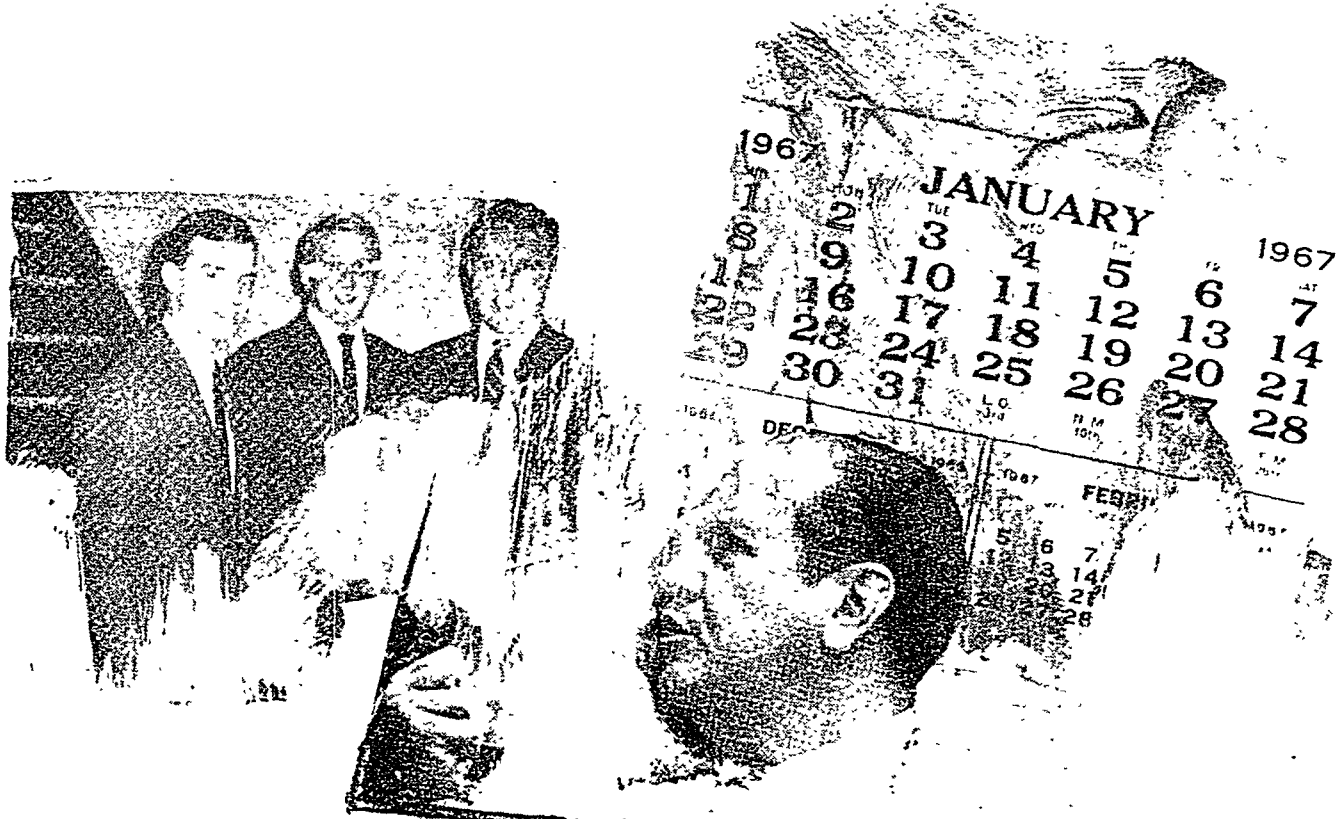


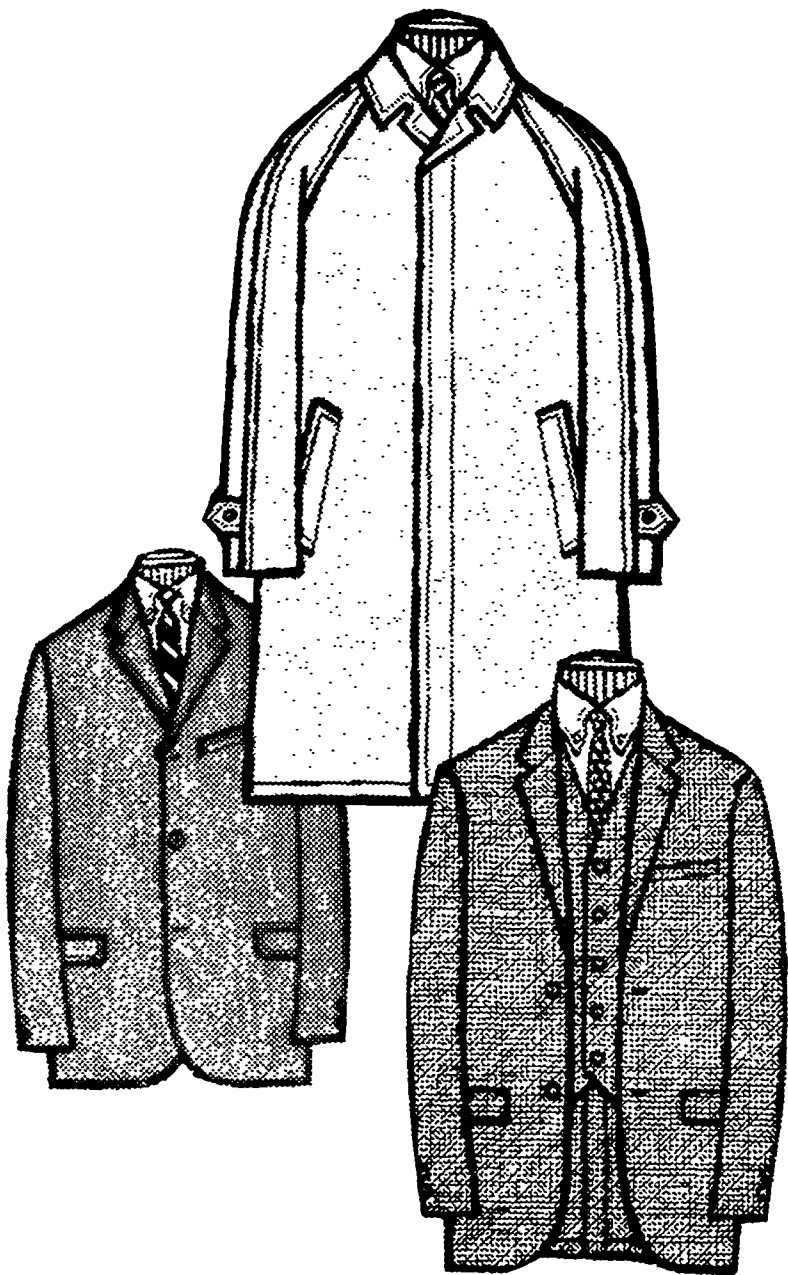
Francis P. Clark

January 13, 1967 **SCHOLASTIC**





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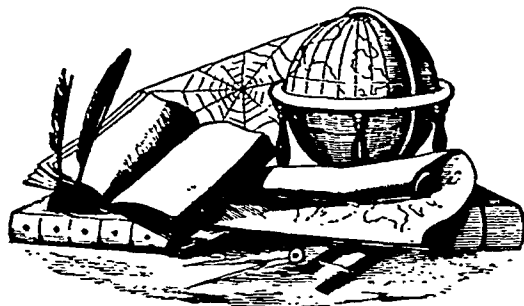
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coming distractions

DAILY

12:00 noon to

5:00 p.m. week-Exhibits at the Notre Dame Art Gallery, O'Shaughnessy Hall: The days, Saturday and Everett and Ann McNear Collection of Persian and Indian miniatures and sculptures of Krishna.

5:00 p.m.

8:00 a.m. to Exhibits at the Moreau Gallery, St. Mary's College: woodcuts and watercolors of Biblical themes by Jane Bearman; posters from New York galleries; paintings by Harold J. Elias.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13

3:10 p.m.

A lecture by Professor D. W. Novotny of the University of Wisconsin on the "Computer Simulation of Electrical Machines in Dynamic Systems" in room 303 of the Engineering Building.

