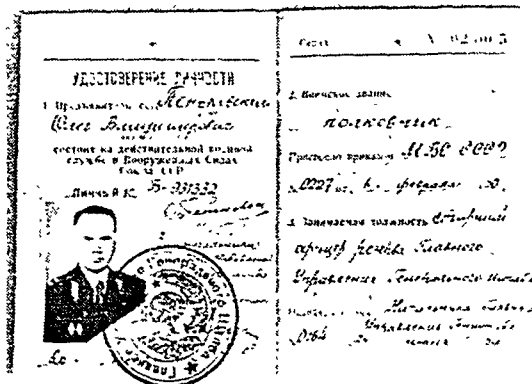
by Robert Haller

ON MAY 11, 1963, after a short, carefully managed, four-day trial in Moscow, two men were convicted of espionage against the Soviet Union. A British businessman, Greville Wynne, was sentenced to eight years in Lubyanka prison. The other defendant, Oleg Vladimirovich Penkovskiy, was executed by a firing squad (or so the Russians claim) eight days later. Penkovskiy committed what may be the greatest intelligence leak in modern history. Last week, for the first time in its full details, the story became available in *The Penkovskiy Papers* (Doubleday, 411 pp., \$5.95).

Penkovskiy was a staff colonel in the Soviet high command who voluntarily approached and worked for the CIA and British Intelligence from April of 1961 to October of 1962 (i.e., from the Berlin crisis to the height of the Cuban missile confrontation). A trusted Party member and much-

decorated career officer in the Chief Intelligence Directorate (in any other department he would have been a multi-star general), Penkovskiy revealed everything he knew of Soviet policy and intentions to the West. His data may have been decisive in the decisions President Kennedy took in the time that now appears to have been the peak of the cold war.

Penkovskiy certainly had access to everything. As a dinner companion of Marshals Serov and Malinovskiy, a



GRU officer whose work had twice drawn the personal attention of Chairman Khrushchev, he was able to study the most secret papers in Russia. Most of what he saw he repeated to Western intelligence agents, and to supplement his memory he took more than 5000 pictures of classified documents. His revelations include: the deaths of several cosmonauts prior to Gagarin's successful flight, the 1960 explosion of a nuclear rocket that killed 300 scientists and government officials, the deliberate and illegal downing of a US RB-47 in July of 1960, the locations of numerous missile and chemical warfare bases, the USSR's poor missile posture at the time of the Cuban crisis, strikes and food riots in the land of socialist plenty, widespread demoralization in the Army after Zhukov's expulsion, extensive uncertainty in the General Staff at the time of the counterattack on the Hungarian revolution, and high echelon contempt for Party ideals and Khrushchev in particular. All of this has been known or suspected before now and we can only guess at what else Penkovskiy told our agents.

Most of this book, though, is concerned with things other than specific revelations. Primarily it is an autobiographical journal in which Penkovskiy tells of his disaffection for the present regime and his belief that it is working against the best interests of the Russian people. Having graduated to the very highest levels of the Soviet system, Penkovskiy was gradually appalled by the deceit, treachery, and waste of the communist state. What shook him most deeply were the risks its leaders were prepared to

pursue. Khrushchev he describes as "a liar," "an adventurer," and "a fool" who at any moment was capable of blundering into a suicidal war with the United States and Britain. Penkovskiy also makes it clear that he is not alone in holding such sentiments—that in fact most of the military, government, and Party leaders (not to mention the general populace) had as little faith in Khrushchev and the system.

So great is this revulsion that a man like Penkovskiy would choose to remain in the USSR even after the KGB suspiciously increased its surveillance of him. In his foreword to the book Edward Crankshaw suggests that Penkovskiy was "unbalanced;" this may be so, but Penkovskiy's description of Soviet society easily accounts for the extreme nature of his actions. For too long a time we have grown accustomed to a vision of the Soviet man as a ruthless unfeeling servant of the state, rarely rebellious, but easily satisfied by consumer concessions, and if not satisfied, efficiently removed from whatever positions of influence he may occupy. The KGB and the GRU aren't omnipotent or omniscient, they are human, just as Penkovskiy was. To expect everyone to lead a double life—split between overtures of peace and subversion—is as unrealistic as to expect the sun to rise red on May Day. ■





movies

AVON: *Repulsion* goes far beyond *Psycho* in setting its spectators to shivering in uncontrollable fright. The reason why is Polish director Roman Polanski who shoves lissome Catherine Deneuve way over the brink, right off the cliffs of sanity into the glaring, leering, grasping jaws of Hell. Psychologically unassailable, this is the fear of the year. (*Repulsion*, 7:00, 9:10.)

COLFAX: *The War Lord* continues to hold sway over the Pigmies. Let him have his fun, for next week *The Hallelujah Trail* is coming, and after it he-man Heston will be just a bad dream. (*Lord*, 1:30, 3:55, 6:20, 8:45.)

GRANADA: *King Rat*, like greatness, lives on for another week. To call it horrifying is to demean the film, for a simple word cannot convey the pitiless dimensions of this picture. Oscar won't be able to define it either — and that may be the finest testament to its quality. (*Rat*, 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.)

STATE: *Harum Scarum* isn't even ridiculous. Elvis, the ugly-homely-boy-next-door loses his guitar and follows John Goldfarb to Arabia. Blah. (*Scarum*, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.)

WASHINGTON HALL: *Two Women* stars Sophia Loren in what may well be the most moving female performance of all time. Vittorio DeSica directed and the other actors are Jean-Paul Belmondo, Raf Vallone, and Eleanora Brown, a young actress from this country. (*Women*, Sat., at 6:50 and 9:15.)

BOOKS: Now available in the bookstore (but apparently unnoticed) are *Cinema Eye*, *Cinema Ear* (essays on Fellini, Resnais, Bergman, etc.), *Screenplays By Michelangelo Antonioni* (the finest from the greatest), and *American Motion Picture Directors* (Welles, Sturges, Kubrick, Frankenheimer — nothing but the best).

— R. A. HALLER

magazine rack

The November 19th issue of *Commonweal* (the current one as we go to press) contains still another answer to the question of "what the students want." Father Joseph Walsh, Newman Club Director at Wayne State, handles the question with insight, concern, and charity. His evaluation of the stand he believes many students are presently taking, is, however, too short, and consequently misses in this reviewer's opinion several important questions. The article is worth reading, however, for it fulfills well its primary aim—a presentation of what the student protests are all about.

Commonweal also has an excellent editorial on "Burning Draft Cards." While not in total agreement with the pacifist ideology of those who performed the action, the editorial, which was written on the occasion of the card burning on Nov. 6 in Manhattan's Union Square, defends and applauds the unique moral witness of those who see the necessity for such action. Following the editorial is a statement by one of those involved in the Nov. 6 demonstration, Thomas C. Cornell. Cornell was a former managing editor of *The Catholic Worker*, and is now working with the Catholic Peace Fellowship.