4:15 p.m.

A lecture by Dr. David Littlefield of Middlebury College, Vermont, on "The Parabasis of Aristophanes' *The Birds*" in room 103 of O'Shaughnessy.

4:30 p.m.

A lecture by Professor Harley Flanders of Purdue University on "Tensor and Exterior Powers" in room 226 of the Computer Center. "Inside Sports" with Ed (Moose) Krause, on WNDU-TV, Channel 16.

6:15 p.m.

8:30 p.m.

Notre Dame-Saint Mary's Theater sponsors the National Players of Washington, D.C., in William Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* in Washington Hall. All seats reserved. General public, \$3.00; students, faculty and staff, \$2.50. Box office open daily from 4:00 p.m. Tickets may be reserved by calling 284-7054.

4:00 p.m.

9:00 p.m.

Skiffle at Frankie's.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14

2:00 p.m.

Swimming: Ball State at Muncie.

2:00 p.m.

SMC Winter Carnival official snowball fight, to be effected within the dictates of student responsibility.

3:00 p.m.

SMC Winter Carnival official thawing out. A truly historical event. Also the snow sculpture deadline.

4:00 p.m.

SMC Winter Carnival official time for skating on Lake Marian.

5:30 p.m.

Dinner in the Clubhouse at SMC.

6:30 p.m.

Games and dances in Social Center at SMC.

7:00 p.m.

Information meeting on the Notre Dame-Saint Mary's group flight to Europe in the Fiesta Lounge.

8:00 p.m.

Basketball: DePaul at Chicago.

8:00 p.m.

Mardi Gras Kick-Off Party in Christ the King Hall.

8:30 p.m.

The second performance of the National Players in Washington Hall in Aristophanes' *The Birds*.

12:00 midnight

"The Professors," WNDU-TV, Channel 16.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 15

2:30 p.m.

Super Bowl, WSBT-TV, Channel 22.

7:30 p.m.

Tryouts for the Notre Dame-Saint Mary's Theater presentation of *The Madwoman of Chaillot* by Jean Giradoux in the Little Theatre in Moreau Hall at Saint Mary's.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16

7:30 p.m.

Tryouts for the Notre Dame-Saint Mary's Theater presentation of *The Madwoman of Chaillot*.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17

4:30 p.m.

A Biology Seminar by James Neilson, Associate Director of Cooperative Education of the Extramural Department of Antioch College on "Some Competitive Relationships Between Forb and Grass Members of the California Annual Range Types as Detected by Quantitative Field Methods, Experimental Plantings and Autoradiographs of Root Systems."

7:00 and

9:00 p.m.

Jean Cocteau's *Orpheus*, presented by the Student-Faculty Film Society in conjunction with the Department of Modern Languages. In French, with English subtitles. Engineering Auditorium. Free.

10:25 p.m.

Governor Ronald Reagan (R. Cal.) in *Cattle Queen of Montana* on WSBT-TV, Channel 22.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18

All day:

No classes. Scattered finals.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19

All day:

Final examinations set in with a vengeance.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20

6:30, 7:30,

8:45, 9:45,

11:00 p.m.

The Social Commission provides a free service to the student body in the Engineering Auditorium in the form of the official filmed highlights of the 1966 football season.

—Compiled by JOEL GARREAU

SCHOLASTIC

The Student Weekly of the
University of Notre Dame

Founded 1867

Vol. 109 Jan. 13, 1967 No. 11

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Second class postage paid at Notre Dame, Ind., 46556. The magazine is represented for national advertising by National Advertising Service, Inc., 18 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022. Published weekly during the school year, except during vacation and examination periods, the SCHOLASTIC is printed at Ave Maria Press, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556. The subscription rate is \$5.00 a year (including all issues of the academic year and the FOOTBALL REVIEW). The special subscription rate for St. Mary's students and faculty is \$3.00 a year. Please address all manuscripts to the SCHOLASTIC, Notre Dame, Indiana. All unsolicited material becomes the property of the SCHOLASTIC.

One Year

Commentaries on civil rights ordinarily dwell upon the negative effects of denial of Negro rights — the injury and injustice to the persons discriminated against. This ought to be the primary concern of civil rights advocates, but what is often completely overlooked is the more positive aspect of what the minority could be contributing to society were they allowed full and free participation in community affairs. One visible example of this effect of discrimination is evident in the economic and educational life of the South, both of which are commonly recognized as trailing the rest of the nation because a goodly portion of the population is systematically denied the creative possibilities of developing themselves.

At Notre Dame a parallel situation is emerging. One-fourth of the campus population has been in a sense segregated from the remainder of the University. Most first-year men are forced to reside in freshman halls. The result: upper-class halls suffer, lacking the enthusiasm and freshness of an entering class.

The rejection of stay hall by all upper-class halls, save one, in the pre-Christmas vote forebodes continued stagnation in upper-class residence hall life. Upperclassmen were vainly told in the preelection campaign for stay hall that freshmen needed their maturing influence. But it might have been more honest to suggest that the upperclassmen themselves needed the freshmen's help — in the form of a shot in the arm of vigor and enthusiasm for their relatively vapid hall life.

As this University becomes more and more complex, it is the residence hall which will preserve humanness against the anonymity of numbers. It is in the residence halls that really personal education can be carried on by having many-sectioned courses in theology and English taught in the halls. It is in the residence halls that students can most practically vent their energy in construc-

tive concern for others. It is in the residence halls that an authentic sense of Christianity will grow and thrive. The potential for this University's greatness lies untapped in now mostly barren dormitories.

Freshmen are an ingredient necessary to any formula for the emergence of hall life because they are an integral part of this University. The faculty have already implicitly recognized the importance of freshmen, in the process making Notre Dame unique: in few, if any schools, do freshman teachers equal the caliber of our freshman year faculty. Names such as Hofman, Fitzsimons, Duffy (the list goes on and on) do not consistently appear under the freshman year column solely as the result of an administrative decision. These professors teach freshmen because they feel freshmen are worth their time. Each year Professor Frank O'Malley calls his freshman English class the greatest ever, and many laugh. But Mr. O'Malley is right and reasonable in his judgment: the contribution of each year's class is new, unlike any before it. Mr. O'Malley heralds his freshmen's lack of the cynicism and sterile thought that frequently accompany several years of confinement in an educational institution. Perhaps Mr. O'Malley's own creative powers are not in small part the result of continued contact and involvement with untouched and unmolded freshmen. So with much of the faculty.

Upperclassmen have chosen not to follow the faculty's example. Dwelling on the negative effects of this decision only serves to open the old wounds of many arguments. What is suggested here is that the experimental stay halls will naturally prosper because of the contribution of the neglected quarter of the student body. This prosperity other residence halls will not match. Their failure will be evident. The students will realize. One year, stay hall will come to Notre Dame.

— C.M., J.A. McK., D.M.

letters

RECRUITING

EDITOR:

I would like to congratulate you on your editorial "The Last Word" in the December 16 issue of the SCHOLASTIC. It shows a good deal of sincere thought and concern.

Robert S. Flynn
Captain, U.S.M.C.
Chicago, Illinois

BVM SMASH IN DILLON!

EDITOR:

A recent event of tremendous implications both to the pervasive religiosity for which our beloved campus is so well known and more importantly a threat to the very moral fiber of the Notre Dame community has unfortunately been perpetrated in my own Dillon Hall. I refer, of course, to the wanton destruction of a most beautiful statue of Our Lady. This crime has been excused by some as merely an attempt to realize some off-hand remarks made by Father Burtchell concerning the renewal of the Christian spirit within the hall, using the imagery of our lovely but time-worn statuary; these remarks were taken by some in a very literal way (unhappily).