What is *The Catholic Worker*? An eight-paged, inexpensive, (1¢ per issue) newspaper format commentary published monthly by the Catholic Worker Movement. The movement was founded in the 1930's by the late Peter Maurin and by its present day leader Dorothy Day. The movement is concerned with applying the social principles of the Church, of the Gospels, to the modern world. There can be many areas of disagreement with the way in which this is done, but the unique Christian witness it offers is incontestable. The October issue of the *Worker*, (the current one) has some very worthwhile articles. There is a speech delivered by Father Christopher Butler, O.S.B., Abbot of Downside, England, on "Christian Citizenship." The speech was first delivered at Vatican II, during the Council's discussion of its soon-to-be published decree on "The Church in the Modern World." Father Phillip Berrigan, S.J., deals with "Vietnam and America's Conscience." Both of these are well-written, intelligent statements about the role of the Christian in dealing with the problem of modern war. They are to be highly recommended, if not as presenting a final solution, at least as presenting well a definite standpoint which must be seriously considered.

The Catholic Worker has, as in every issue, an "Easy Essay," taken from the writings of Peter Maurin. This month's is an exceptionally good essay which sketches the basic outlines the founder of the movement intended.

What is *The Catholic Worker*? Read it.

New Republic turns its eyes to Texas and concludes that Gov. John Connally still very much holds sway. Cuba, it says, is rapidly becoming more Fidelista than Communist.

The *National Review* has minister Harold O. J. Brown asking, "Can a Truly Contemporary Person not be an Atheist?" *N.R.* also views the future of ecumenism as a society without human variability. One of the editorials agrees with Princeton's Professor Stanley Kelley's statement that Goldwater helped save the G.O.P. from a worse defeat in '64, while another editorial points out that the Afro-Asian concept is a myth, the reality is the individual states in Africa and especially Asia.

— JOHN LAHEY

THE DAY SORIN PLAYED OFF-CAMPUS

by Jamie McKenna

Sunday Farley-Stanford meets Howard-St. Ed's in the interhall football championship game. From one very insignificant game comes a tribute to a sport unique to Notre Dame.

YOU SEE, THE WHOLE thing didn't really matter. The regular season was over and Off-Campus, the best, had somehow lost. And Sorin, Sorin was a piece of cake. Sorin hadn't even scored all year.

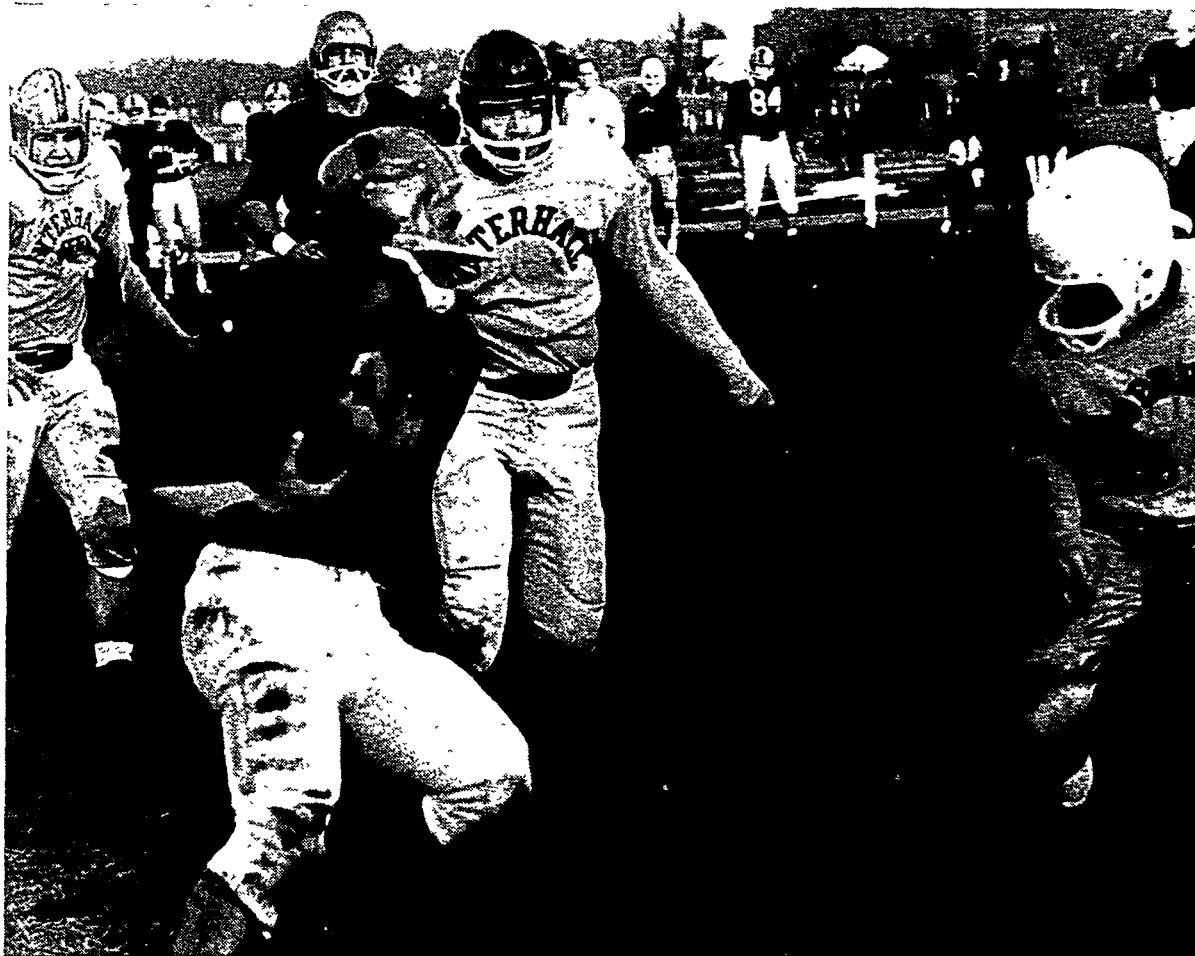
This game had been postponed until Tuesday, the second of November, and Off-Campus had lost two days before to Lyons-Morrissey when they fumbled a punt on their seven-yard line, and whether they were the best or not, they became ineligible for the round robin finals. So this game didn't really matter. But they showed up anyway.

It was the first of the really cold days, that Tuesday, and it was getting dark. It looked like they were going to miss dinner and there were hardly enough spectators to form a chain gang. But Off-Campus arrived 45 minutes early and started calisthenicing away like it was the whole championship and the blue jackets with the leather sleeves they were playing for. Only they weren't. And Sorin didn't have 11 men until almost game time. They ran a sloppy pass drill with a ball borrowed from some kids playing touch-football and then gathered around their hall president, Gus Wines, and heard again what their first offensive play would be. "Now listen, you want to know what our first offensive play is going to be," said Wines, "... a quick-kick ... to get field position." Sorin's quarterback didn't have a helmet and when their coach was slightly late, one of the players said that he was a playing coach and didn't come much.

Off-Campus kicked off and, sure enough, on their first play, George Machiedo centered to fullback Charlie McAuliffe and he quick-kicked. Only it went out of bounds after 7 yards. And three plays later, Off-Campus, with their 230-pound line and all, growled, and slashed, and beat their way to a touchdown.

And maybe for a while it looked funny. But it wasn't. Later Wines said, "If Charlie could have gotten a nice kick, that would have been a hell of a thing." And it mattered to them. It really did.

Wines played center linebacker at



Mount St. Michael high school in New York and he was good, perhaps even a star. But he missed his senior year because of a knee injury, and the guy who took his place that season made "all-city." Wines has gained weight since he hurt himself and now, when he plays defense, he has to keep the ball carrier on his left, away from the bad knee. If he could do anything, he'd like to play football. "It's the thing I got the most out of. I don't know. I went the farthest in it." So now he draws his equipment, sweated on by guys like him for years. Along with people like the center, Machiedo, who played at Bergen Catholic in Jersey, and McAuliffe, who ran at fullback for the semi-pro Bay Shore Red Wings, he goes out and tries to score. That's all.

Off-Campus pushed across two more scores that first half but just before its end, Wines, moving laterally to his right, and for a moment looking like he must have looked at Mount St.

Michael, stepped in front of a defender and intercepted. He had blockers and a sideline corridor and he got to the 30 and was almost in free when Machiedo, trying to throw a block, hit Wines and knocked him out of bounds.

Then it was half-time and Wines kept yelling that they still had a half left and Machiedo tried to say he was sorry and McAuliffe had a leg cramp that didn't stop till the end of the game.

The second half, Off-Campus kept scoring and it was 34-0 and time was almost out. Then a Sorin player broke free and made it to the thirty-yard line before they tackled him and he fumbled and the whistle blew. McAuliffe, who wasn't playing because of his leg, said hoarsely, "We haven't scored all year. I've got to go in." And he ran onto the field but Off-Campus had recovered and that was all there was to the day Sorin played Off-Campus in the game that didn't really matter. ■

THE GAME AT A GLANCE

RUSHING

A strong, extremely mobile, line led by pulling guards Norm Jenkins (6'-214) and John Karpinski (5'10"-213) open big holes for Halfbacks Clinton Jones and Dwight Lee and the Fullback Bob Apisa. Apisa, easily the best fullback in the Big 10, may be out with a bruised knee. His loss puts more pressure on MSU to go with their effective speed sweeps and forsake their usual crunching power up the middle. . . .

The loss of Notre Dame center George Goeddeke hurts the Irish game straight ahead. However, sophomore Steve Quinn, Goeddeke's replacement, turned in a solid performance against North Carolina. What Quinn lacks in size (6'1"-207) he makes up for with hard-hitting speed. Another possibility at center is Tom Regner. Eddy, Wolski, and Conjar still form the best collegiate backfield in the nation.

EDGE TO NOTRE DAME

PASSING

MSU quarterback Steve Juday throws with deadly accuracy on his medium-range tosses. His primary receiver is the big end Gene Washington, a favorite on tough third-down situations. But, in the MSU attack there are two other fine receivers in the speedy halfback Clinton Jones and the sturdy end Jim Proebstle (6'5"-220). Juday drops back and sets up slowly, but he waits 'til the last second to release the ball, thus giving his receivers adequate time to go through their fakes.

As Bill Zloch's arm gets stronger, Notre Dame's ends are having trouble staying healthy. Against Pitt and North Carolina, Notre Dame had an adequate throwing game. However, Don Gmitter is now out with a knee injury, and Tom Talaga is hurting. With a big MSU pass rush, Zloch will have trouble hitting Phil Sheridan or Nick Eddy with any consistency. The long bomb is almost out of the question.

EDGE TO MSU

KICKING

Barefooted Dick Kenny is deadly on his field goals from the 40 on in. His punts (with shoes) are high and deep. MSU's real trouble in the kicking game comes in defending their own punts and kickoffs.

Dan McGinn's punts should be the best in the stadium, but Ken Ivan has to be in close to count on three points. Rassas' punt returns could break open the game.

SLIGHT EDGE TO MSU

RUSHING DEFENSE

No one has been able to "bend" MSU up the middle. Middle Guard Harold Lucas (286) may not be the toughest defender on the field, but just his size makes him difficult to get around. The linebacking from Ron Goovert, Charles Thornhill, and rover George Webster is good enough to smother any mistakes made by the front four. MSU's forward wall always goes for the big pass rush with giant end Bubba Smith (6'6"-268) and his mate Bob Viney often blitzing from the flanks. MSU has only given up an average of 60 yards per game on the ground. Their theory is: shut off the middle, then shoot for the big defensive play to stall their opponent's drive.

Notre Dame's front four has a big advantage over MSU in size and speed. Pete Duranko and Dick Arrington are tenacious pursuers on the pass rush and strong against straight ahead running. The Irish problem lies on the right side where starting end Tom Rhoads is out with a charley horse. The duty to stop halfback speed sweeps and off-tackle power plays now falls to Arunas Vasys and sophomore linebacker Dave Martin. The left corner, with Harry Long and Jim Lynch, looks strong.