Because of the significance of these actions, however, I feel that the men of Dillon owe the Notre Dame community not only an apology, but concrete efforts to remedy the situation. I am proud to inform you that steps are being taken! A committee has been formed: The Society to Counter Uninformed Zeal is now well on the road to replacing the statue lost so regrettably. Our first step was, of course, to seek the most expert advisors. Letters have been sent to Monsignor Arturo Vulgari of the Vatican Bureau of Emotionally Moving Mementoes and also to Walt Disney. Monsignor Vulgari has been especially helpful and has informed me that he is sending some pamphlets on the use of neon in devotional shrines as well as a short text on the use of sound and lighting in set design by Cecil B. DeMille. Mr. Disney, whose prices can only be described as ex-

orbitant even for a non-Catholic, has informed me that we can achieve such animated effects as replenishable tear glands and perhaps a small cloud device at the base of the proposed statue without stepping beyond the limits of the hall budget. A fund drive could possibly enable us to achieve a simulated mountain of sorrows in front of the statue complete with kneelers and a mechanical device to move the whole mountain for those with faith enough to make a monetary offering. But these are as yet only some of the many possibilities being explored by SCUZ and perhaps it would be unwise to implant in the minds of your readers visions of a shrine that we perhaps won't be able to realize. But let it be known that SCUZ is indeed at work in the reverent hope that the stairwell of Dillon's third floor will not long be without a fitting shrine to Our Lady. In the true spirit of Father Burtchell's words, we plan to do our part to make religious emotion truly relevant to the modern world.

Neil E. Bowen
370 Dillon

BURNED

EDITOR:

The review of *The Tempest* in the December 16 issue of the SCHOLASTIC convinces me that what Wilfred Sheed said about drama critics in New York is also true of drama critics here — they review theater in the same way as pigeons review statues.

Responsible criticism has indeed declined here since the days of Kelly Morris. I would like Dan Burns to give me the lie on this when he reviews the next production, but I am afraid that he cannot.

David Savageau
Off Campus

THE GREAT DEBATE

EDITOR:

I wish to commend J.J.L. for his astute interpretation and criticism of my letter. However, I never intended it to be a comprehensive evaluation of Love-Sex relations, nor a debate whether your single reporting, instead of the usual six, was of signifi-

cance in your "Other Campuses." Neither was promiscuity the issue, and if I was vague, it is just because it is difficult to distinguish the line that separates responsibility from excess. However, I did advocate the distribution of pills to premaritalers. This stems from the "paucity of trust, fidelity, etc.," which does exist and makes any giving of oneself a risk no matter how loving *you* are. "Premarital" sex exists only from hindsight and until the vows are exchanged, there is no assurance your relationship will not dissolve, either with an act of God, a melting of the "snow," or in most cases, the passage of time, the growth of horizons and maturity. Can we claim maturity with no commitment(?) The best intentions aren't good enough sometimes.

I am (and was) aware that there are other forms of contraception available to females, but I also know why pills are preferable from a personal (user) and statistical reliability angle. Even in marriage, pills are used to plan the arrival of a child to the most opportune time. To assert marriage due to pregnancy is never unwanted if you are loving is asinine, and even under the best conditions in marriage, an impending birth takes tremendous reflection and preparation. Love requires responsibility. Sex, alone, is no toy, and any girl in a sexual relationship should, if she is mature, protect herself, if no one else, from disaster in an ill-timed marriage, not even to mention the tragedy of an abortion (over one million-plus abortions a year in this country testify to the fact that a more effective use of contraceptives must be made).

Ideally there would be no premarital sex, but in a real world it exists. I feel pills should be available for those who believe they are adult enough to dally. Whatever the motives, there are few among us who can play Russian roulette with conception. The institution of marriage, your partner, and most of all, your possible child deserve more reflection.

John Dormsjo
Off-Campus

news and notes

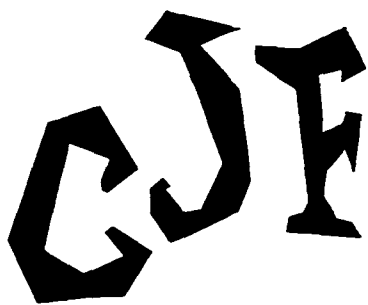
- **GONE BUT BY NO MEANS** forgotten, the 1966 football season will pass in review tonight in the Engineering Auditorium. Highlights of the National Championship season will be shown in a fifty-minute film sponsored free of charge by the Social Commission. First showing time is 6:30, with the other times tentatively set at 7:30, 8:45, 9:45 and 11:00 p.m.

- **ROGER GUERIN**, a junior from Chicago and Fisher Hall, will long remember New Year's 1967. Guerin, who is in charge of the Book Exchange, was a passenger in a car that struck an abutment on Chicago's South Side early on January 1. He was thrown through the windshield and cut badly in the face. Further complicating the situation was a seat belt that apparently caused internal stomach and intestinal damage. Plastic surgery has been performed already and the last word is that Guerin, still hospitalized, is expected to recover fully.

- **TUESDAY EVENINGS** of the second semester will see another regular occurrence besides physics tests. Professor Richard Sullivan, in his thirty-first year of teaching at Notre Dame, will conduct a series of ten seminars designed to "draw some general notions about what makes for the good, sound, real writing of fiction." Sullivan, an accomplished writer with eight novels and nearly one hundred published short stories to his name, will use specific stories written by those enrolled in the seminar in addition to his own experience, noting that "writing of this creative kind cannot be taught. Learning here arises out of writing, rather than out of talking." The seminars will be held in Room 208 of the Continuing Education Center from 7 to 9 p.m. on the nights of January 24, February 7 and 21, March 7 and 21, April 4 and 18, and May 2 and 16. Those interested may contact the Center for details.

- **TO PROVIDE** a central location for services provided for off-campus students, a new office for the Off-Campus

Commission has recently been set up in the basement of the Student Center. Taking the place of the TV lounge (which is being moved upstairs) the office is supposed to provide a full spectrum of services to off-campus students. Another service to be inaugurated in the near future is the distribution of the *Observer* and the *SCHOLASTIC* in the office. This service will be provided only to those who would rather receive their copy of the campus publications immediately than wait several days for it to come through the mail. In addition, the Social Commission or any other group will be welcome to use the room for ticket sales, membership drives, etc., among the off-campus students. The office will be open from 10:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. beginning second semester and before then from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. The telephone number is 284-7755. All off-campus students are invited to stop in any time and inspect the facilities.



- **DURING THE FIRST SEMESTER**, twelve cases of suspected Honor violations were reported to the Honor Council. Four cases were matters involving plagiarism, and of the remaining eight, three were initiated by the action of the students. There were eight cases in which students pleaded guilty to a suspected violation before a Hearing Board of the Honor Council. The penalties assigned in these cases were suspension in one case (this was the third violation for the student involved), failure in the course in three cases, and less than failure in the course in the remaining four cases. Three of the four cases in which students pleaded not guilty

before the Hearing Board were dropped for lack of evidence. The other case went to a trial proceeding, at which the student was found not guilty and exonerated of the violation of which he was accused.

- **RECRUITING** for a convent takes many avenues. The Saint Mary's convent has built its own swimming pool strictly for convent use. And its tennis courts stand lighted a few blocks from the unlighted college courts. But now the convent even has good coffee. In a recent announcement, the Pan American Coffee Bureau announced its first award to a convent for the excellence of its coffee — the Golden Cup Award, usually presented only to restaurants and college dining halls. No dining hall in this area, however, has received the award.

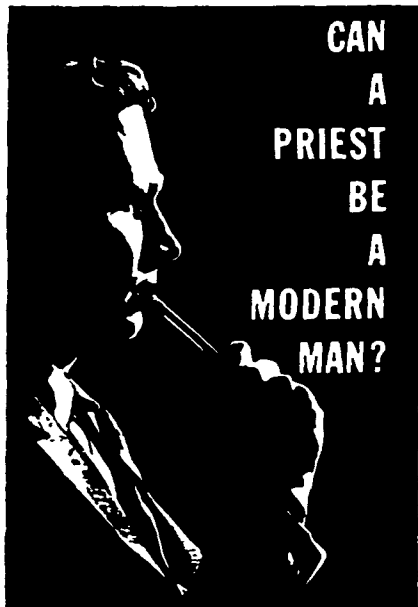
- **THE NINTH ANNUAL** Notre Dame Collegiate Jazz Festival will host twenty college jazz groups from across the nation on March 3 and 4 in the Stepan Center. Co-sponsored by *Down Beat* magazine, the Festival is emphasizing the educational and cultural value of jazz. On February 12, the CJF and the Music Department will present the Jamey Aebersold sextet in a Washington Hall concert-lecture tracing the history and meaning of various forms of jazz. A three-session symposium, led by the CJF judges, will discuss "The Current State of Jazz" on March 2 and 3 in the Center for Continuing Education. This year the CJF will also produce an Indiana High School Band Clinic to evaluate and advise twenty high school bands. Presently, the judging panel includes Thad Jones, co-leader of the Thad Jones-Mel Lewis Jazz Orchestra; Donald Byrd, progressive New York trumpeter; Herbie Hancock, composer and pianist with the Miles Davis Quintet; William Russo, composer and critic; Robert Share, Administrator of the Berklee School of Music; and Don DeMicheal, editor of *Down Beat*. For general information contact the General Chairman, Paul Schlaver, via the Social Commission office.

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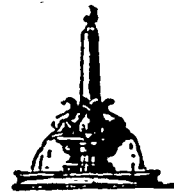
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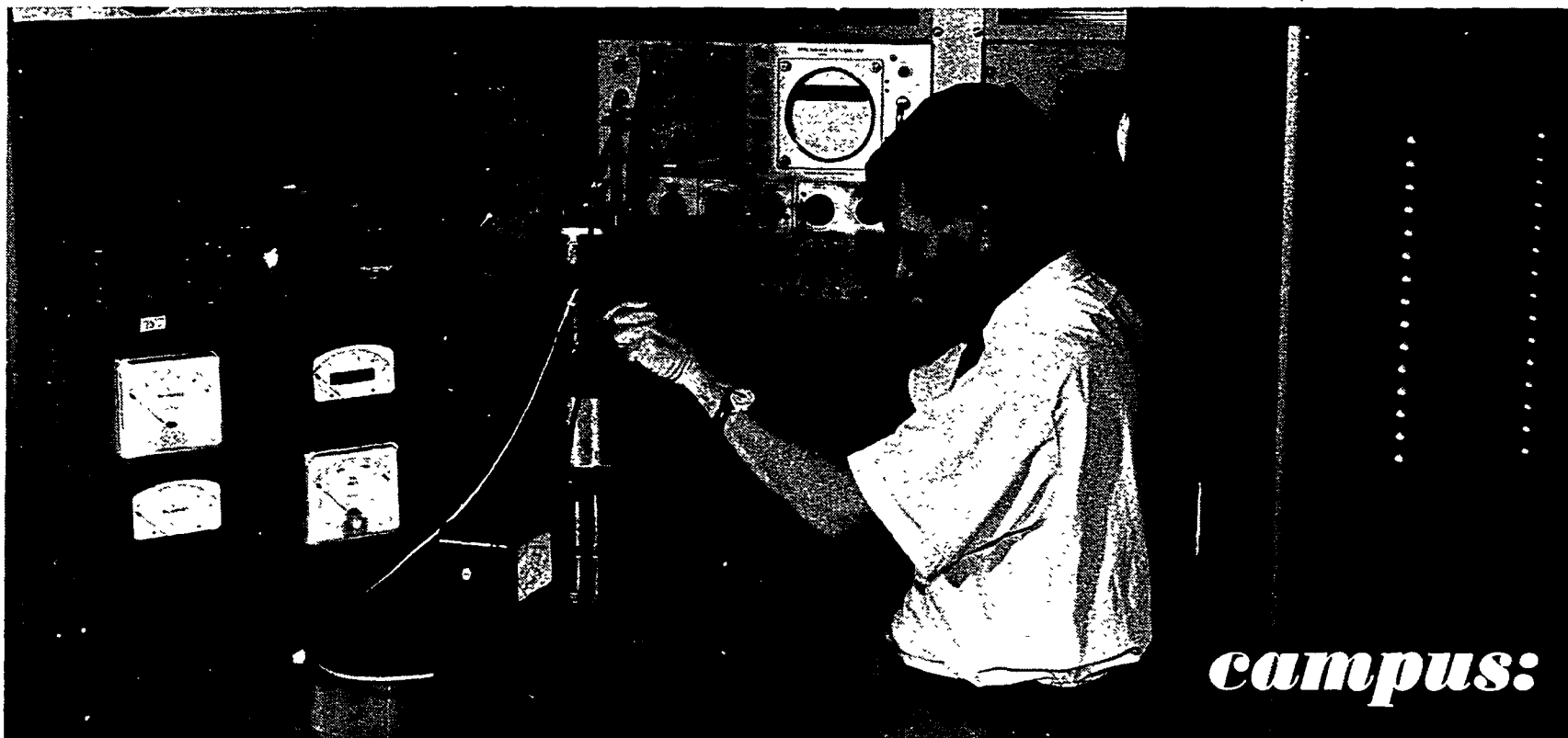
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campus:

RECENT REPORTS reveal that the radiation level on campus is rising to an all-time high. Although the immediate culprit might appear to be atmospheric nuclear testing, banned three years ago, the radiation level in this case is the rather innocuous research kind produced by a mercury-wetted fixed electrode electric arc generator. This past week the patenting of ND Scientists Dr. Peter D. Ludwig and Dr. Juan T. D'Alesio's super instruments has once again excited Dr. Milton Burton's radiation research team into the national radioactive spotlight.

The invention is related to a similar device for generating electric arcs by means of discharging an electric current between mercury-wetted electrodes in a pressurized gas. This specific machine generates electric arcs of very short duration on the order of a fraction of a nano-second (ten to the minus ninth).

"Although we were very pleased to receive word of the patent," said Dr. Ludwig, "it must be remembered that the instrument was more or less a by-product of our experimentation."

Dr. Ludwig's research has centered on the study of energy-transfer processes and their relation to the nature of reactions. "In the photochemical experiment, molecules are induced to excited states, in this case by means of an electric arc. If a balance is struck between the rate at which the molecules are excited and the rate at which the activated molecules decay, steady state is reached."

In his projects, the organic scintillator to be studied is placed in a cyclohexane solvent along with a deactivation molecule, commonly known as a quencher. The rate at which energy,

accepted from a lamp, is transferred from the scintillator to the quencher gives an indication of the nature of the reaction between the scintillator and quencher.

Unfortunately, at steady state much of the information regarding the reaction which can be obtained from the fluorescence is lost because energy decay is occurring as quickly as excitation. This problem can be solved by exciting a luminescent system with a very short light pulse.

This was the main objective in designing the arc generator which tenables observation of the initial unperturbed distribution of quencher and scintillators. The result is analogous to getting better resolution with a microscope. Basically, the source feeds ultraviolet light to the organic compound. The energy then transferred to the quencher can be determined by counting light flashes resulting from fluorescence decay of the scintillator.

This year marks the twentieth anniversary of radiation research on campus. Dr. Milton Burton, founder and former Director of the Radiation Chemistry Section of the Atomic Energy Project (Manhattan Project) at the University of Chicago, has raised the research center from nothing to a 1966 budget of one and a half million dollars, provided by the Atomic Energy Commission, and a research staff that is the largest of its kind in the country.

That innocent-looking gray building planted among the interesting structures of O'Shaughnessy Hall, the Computer Center, and the Memorial Library, boasts cobalt sources of ten, five, and two kilocurie strengths, a two-million-electron-volt Van de

Graaff accelerator, and the housing for an eight-million-electron-volt linear accelerator.

"We are mainly interested in the interaction of high-energy radiation and matter. It must be remembered that research is not initiated with any practical goal in mind, although an experiment may yield very useful results."