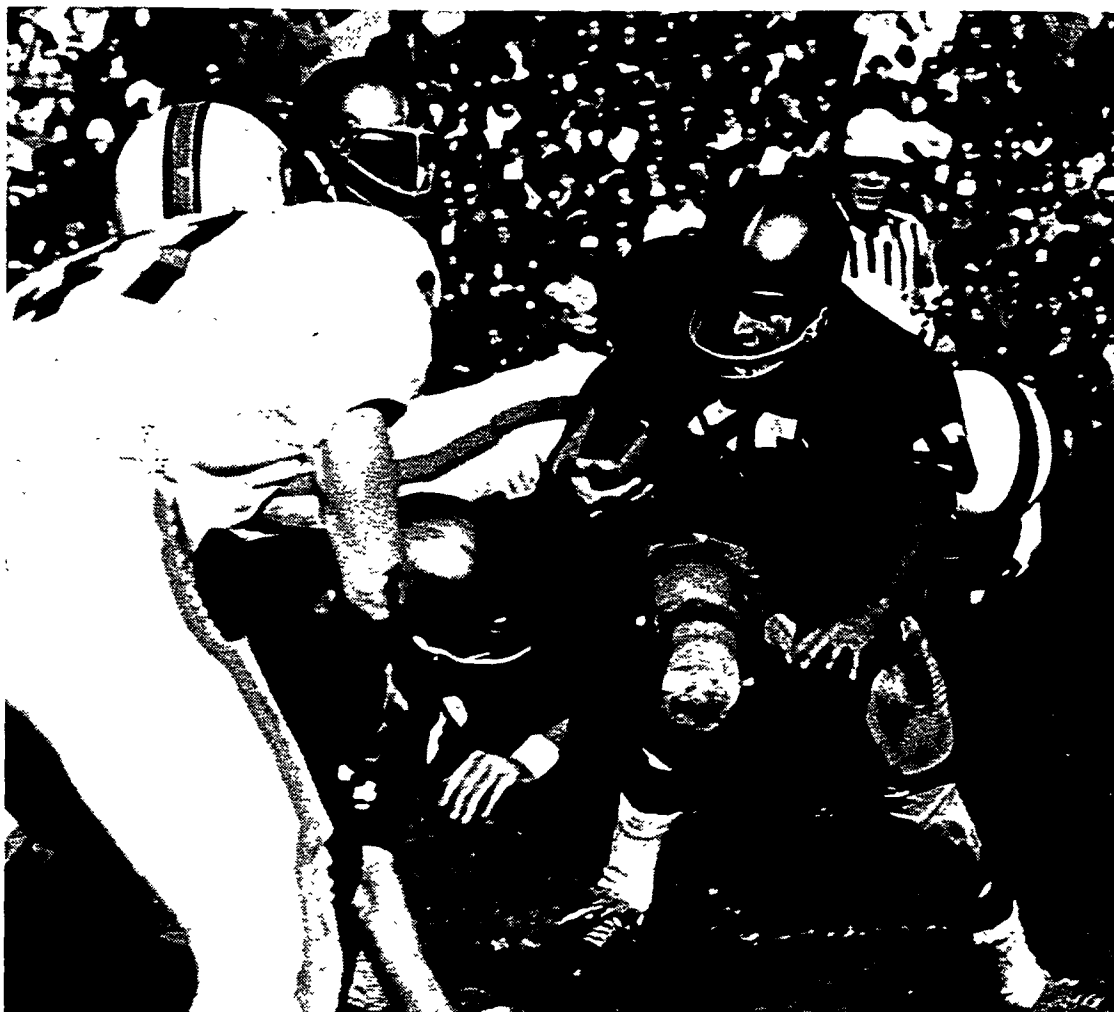
SLIGHT EDGE TO MSU

PASS DEFENSE

Phil Summers, Don Japinga and Jess Phillips form a fast, hustling secondary. Pass coverage is man to man. MSU likes to play receivers close, preferring to slam their man rather than go for the ball. Their line's big pass rush holds down the threat of long coverage.

Notre Dame's left halfback Tom Longo has the responsibility of covering Gene Washington. Last year he had the big Spartan in his pocket. This year Notre Dame's pass rush is weaker. Only the exceptional talent of Longo and Rassas can hold MSU's passing in check.

TOSS-UP



NICK EDDY LEADS A POWERHOUSE BACKFIELD THAT COULD BE THE DIFFERENCE IN THE GAME OF THE YEAR.

"SO WHAT'S NEW, DUFFY DAUGHERTY?"

by Dick Connelly

TOMORROW IN THE STADIUM that Rockne built, Notre Dame plays Michigan State University. Michigan State has won nine games and lost none. They are the champions of the Big 10. They are the number one team in the nation. So what else is new?

Get serious sports fans. This is what the nation's newspapers are calling the "game of the year." *Life* magazine is ready to do its super-duper football special and Howard Cosell has his radio dictionary of superlatives poised for instant action.

Following Michigan State's 14-10 victory over Purdue and through last week's win over Indiana, the Spartan's number one rating has been the major subject of sports pages across the country. A victory over Notre Dame would be a clincher to a rumor reported in the Los Angeles *Herald-Examiner* that the green "S" in Spartans really stands for—Supermen.

In last week's issue of *Time* magazine, Spartan coach Duffy Dougherty did not deny that Clark Kent once played halfback for MSU in 1948. However, following the Indiana game, Duffy attempted to explode the Superman myth by explaining the secret of MSU success. Duffy says, "Our

philosophy is that it is impossible for our quarterback to make a bad call. If we execute the play right, it will be successful."

And that's the secret! There are no batman tricks.

Duffy sends the Spartans out of a winged T with pro style variations. The offensive line averages 219 lbs. . . . the fullback, Bob Apisa, is big . . . the halfbacks, Clinton Jones and Dwight Lee, are fast . . . and their end sweeps are run quickly. The defensive wall averages 244 lbs. per man . . . the linebacking is excellent . . . and the defensive backfield is tight.

Every other team Michigan State has faced has simply been outmuscled. Iowa held the Spartans scoreless through the first quarter, before they lost 35-0. Purdue and Indiana both beat Duffy — for the first three quarters. In those last 15 minutes of all their games, MSU has outscored their tired opponents 97 to 7.

Against Notre Dame, Duffy thinks the contest will belong to the team that makes the fewest mistakes in execution. The Irish have similar backfield talent, a strong defense and tremendous determination. Determi-

nation makes them just as strong as any Spartan.

The big difference in Duffy Daugherty's plans for the Notre Dame game lies with two "key" players.

1) Steve Juday is an experienced quarterback who keeps the Spartans moving. His short passing is good and his faking is sly enough to distract a linebacker for that crucial second that can make a play by keeping the hole open. Juday is smart and his team looks up to him as a leader.

2) Undeniably, end Gene Washington will be the best pro prospect on the field. Big and fast, Washington has the ability to come up with the crucial third down catch that will keep a drive going. Washington keeps the defense loose. If he's having a good day, it's the difference between Michigan State being a good team and a great team.

The passing combination of Juday to Washington is the only aspect of the Spartan team that approaches magic. The rest is hard-nosed football. The *SCHOLASTIC*'s "game at a glance" analysis shows the Spartans can be beaten. What you need to stop Duffy is guts, muscle, pride, determination and a little bit of kryptonite. ■

A VERY ADEQUATE REPRESENTATIVE

by Skip Myslenski

CLASS — an oft-used, but many times meaningless word. In reference to Johnny Dee, it's quite significant. For Johnny Dee is class. And what Johnny Dee is, his basketball team is. Notre Dame's basketball team is. Your basketball team is. Class.

Sure, the odds against them in some of their games will be as long as those against Cassius Clay in his first encounter with Liston. And, unfortunately, they are not going to win any ball games with the relative ease that Muhammed Ali won the fight. That's because the other team is not going to quit.

But this team isn't going to quit either — on themselves, on Coach Dee, or on you.

They're apt to play with the reckless abandon of a playground crew. Scraped knees and floor-burned elbows are going to be the trademark of this team. They go after a loose ball with the fanatic drive of a charging Hun. It is there to be had and they intend to get it. Life and limb are treated with virtual disdain. The ball's the thing. Knocks are only part of the game.

But they also perform with the aplomb and discipline imbued in them by Coach Dee. On offense they have the power drive, Wichita, O.R. and many others. On defense, it's over the top, slide through, and check out.

Each maneuver is drilled and re-drilled until it becomes habit. Reactions to different situations and circumstances become instinctive. They don't have to think about how to tie their shoes. In the same sense, they don't have to think about checking out. It, and many other fundamental moves, are there and are effected as easily as eating home-made apple pie.

They are led by their captain, Bucky McGann, who is back at guard after a brief occupation of the forward position. His knees are his Achilles' heel and prohibited the move that would have strengthened the team's rebounding prowess.

Even though he has been reinstalled at guard, where there will be less stress on his legs, Bucky is still hampered. At times, he moves around the court as cautiously as a little kid learning how to ice-skate.

Nevertheless, he is undaunted and is determined to compete his full senior year. Though readily afforded a legitimate excuse, he refuses to com-

plain and will answer "just fine" when queried about his condition.

Whatever his physical status, his success as a captain and leader can in no way be doubted. Coach Dee lauded him by commenting, "The team is getting some real fine leadership from Bucky."

Above and beyond the fine tutelage that Dee provides and the discipline and training acquired through his system, this year's basketball team has another commodity that's been lacking in some squads of the past. And that is, succinctly, a good attitude. An attitude that is unselfish, that allows no room for petty personality conflicts, that is dedicated to team play. An attitude that is concerned primarily with the success or failure of the team, an attitude accurately summarized by one of the signs posted in the locker room: "There is no 'I' in team."

The difference this improved attitude will make was aptly expressed by Coach Dee: "Last year, we lost some of the games we expected to win. This year, we'll win all we should win and a few we are not expected to."

There are many who are pessimistic about this team's future and sarcastic about their quality. These should observe a practice. Observe, as Mutt and Jeff — Dee and assistant coach, 6'8" Larry Stavenman — drill the team relentlessly through fundamentals. Observe, as the first team successively and successfully plays the second and freshman teams without a break. Observe, as McGann makes a twisting lay-up or Bornhorst drops a sweeping hook. Observe, for they are Notre Dame and they are going to represent you.

Coach Dee has another motto that is attached conspicuously above the entrance to the dressing room. It reads, "Remember who you are and what you represent — govern yourself accordingly." And, though he would not — utilizing the coach's prerogative — predict how many games his team would win this year, Dee did say, "As long as this team's tops in hustle, in aggressiveness, in attitude — and I think they will be — the rest will fall into place. It will represent you in a manner you have come to expect Notre Dame teams to represent you. You wait and see — before the season's over, you'll be proud of them." ■

Voice in the Crowd

National championship game.
So the newspapers say.

On Monday morning the student body awoke to find Jack Clarke writing in the Chicago *Sun-Times*:

Except in the back stretches of the Republic, Saturday's victor at South Bend will be acclaimed the nation's mightiest. Nebraska and Arkansas, both unconquered, will hardly accept that appraisal, but their case is weakened by the presence in their schedules of schools of animal husbandry where football is not particularly emphasized.

Nebraska grew fat on the likes of Iowa State and Kansas State. On the same afternoon that Arkansas was subjugating North Texas State, Michigan State was taming Purdue and Notre Dame was vanquishing Southern California.

And again, Harry Devold, columnist for the *Football News*, wrote:

For all practical purposes, this meeting will decide the national title — at least in my mind. Imagine, if Bob Griese hadn't been so effective in the Purdue game (19 of 22 passes completed for 3 TDs and 283 yards), the Fighting Irish would still be undefeated and running first or second in the country.

With reference to his strength calculations Devold said:

This is it. The real showdown for the national title — winner take all. Both are so far ahead of either Arkansas or Nebraska that the winner is assured of the top ranking.

It doesn't take much of that kind of talk to start the student-body discussions. Is this definitely so or is it merely writers' talk to promote the game? Do all the voters in the poll agree with these men?

If the writers who voted for MSU shift their votes to Notre Dame, if Notre Dame wins . . . if the Western writers and coaches would back Notre Dame on the strength of the 24-7 win over USC . . . if the polls will consider the quality of competition in place of the won-lost records. The list of ifs can be made almost infinite.

It seems that no one is in a position to say how the polls will read if Notre Dame wins tomorrow. No one can tell just how many points are necessary to make "a convincing victory."

It is easy to bemoan the fact that we cannot be certain of the answer, that we cannot have something more solid to strive for. But for the coaches and team nothing could be more certain. No incentive could be more real.

From the start of the week, Coach Parseghian has preached nothing but national championship. Michigan State is accepted as the best in the nation. If we can beat them, we are the best in the nation. We make up for the loss to Purdue, which lost to Michigan State. We will definitely be Big Ten champs and, depending on the outcome of the USC-U.C.L.A. game, could be the West Coast and Rose Bowl champs.

The word around which this team rallies is "Pride." From the first day of spring to this day, the team has heard that one word over and over. It was used to open the season. It was used to come back after a disappointing loss to Purdue. It was used to beat an outstanding Southern Cal team. It was used at half times to pull out second-half wins over Navy and North Carolina.

This is a proud team, a team that believes it can beat any other team in the country. Slogans like "Stop State" are fine, but Notre Dame is playing no spoiler's role. The team is not just concerned with knocking off the first-ranked team. Tomorrow the players have a chance to justify their own convictions, and perhaps the convictions of a team and a student body are the most important thing, polls or no polls.

The national championship.

The only appropriate thing that can be said at this stage of the game is what has been written in the locker room from the start of the season: "The National Championship will go to the team which wants it the most."

— TOM BETTAG

Saturday's Dope Sheet

UCLA AT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: The Bruin sophs have come a long way since the beginning of the season, but when it comes to matching Garrett, Sherman and Winslow, a long way is not quite far enough. Daugherty will be facing McKay on January 1.

TEXAS TECH AT -ARKANSAS: Tech has Tom Wilson at quarterback and Donnie Anderson at half. Two men can't beat 22 hungry Porkers. Give Frank Broyles his second straight undefeated season.

OHIO STATE AT MICHIGAN: The Wolves have done everything in their power to surprise those who picked them as the hands-down Big Ten champs. They've made their point; now they are starting to jell. It's a little late to help their standing but just in time to dump the Buckeyes.

DARTMOUTH AT PRINCETON: Two undefeated teams meet to decide the Ivy League championship. Dartmouth's defense has gotten them this far . . . far enough to be crushed by Ron Landeck and the Tiger single wing.

OTHER GAMES

Air Force over Colorado
SMU over Baylor
Duke over North Carolina
Purdue over Indiana
Missouri over Kansas
Texas Christian over Rice
Florida over Miami
Washington over Washington State
Illinois over Northwestern
Stanford over California

Last week: 12-5
To date: 91-49-2

FOR THE RECORD

CROSS-COUNTRY:

Second to Georgetown in IC4A.
Ed Dean 4th, Mike Coffey 6th.
Second team sixth in Central Collegiate Tournament.

SAILING:

Second in Midwest Elimination Tournament

THIS WEEK

NOVEMBER 22

Cross-Country: NCAA Championships at Lawrence, Kansas

NOVEMBER 26, 27, 28

Sailing: Midwest Championship Tournament at Chicago

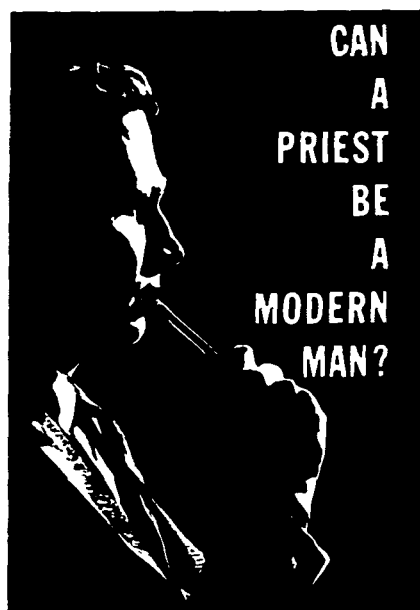
ICE SKATES

(Ski & Hockey)

EQUIPMENT & ACCESSORIES

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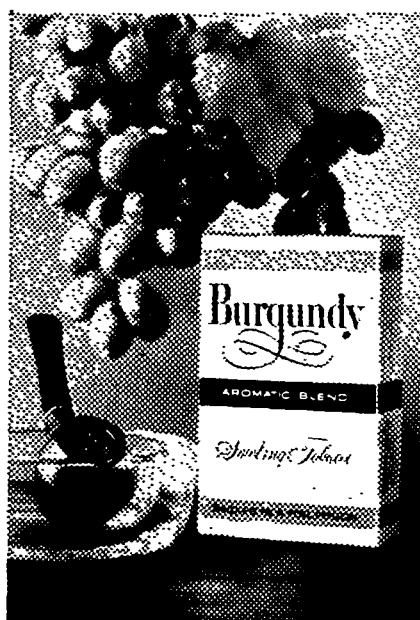


● The Paulist Father is a **modern man** in every sense of the word. He is a man of this age, cognizant of the needs of modern men. He is free from stifling formalism, is a pioneer in using contemporary ways to work with, for and among 100 million non-Catholic Americans. He is a missionary to his own people—the American people. He utilizes modern techniques to fulfill his mission, is encouraged to call upon his own innate talents to help further his dedicated goal.