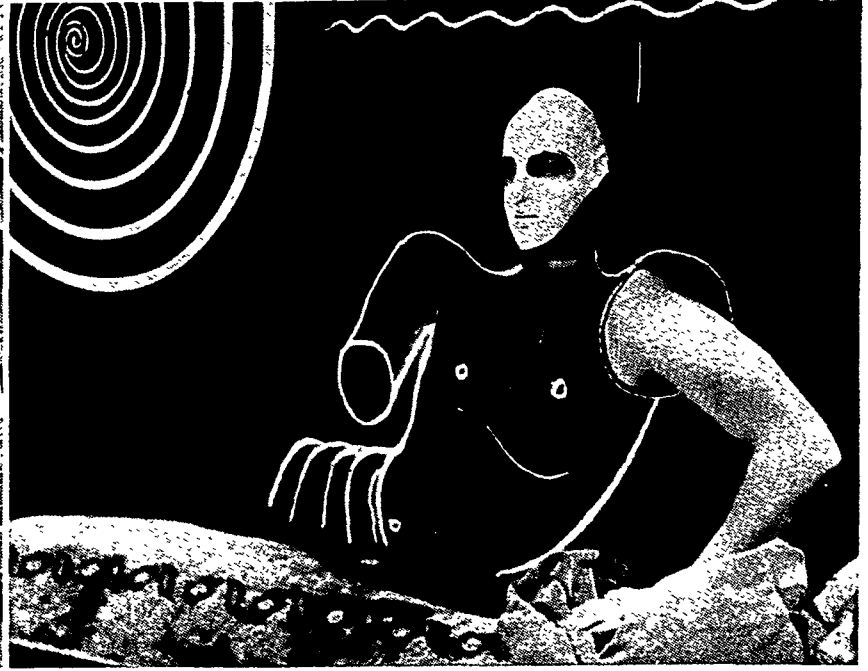
If you're confused by your exam schedule, a glance at the sophisticated organization of the Rad Lab may offer some encouragement. There are three main divisions: Physical and Chemical, largely supported by the Atomic Energy Commission; Biological and Medical, featuring guest Research Professor John Kirby-Smith from Oak Ridge and assistant professors Karamjit Rai and Harvey Bender of the Biology Department; and the Data Center, which is supported by the National Bureau of Standards and the AEC.

But that is just the beginning. Professor John Magee, Associate Director of the Radiation Lab and Head of the Chemistry Department, heads a team seeking to reduce to elementary physical concepts experiments such as the "small" collision between a sample and a two-million-electron-volt electron. Hardly elementary, even for the theoretical radiation scientist. Professor William Hamill is primarily concerned with the high-energy reactions involving molecules and ions at low temperatures.

Senior Research Scientist Dr. Robert Hentz comes under a lot of pressure. Or rather his experiments do — 100,000 pounds per square inch or seven thousand times the atmospheric pressure on the earth. This is one of a variety of his studies of chemical



SMC COLLEGE BOWL TEAM
Sunday in New York



"BLOOD OF THE POET"
A Traditional Form of Art Death

effects of high-energy radiation. Dr. Ludwig has also studied intermediates of such reactions by means of light absorption. It should be noted that the work of Dr. Hentz and Dr. Ludwig can be traced to pioneer work by Dr. Burton.

If any final accrediting is necessary, one need only turn to the staff's international aspects, headed by Dr. Magee's co-workers Koichi Funabashi, Visiting Associate Professor, and Research Scientist Asokendu Mozumder.

The radiation level is definitely up, but this is one form of radioactivity that should help the Notre Dame science level from decaying.

S.M.C. SUPER BOWL

The process began in October and there were fifty girls. By mid-November the number had been narrowed to twenty. A week later, there were eight. And just before Christmas the final five were chosen. Five Saint Mary's students who would have an expense-paid, 48-hour vacation in New York (like an early Mardi Gras prize). Four girls who would appear on national television for a strange half hour on the G.E. College Bowl.

On Sunday, January 22, a team from Saint Mary's will meet the representatives of the University of North Carolina, winners over North Central College on January 8. The team, announced by Dr. Richard C. Pilger, Associate Professor of Chemistry and head faculty coach, includes four members and an alternate. The girls are Stephanie Phalen (Captain), Polo, Illinois; Mary Lou Gallagher, Cleveland, Ohio; Elizabeth Matuszek, Chicago, Illinois; Margaret Piton, Columbus, Ohio; and Angela Maynard (Alternate), Little Rock, Arkansas.

Telecasts live in color from NBC's studios in New York, College Bowl is

now in its eighth year. In that time almost 300 college and universities have appeared, including Notre Dame. In 1959 the N.D. team beat Georgetown the first week but the next week lost to four girls from Barnard. Each week the winning school receives a \$1500 scholarship grant; the losing school, \$500. Teams who win five straight games are retired as undefeated champions and given an extra grant, bringing their total winnings to \$10,000.

Two sorts of questions are called for. Toss-up questions are answered by individual team members. A correct answer entitles the team to try for bonus questions, conferred upon by all members. The questions are not planned to test knowledge; the contests do not rate schools. General Electric tries to emphasize a game depending on quick recall of specific facts in a variety of fields. The Saint Mary's team includes majors in history, English, philosophy, government, and classical languages. Four are juniors; one is a sophomore.

COCTEAU

The Notre Dame Film Society is doing its best to keep your minds off the impending exam period by co-sponsoring with the Modern Languages Department a series of films by the French literary *auteur*, Jean Cocteau. Four of Cocteau's six productions are featured. *Beauty and the Beast* opened the series on January 5, surprising nearly everyone with its style and content. But the second, *Blood of a Poet*, illuminated the origins of that style. *Blood*, done in 1929, is a surrealist featurette in the same genre with the notorious films by Dali and Bunuel. *The Storm Within*, the least exciting of the films, is an adaptation by Cocteau from his novel, *Les*

Parents Terrible. Finally, next Tuesday concludes the series with Cocteau's cinema masterpiece, *Orpheus*, which is a modern and consciously poetic translation of the ancient myth.

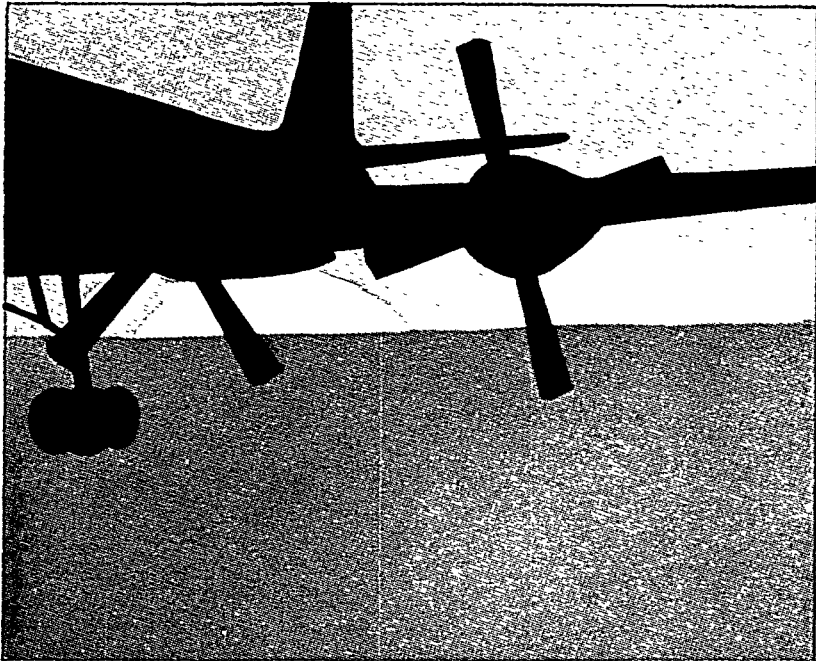
All films screen twice, at 7 and 9 p.m., in the Engineering Auditorium. There is no admission charge. Intelligent film notes were provided for *Beauty and the Beast*, thanks to the foresight of Mr. Robert Haller, now publicity director at Alliance College, Alliance, Pennsylvania. The notes were characteristically available during the performance of *Blood of a Poet*.

STANDARD REVISION

In order to transport its members between the East Coast and Notre Dame as quickly and efficiently as possible, the New Jersey Club chartered a DC-9 jet for the Christmas vacation rush home. Their mistake, as Bob Wajszczuk, club plane chairman, will attest, was to get the plane from one Standard Airways.

The plane was supposed to take off from South Bend at 2:00 p.m. on the Friday before the holiday, fly to Newark, turn around and take off with a second load of passengers from Notre Dame at 7:00 p.m., in the biggest airlift since Berlin. The plane actually made its departures at 4:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. But what would Christmas be if there were no minor travel delays? Besides, there was still the trip back to contend with.