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Interview

(Continued from page 19)

sincere without even investigating?

From President Johnson's own standpoint, he should regard these demonstrations as counterweights in his love of consensus to the growing demand for no negotiation or negotiations so conditioned as to make them meaningless. Witness Richard Nixon. In the very numerous meetings I have addressed in all parts of the country the logic of the objections to my speeches voiced in the question periods is opposition to all negotiations since the diabolic communists can never be trusted. The lover of consensus needs to know how many Americans insist on peace, necessarily through negotiations of the right sort.

I have consistently been urging that the President take the next step obviously required for beginning negotiation. Let him stop bombing and in the dramatic fashion of which he is master demand an immediate cease-fire, supervised by the UN or neutral nations, as a prelude to negotiations. Of course, the USSR, China, and North Viet Nam must be represented but the Viet Cong, through its political front, must obviously be a principal negotiator. The President should repeat his willingness for "unconditional negotiations" which will as nearly as possible result in an agreement satisfactory to the people of the war-ravaged area, under which there would be an end of any American (or other foreign) military presence in Viet Nam, and with it the beginning of the economic cooperation which he has promised in building up a desperately ravaged area. This cease fire offer could hardly be refused and would go far to restore the terribly damaged reputation of our country throughout the world over as against communism.

What we need to do is to develop support among the electorate so that the lover of consensus will have reason to make such a dramatic move. The "assembly for unrepresented peoples" which attempted to gather in Washington this summer was a farce. All the polls presently show that a majority of the American people support the Administration in its current position. What we have to do is to change opinion.

There is also the fact that you cannot have a movement without allowing it to give expression to its opinions. That is what the nonviolent demonstrations attempt to do. They are a public manifestation of the concern the demonstrators have for our position in Viet Nam.

SCHOLASTIC: *Do you approve of the burning of draft cards?*

MR. THOMAS: I do not think pragmatically that it's the best method for the protestors to use. However, the government is following a wise policy in taking a minimum of repressive action on this. I believe they have only prosecuted in one case. What the demonstrators want is to be put in jail so that they will appear the victim of the government.

Some people think it is not right to question the government's policy in time of conflict. But what about Hitler! Eichmann followed government orders.

SCHOLASTIC: *In a State Department bulletin Dean Rusk seemed to imply that the Vietnamese are not capable of fighting their own civil war or of participating in any sort of free election.*

MR. THOMAS: Well, this is ridiculous. How are we in a position to judge it? We have to renounce our self-appointed role as policeman of the world.

SCHOLASTIC: *In another State Department bulletin, President Johnson said that we cannot dishonor our word or abandon our commitment (in Viet Nam) after so many thousands have died.*

MR. THOMAS: Well, I hate to use strong language, or relatively strong language, but this is ridiculous bunk. What was our commitment? Our commitment was to help the South Vietnamese government of Diem who invited us. We conspired almost with the people who overthrew Diem which was no part of our commitment. We've had a succession of dictators who probably want us there because otherwise they'd fall. All that we're obligated to in my judgment is to get out under conditions that protect the people there whom we've been helping from wholesale massacres of revenge. That's why I don't say, "Let's quit cold." But we're not committed to carry on a war that's destructive of everything we care about. Diem asked us to send him some help in a situation that has since changed greatly. Our present policy is nonsense.

Look, I want to say another thing. You'll notice that all you're saying is pointing out the difficulties which I admit in the position I hold—and we're in a very difficult position in the world. I am not saying that we'll get what I ideally would want. I'm saying that we will get something a great deal better than the indefinite continuance of this war. ■

Nov. 19, 1965

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP HEAVYWEIGHT FIGHT

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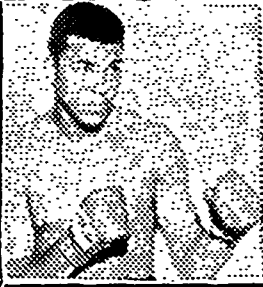
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QUESTION: DO YOU THINK IT IS FAIR OF THE SOCIAL COMMISSION TO SELL MORE ADMISSION TICKETS TO CAMPUS CONCERTS THAN THEY HAVE SEATS?

YES, 7; NO, 43.

COMMENTS:

- No, if the Social Commission wants to sell more tickets, they must provide more seats — it's that simple.
- No, they should not, because a student buys a ticket to a concert thinking he will naturally have a seat — or that's the way it should be.
- Yes, they should be able to do this, if they make it clear that certain of the tickets will be for Standing Room Only.
- No, it isn't fair — besides that, who gets the extra money from the "standees," and what do they do with it?
- No, it isn't fair; and another thing, why is it that the Social Commission seems to get the best seats for themselves and their friends?

QUESTION: HAVE YOU CHANGED YOUR SMOKING HABITS SINCE THE SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CIGARETTES AND CANCER?

YES, 11; NO, 39.

COMMENTS:

- Yes, but not by quitting — I think I smoke about twice as much now as I did before the report.
- No, I didn't smoke before the report and I don't smoke now.
- Yes, since the report was issued, I have switched from cigarettes to a pipe.
- No, I smoke just as much now as I did then. My grandfather always said to me, "If you're born to be hung, you'll never drown."
- Yes, I quit smoking entirely since the report came out.
- Yes, I switched to cigars.
- No, I smoke just as many cigarettes now. The report didn't make any difference to me at all.
- Yes, I've quit smoking since the report was issued. In fact, I've quit two or three times since the report was issued.
- No, I'd rather fight than switch.

— DAVE MALONE

"Campus"

(Continued from page 15)

Fadden has been doing most of the work, but it wasn't supposed to be that way."

Another misconception about Joyce and the Community Action Center held that he, to date, had labored long hours on the center. Joyce himself admitted the reverse was true and that while his group, SDS, wasn't participating in the Notre Dame-South Bend Relations Committee project, they had plans to operate one of their own centers in the Washington Avenue area. Date for the inauguration of the SDS project has yet to be announced.

Last week's premature credit for the Community Action Center is properly merited by Buck McFadden and Notre Dame-South Bend Relations Commissioner John McCuen. McCuen, who is handling the lion's share of the civic organization, financing and negotiations, met last week with representatives of South Bend civic groups (among them: Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis, Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Womens Chamber of Commerce) and Frs. Dan O'Neil and Charles McCarragher to iron out formation of an advisory council on

South Bend relations. While this body will not be responsible for the Community Action Center, McCuen feels its value in securing contacts for Notre Dame in the city will be inestimable.

Another advisory board, composed of area civil rights leaders and social workers from STEP (South Bend Training to Aid Education), will aid directly in counseling the students in the Center's operation. Aid, financial and moral, from a semi-anonymous sponsoring group plus a reciprocal arrangement with a YMCA project similar to the Notre Dame effort, should make the project a reality in a matter of months. McCuen and McFadden hope to close negotiations for the Center property (located at South Bend and Eddy Sts., just east of Corby) and open a recruitment drive soon after Thanksgiving. Ultimate goal of the drive is securing 20 part-time workers to operate the Center on a seven-day-a-week basis.

While financial arrangements are being completed, McCuen is drafting a prospectus and budget for the first year's operation of the Community Action Center. Steps are also slated to begin next week to incorporate the Community Action Center as a non-profit organization. ■

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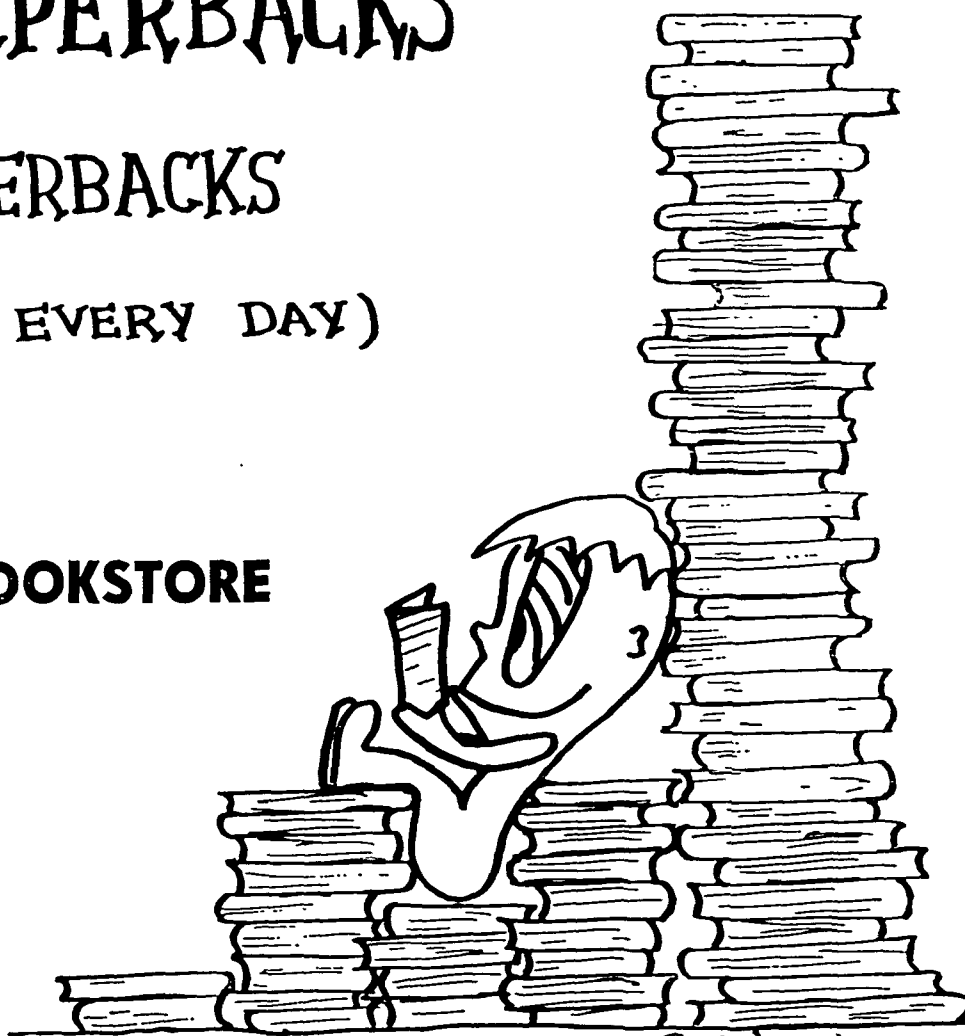
PAPERBACKS

AND PAPERBACKS

AND PAPERBACKS

(AND MORE COMING EVERY DAY)

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The Last Word



IN CASE ANYONE missed the notice in the front of the magazine, we would like to remind all of our readers that the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays are close at hand, and that the SCHOLASTIC will not be published during either period. There will be no SCHOLASTIC for the next two weeks due to the Thanksgiving vacation. We will appear again with the FOOTBALL REVIEW on December 10, and then begin our Christmas vacation. The next regular issue of the SCHOLASTIC will appear January 14. Some of our friends have indicated they feel this is a rather long intermission and we offer our apologies; but there is this pile of past due papers, homeworks, tests, . . .

SOME 3,000 Michigan State students and one Michigan State Band will be on campus for the football game on Saturday afternoon. Both Father Hesburgh and Coach Parseghian have taken pains to make known their desire that both these groups be treated with the courtesy usually accorded to guests. Student government has invited these students to stay for the Mardi Gras kick-off concert in Stepan Center on Saturday evening. All that remains is for the student body as whole to make a conscious effort to be hospitable to our guests from the north.

In the past the student body has been more concerned with acquiring band hats and a bad reputation for the University after the game than it has been with the outcome of the game itself. While we would not suggest that the students dampen their ardor for the football team, this weekend is an appropriate time for a revival of the hospitality which we are told was once a tradition at Notre Dame.

THE OTHER evening while we were in the Memorial Library taking advantage of one of those rare opportunities that student-editors have to study, we walked into the basement automat. Wrappers and beverage containers covered all available counter space and overflowed onto the floor. We listened to a fellow student explain that it was not the duty of Notre Dame students to keep this clean—rather that this task should fall to the lot of the harried little women whose duty it also is to provide change and keep the machines stocked. This seems a bit much to expect of one woman, given the crowds that usually patronize this automat. It doesn't seem at all unreasonable to expect the student patronizing the automat to use the trash receptacles.

THE SOUTH DINING HALL doesn't miss many opportunities to endear itself to the student body. The other evening, after waiting 20 minutes in "K" line, we arrived at the checker's station, only to be told that we would have to get at the end of some other line because it was now after 6:10 p.m. and training table service had started. When asked why there was no large sign, conspicuously posted, to remind the students of the training table situation, he grunted out the usual "I only work here" explanation.

Why it is necessary to stop the food service to ordinary students during training table service is not at all clear. The athletes are easily distinguished by their lack of coat and tie, so this precaution seems unnecessary. But, if it is indeed necessary to close of the K-line, perhaps the supervisors could see to it that there is not a line of students waiting there at the time.