The schedule originally called for the first flight to leave Newark on January 2 at 9:00 a.m., with the second one at 2:00. Several days before the planes were to take off, Standard revised their estimates to 3:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. "Most of the passengers were contacted" about this change, says Wajszczuk, although "a few,"



THE AIRPLANE
"Big 707 Won't Never Go"



GEORGE N. SHUSTER
Saul Alinsky is a Jew

sure enough, did show up at the Newark terminal at nine in the morning.

In the early afternoon, Standard revealed that their first plane, due to technical difficulties, could not appear until 10:00 that night. People started to head for their homes. This, of course, caused the aircraft to show up at 6:00. Since the plane was much earlier than was expected, there was no one in the terminal to board the "jet," which by now looked suspiciously like a DC-7 prop plane.

So, as announced half of the New Jersey Club's passengers took off at 10:00, while the rest waited for a promised second plane.

That second plane never came. People once again drifted off to their houses. Fifteen were put up in a motel. At 1:00 p.m. the next day they arrived, hoping against hope for some way to return to their beloved institution of higher learning. Nothing.

So they were loaded on commercial, scheduled aircraft as fast as openings were available. And the last passenger arrived in South Bend at 9:30 p.m. January 4, 36 hours after he was supposed to leave Newark, for an average speed of 25 miles per hour.

Meanwhile, in Boston, things were sedate "for the first time in years." Maurice Sullivan, president of the New England Club, did have only a week's notice that his organization was going to have a plane. But his American Flyer Super G Constellation not only left South Bend on time, but left Boston on time. This is the first time this has ever happened.

Gerald Kelly of the California Club is also standing in awe of the new-found and totally unexpected efficiency of the American Flyer line. Their Electra was only 45 minutes late getting off before Christmas, and

the only thing that slowed things up on the way back is that someone went to the wrong airport in L.A., and the plane had to wait until he found his way to the right terminal.

The Met Club, which had had "nothing but trouble with American Flyers," managed to charter a plane from United Airlines that was to land at Kennedy International. And while they had no trouble of any real consequence, their delays were worse than either the New England Club or the California Club.

THE JEWISH INVASION

The latest installment of *Alerte* reached most of its reluctant recipients during the Christmas vacation. *Alerte* as you may recall from our September 30 issue of last year is an underground publication mailed from untraceable sources to a number of parents and alumni. The goal of the publication is to expose radical, leftist and antitraditionalist elements on Catholic college campuses — including Notre Dame. Thus far they have failed to turn up any elements in this University worth the criticism. The latest installment, entitled "The Ferment at Notre Dame," failed to make any of its "logic" stick.

First, the latest *Alerte* attacked the Jews as a condemned race of agitators: "The modern Jew is still in favor of the Crucifixion." Then, it proceeded through a cumbersome manner with many dubious sources and slanderous inferences to build up a case proving that various Zionists had forced the late Pope John XXIII and the Vatican Council to lift the general condemnation of the Jewish race for the death of Christ.

Their second swipe was aimed at Dr. George N. Shuster, assistant to the president of Notre Dame and

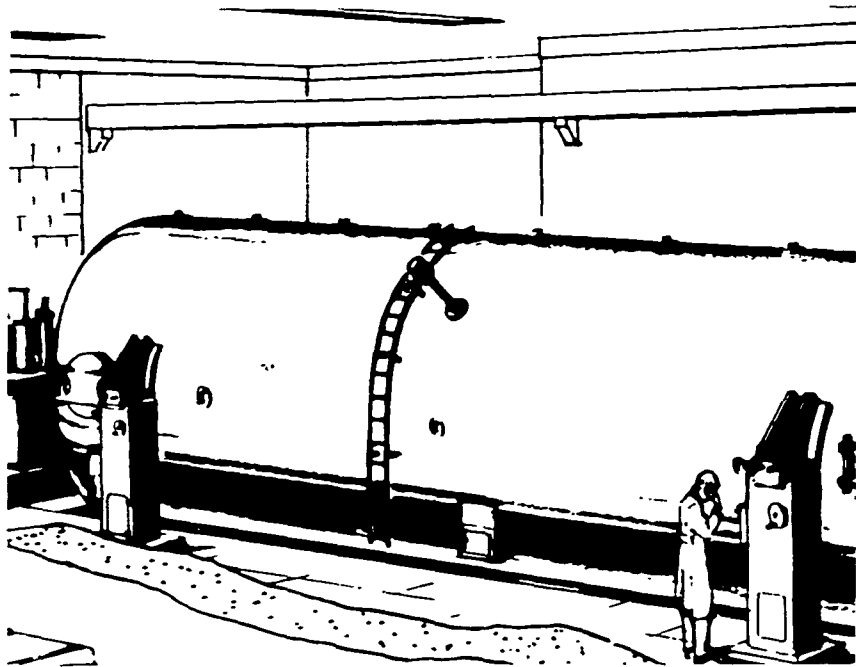
head of the research staff that culminated in the recent book on Catholic parochial schools. The *Alerte* claimed that Dr. Shuster and "several atheists on the staff" actually run the University and that "Fr. Hesburgh is only told what they want him to know."

The *Alerte* disclosed Dr. Shuster's relationship with the urban reformer Saul David Alinsky (typed by the *Alerte* as the "most active and subversive Jew-Illuminist agent in America"). It maintained that Shuster was Alinsky's puppet and, since Alinsky was a Jew, the Jews were running Notre Dame.

Dr. Shuster, the present head of the research commission on the Study of Man, is also trustee of the University. In this capacity, Dr. Shuster noted that he had "little to do with the running of the University. I possess as much decision power at Notre Dame in University matters as any undergraduate except within my department." The *Alerte* even went so far as to accuse Dr. Shuster of suppressing information within his department.

On being questioned about his relationship with Saul Alinsky, he noted, "My association with Saul Alinsky has brought me many labels." And he proceeded to enumerate them — from Communist agitator to pacifist.

Saul Alinsky is the well-known social worker, a man who came up from the slums and has gone back to work for those he left behind. Alinsky goes into the slums only on the request of civic or church leaders to organize the people within the wards into dynamic organs. His biggest projects have been in Rochester, New York, and at Woodlawn in Chicago. The organizations he sets up



BIG YEAR FOR BUILDING
The Icy Duo Too!



AVE MARIA PRESS
Where We Come From

employ voting power as the chief instrument for bettering conditions. An example of this is the recent resistance and demands for improvements in housing from the slum lords. According to Charles E. Silberman in *Crisis in Black and White* (one of the most authoritative treatments of the present Negro and slum problems), Saul Alinsky is known nationally for his "wisdom, insight, and his passion for justice."

Dr. Shuster, also chairman of the Industrial Areas Foundation, an organization which supports Alinsky (who is also executive director of the same organization) is thus vitally involved in Mr. Alinsky's work. How this close relationship extends into Saul Alinsky's ability to control the University of Notre Dame is not substantiated by any acceptable proof.

SUPERBOILER

In the midst of the complex of drab buildings in the northeast section of the campus stands a massive structure of red and yellow brick. This is Power City, home of the Superboilers.

Inside can be heard their groaning and wheezing as they struggle feverishly to power Notre Dame in its never-ending battle against the forces of Darkness, Cold, and Stiffness. In the western part of the Power City throb the Icy Duo, two turbine-driven air conditioners that ward off the discomforts of excess warmth. Nearby are the five X-Gens, three of which are turbine-driven generators of 200-3000 kilowatts that furnish the University's electricity. A pair of 1000-kilowatt diesel-driven generators stand by ready to combat the forces of Darkness should one of the active X-Gens be incapacitated. Hulking over these seven heroes are the Frantic Three, two forty-foot-high coal-fired boilers

and a twenty-foot-high oil- or gas-fired boiler, which combine to provide the 240,000 pounds of steam per hour to banish that villain Cold from the buildings of the University.

Alas, the Frantic Three, huff and puff as they may, will soon be unable to meet Notre Dame's growing demands. The erection of new dormitories, the Athletic and Convocation Center, the Lobund Building, and a modern post office call for the creation of a new, improved superhero, Super Superboiler. It is to be sixty-five feet tall, produce 170,000 pounds of steam per hour, and burn coal, oil, or gas. Construction of its enclosure was begun last October and is expected to be completed in January, 1968. The huge boiler and its superstructure will cost approximately \$2,000,000.