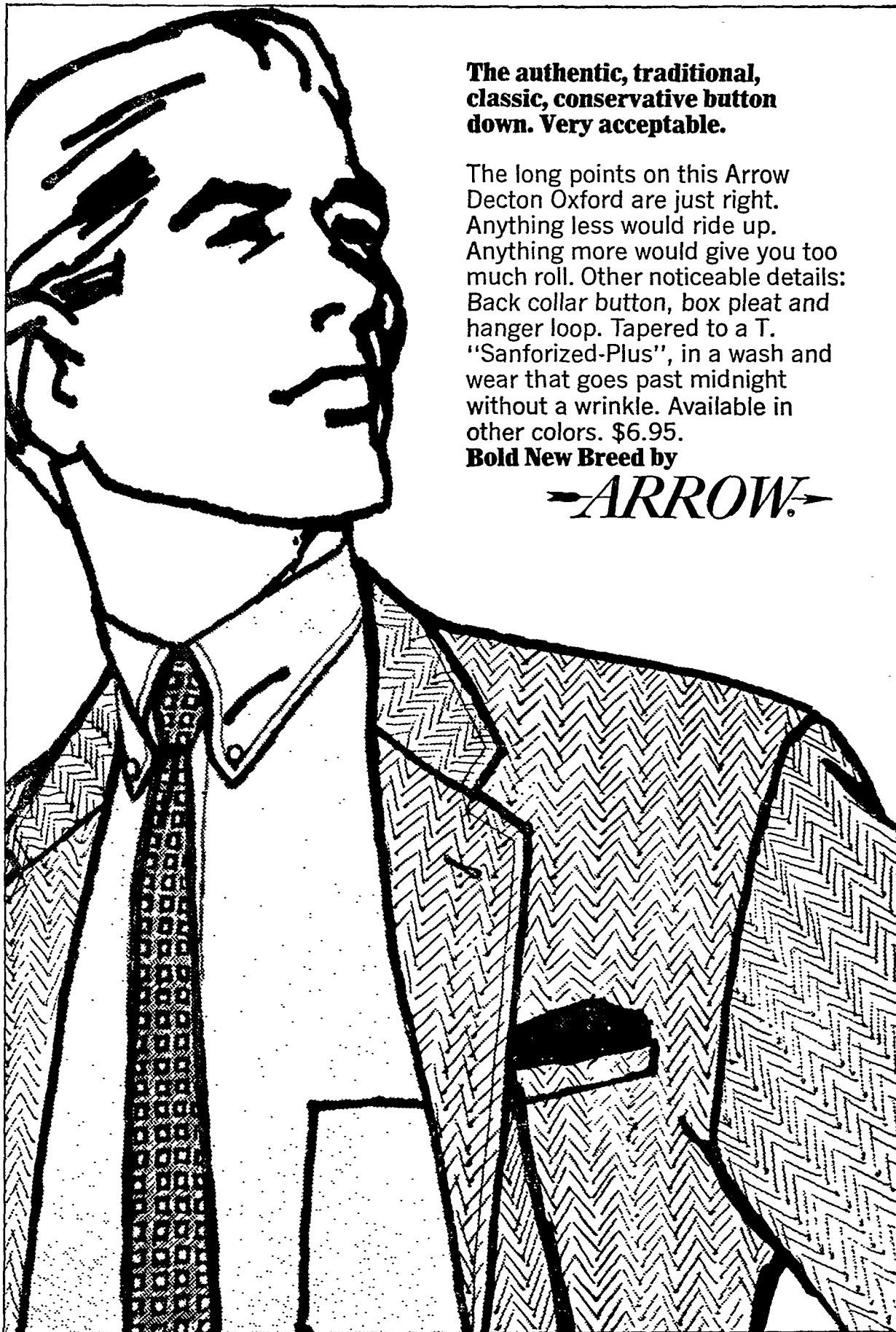
WE NOTE that the senior-faculty cocktail hours are gaining the enthusiasm of more and more of the faculty. The latest evidence of support comes from the Law School, which has asked that a special hour be set aside for its professors to meet the seniors. The December 14 cocktail hour has been set aside for this purpose.

We are glad to see that this new program is doing so well, and we hope all the seniors are taking full advantage of it; but we wonder what has happened to the now routine student-faculty coffee hours. It seems the new and different is always more attractive, and the number of faculty members at the coffee hours has been declining. This is unfortunate, because the coffee hours are the only recourse of the non-seniors, who cannot attend the cocktail hours. We hope the faculty will not abandon the coffee hours entirely.

AS WE GO to press we have only a brief report on Notre Dame students Minch Lewis and Ron Burke, who were injured in an auto accident in the East. Both are in the Washington County Hospital in Hagerstown, Maryland, in serious condition. Lewis' injuries are the lesser and barring complications he could be out of the hospital in a week or two.

The two students were returning from participating in the Conference on the Atlantic Community held at Georgetown University.

The Scholastic



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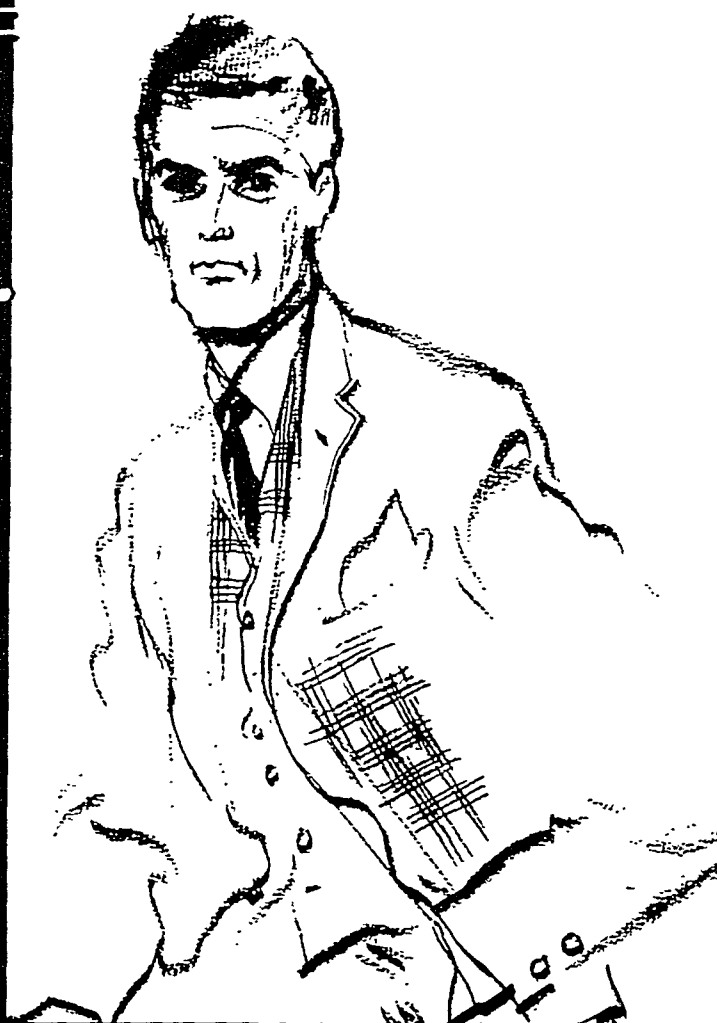
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