A COMPLETE PRINTING SHOP

Many members of the Christian community since 1865 have been enlightened, educated, and yes, even irritated by *Ave Maria* magazine. Its history is an interesting one. Father Edward Sorin, C.S.C., founder of the University of Notre Dame, first published the magazine as a pious devotional publication, dedicated to Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception. Among the early co-workers were Brother Leopold, C.S.C., Father Neal Gillespie, C.S.C., Father Daniel Hudson, C.S.C., and many other members of the Congregation. Among the early contributors to the *Ave Maria* were John Bannister Tabb, Archbishop Martin John Spalding and other noted Catholics of the time. But there is another story connected with *Ave Maria*, and that is the development of the plant facilities on the campus, and the present operation.

Ave Maria published for the first

part of its existence in Father Lange's Emporium, behind the Main Building. This housed the presses, offices, storage, and so forth. Now, however, *Ave Maria* has its own offices in the north area of the campus, between the power plant and the heat laboratory. Contained in the Ave Maria Press are the offices of *Ave Maria* itself, the editorial offices of *Catholic Boy* and *Catholic Miss*, as well as the offices of Spiritual Book Associates. Ave Press takes care of printing thousands of devotional pamphlets and tracts, in addition to its magazine publication. These pamphlets range from the sacraments to sex, and from Lenten devotions to love.

Among regular publications are the following: *Ave Maria* magazine, the Notre Dame *Alumnus*, the *SCHOLASTIC*, *Insight*, the Notre Dame *Lawyer*, the *Juggler*, the *Review of Politics*, *Science Quarterly*, *Tech Review*, the Notre Dame *Student Business Review*, the *American Midland Naturalist*, the *C.S.C. Province Review*, *St. Mary's Chimes*, the *Natural Law Forum*, and all the Bulletins for the University departments. In addition the Press prints some books for the University Press and Fides Publishing Company. Also included in its operation are posters for various Notre Dame events, concert and game programs, and in general, any type of printing there is to be done.

"We are a complete printing plant," says Mr. Edward Sanna, printing-plant manager. It operates day and night, and can print in many foreign languages. It is a letterpress and offset-press operation, but according to Mr. Sanna is chiefly letterpress. Contrary to most opinion, *Ave Maria* Press is not owned by the University, but rather is owned by the Congregation of Holy Cross.

on other campuses

• **THE STUDENT SENATE** at Idaho State University is in trouble with the American Legion. The student organization passed a resolution which invited extremist organizations to establish themselves on campus. The American Legion opposes the existence of Communist organizations at a state-supported institution. The university president, William Davis, backs the student body in this case because he is "proud of the students and confident that they are meeting the challenges of the modern age."

• **DENNIS BONNETTE**, an associate professor of philosophy at the University of Dayton, faces the possible loss of his position for an unusual reason — he accused four of his colleagues of teaching doctrines contrary to the magisterium of the Church. Abortion, contraception, and situation ethics were the major points of Bonnette's accusation. While he believes that all views should be presented to the student, Bonnette opposes the professors' advocating policies contrary to the present Church teaching. The four accused professors were eventually absolved in a university investigation and Bonnette may well be absolved of his job.

• **WHERE WILL THE Democratic Party** go for new faces? Our Muncie neighbors at Ball State report that former

California Governor Edmund G. Brown has suggested an alternative to face-lifting. "Maybe we should go to Gregory Peck." Said Peck, "I am far from indifferent to the idea of public service."

• **MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY** efforts to raise the present two-year College of Human Medicine to the status of a four-year School of Medicine have suffered another setback. The State Board of Education's failure to pass the school proposal in December has brought to a halt the recruiting of medical faculty that had been initiated. William Knisley, director of the Institute of Biology and Medicine, however, believes the proposal will eventually be accepted.

• **AT SOUTHWEST MISSOURI State College**, a gunshot rang through the psychology lecture hall last week. After a brief struggle with his assailant Bob Zay, Dr. Richard Wilkinson slumped to the floor. Most of the class was paralyzed with shock. Two boys grabbed Zay. A third ran to the assistance of Wilkinson. The class eventually returned to normal when the resurrected Wilkinson explained that the murder had been premeditated to test the class's reaction to emotional stress. The general response of the Psychology 121 classes? "I feel like a fool."

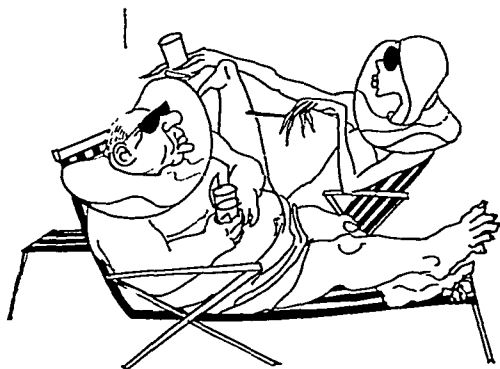
• **THE BELLARMINE COLLEGE Concord** reports that on a draft poll taken early in December, 160 students responded "yes" while 307 said "no" to the question "Do you believe that students should be deferred simply because they are students?" Despite the fact that they felt education was not a sufficient reason for their deferment, on a separate question 273 voted in favor of the present method of drafting "with deferments and exemptions." The *Concord* concludes that "some" students didn't think about what they were saying.

• **HEAR YE! HEAR YE!** People concerned with the occasional slowness of the Notre Dame student in reacting to national controversy can take encouragement from the Xavier University (Cincinnati) *News*. "The Place of the Radical in the Academic Community" was the topic when Mr. Philip O'Mara, holder of an ND Master's degree in English, took the podium December 12. Noted the *Xavier News*, "Mr. O'Mara has more than a claim to being a radical. . . . His participation at Notre Dame testifies to his radical nature." O'Mara is presently a professor of English at Tougaloo College in Mississippi.

—DAVE TIEMEIER
—JIM CROWE

feiffer

YOU KNOW WHAT THE PROBLEM IS?



THESE KIDS TODAY HAVE EVERYTHING TOO EASY. THEY WANT TO STAY BABIES ALL THEIR LIFE.



THEY HAVEN'T HAD TO GROW UP LIKE MY GENERATION. THEY HAVEN'T DEVELOPED A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY.



SO WHEN THEY COME UP AGAINST A DIFFICULT PROBLEM THEY DON'T FACE UP TO IT LIKE WE DID.



OH, NO! THEY FASHIONABLY REBEL. OR THEY WITHDRAW INTO DRUGS.



IF YOU ASK ME IT'S A CRISIS OF IDENTITY.



DeGaulle's Continent

by Bill Staszak

"The Europe of today is a new Europe. In place of uncertainty, there is confidence; in place of decay, progress; in place of isolation, partnership; in place of war, peace."

— Lyndon Johnson, 1966

TO AMERICANS, Viet Nam undoubtedly made the top news story of the past year, and American newspapermen obligingly voted it so. But when the tally of European journalists was announced, some Americans could hardly believe that Viet Nam was not the number-one, nor even the number-two, news story. Logical forethought, however, should have prepared them. Viet Nam is an event, but men as well as events made the headlines; and if any one man was making headlines and making history, it was Charles de Gaulle. More than Lyndon Johnson, Harold Wilson, Ludwig Erhard, or either Kosygin or Brezhnev, de Gaulle's indomitable personality once again broke over the world, this time breaking open NATO.

To a good many Americans, perhaps even a majority, Charles de Gaulle is an enigma. The France he leads they see without a doubt as an ally of the United States, but de Gaulle himself is almost an enemy to be looked on with enmity. Indeed, he seems at times more anti-American than Fidel Castro or Mao Tse-tung. There is de Gaulle, lashing out at Americans about Viet Nam. There is de Gaulle, telling NATO to leave France, and quickly. There is de Gaulle, blocking England's entrance to the Common Market. There is de Gaulle, destroying the Western Alliance.

For many, there is no need to go beyond the name de Gaulle for an explanation of his actions. He is de Gaulle, which implies arrogance; he is French, which implies nationalism. An arrogant nationalist. William Schlamm, in the *National Review* last January, referred to de Gaulle as a *zoon apolitikon*, an "apolitical bird." Schlamm says de Gaulle has no specific policy, is not ruled by concepts, and does what he does only to promote France and de Gaulle.

This approach, however, underestimates de Gaulle. That he believes in nationalism cannot be doubted. André Fontaine, in an article in last October's *Foreign Affairs Quarterly* appropriately entitled "What is French Policy?" writes: "For him, nations are the fundamental reality of history. . . . His is opposed to the prevailing philosophy of the last half-century which considers nationality less

important than the system of government. . . ." But there is more, much more to de Gaulle than nationalism. It is the combination of his nationalism with his other beliefs that has resulted in his NATO action, and is consequently causing every Western nation, and many an Eastern nation, to reconsider the word Europe. For in 1966 postwar Europe came of age, its being twenty-one years since Hitler's Germany capitulated. To many it is now a "New Europe," but what that phrase means may be a long time in defining.

In World War II, though having headquarters in London, de Gaulle refused allegiance to England and the United States as he refused it to the Soviet Union. He meant to maintain himself as the symbol of independent France. And it is Alexander Werth's thesis, in his book on de Gaulle, that de Gaulle resigned in 1946 because "he saw the impossibility of a country as exhausted as France achieving economic recovery and security in the face of Soviet expansion without becoming more or less dependent on America." In his twelve years of retirement, de Gaulle saw France necessarily surrender militarily to the United States' domination in the form of NATO and about to surrender economically to a supranational European agency. At that moment (1958) de Gaulle returned to power, and he set out immediately to establish France's independence from engulfing commitments, or at least assure her "freedom of movement." He wanted a three-power directorate in the West, and threatened then to pull France out of NATO if he did not get it. He was rebuffed, but the completion of the *Wirtschaftswunder* (economic miracle) internally in France as throughout Western Europe allowed him to carry out most of his threat eight years later. He refused to be dependent on the United States, whether in nuclear weapons, in the UN, or in NATO.

Beyond "freedom of movement," his most consistent doctrine has been "Europe is one." Europe, "from the Atlantic to the Urals," and including Great Britain, will inevitably be united. This would not necessarily be a supranational state, but at least a confederation of all European states, Eastern and Western, in a grouping

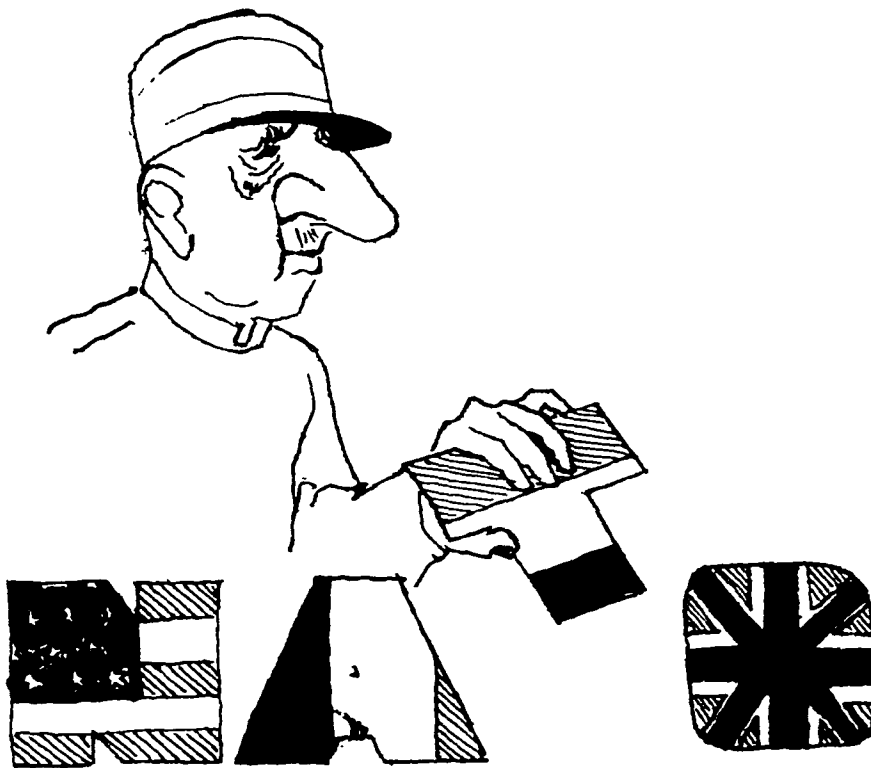
that could rival the United States or the Soviet Union. But several conditions must exist in order for there to be this de Gaulle version of a new Europe. For one, Russia must cease to threaten and must allow its satellites to play a much more independent role. There is little possibility of Moscow's relinquishing its military presence in Europe, however, unless the American presence disappears as well. Of course, total American abandonment of Europe would worsen the situation, terribly upsetting the balance of power. De Gaulle, though, feels that the Americans could never abandon Europe, as it is in America's highest self-interest to maintain her influence there. Neither does de Gaulle expect or desire Americans to simply abandon Europe. He thus advocates that Europeans should not pay for American protection, since it is in the American interest to provide it, and further, that there is little or no risk involved in advising other Western Europeans to shake off some of their U.S. guardianship. Feeling thus, he has withdrawn France militarily from NATO (except for some French troops in Germany) but wishes to retain a vague political tie to the organization.

At bottom is a belief that there is no hope of a settlement to the Western European problem, indeed the entire European problem, until Western Europe is independent of the United States. He has tried to make France a model of that independence. When the Kennedy-Macmillan Nassau Agreements proved to him that Great Britain was more interested in United States ties than European ties, he set out to punish Great Britain by keeping her out of the Common Market. The rapprochement to Russia suggested by his visit to Moscow and the reciprocating visit further illustrate this attempt to be the exemplar of European independence. And his dra-

matic NATO action perhaps topped them all.

This, at least, is his policy, and André Fontaine would maintain that there is "... no denying the daring of this philosophy and the breadth of this vision." To succeed, however, de Gaulle must convince many others in Europe of his honesty; or as Fontaine states, "that he is not a freewheeler but a spokesman of a unanimous Europe." There may be an inkling of success in Western Germany, where the recent government upheaval brought Willy Brandt, who desires a start to rapprochement with Eastern Europe, to the Foreign Ministry, and Franz Josef Strauss, a renowned pro-Gaullist, to the Finance Ministry. Elsewhere, however, and on the whole, he seems to be failing. Once again Fontaine: his "language and cavalier manner . . . have rightly or wrongly created the feeling among his partners that he intends in the final analysis to substitute his own protection for that of the United States."

The ultimate success or failure of the de Gaulle policy will not be prophesied here; nor will an opinion be given to the contention on which the de Gaulle policy must rest, that the Russian threat to Western Europe has almost totally subsided, if indeed is not altogether gone. This would mean that the cold war in Europe is now over. As Senator Frank Church of Idaho recently stated: "... Europe is now rumbling, not with discontent, but with a new spirit of independence, in both East and West. We seem to hear the sound, but we may not understand its meaning. To me it is the murmur of widespread European assent to the proposition: 'Resolved, that the postwar period is ended.'" Only time and the march of history can prove that proposition's objective truth as of 1966, but its subjective truth to one man should not be disputed. That man is Charles de Gaulle. ■



THE GIFT UNGAINED

a fictional review of one day's news

by Anton Finelli

THEY FIRST TALKED ABOUT IT on his birthday. He stood on a step-ladder, reaching for the empty branches of the round, green tree. She stood near his side, handing him the decorations and pointing to the spots where each should go. As trees went, it was rather full around the trunk, which, next to the price, is the most important of considerations. "Listen, what do you need?" she repeated. For an instant, he thought about that ad in the *Sunday Times* "FOR THE MAN WHO HAS EVERYTHING." Then it quickly disappeared. "Nothing," he answered, thinking now of an item he couldn't ask her for.

New Delhi, Dec. 22 — The Soviet Union informed India today that it would provide 200,000 tons of wheat to meet the food shortage. . . . The seriousness of the shortage . . . was underlined by the Government's decision today to reduce the statutory grain ration from 10 ounces to 8.75 a person per day.

The tree was a Scotch pine, with needle clusters on each twig. As you know, the other type doesn't have needles in clusters, but they don't dry up as quickly, which makes it quite a toss-up. They bought it that very morning from a kid in the parking lot of a supermarket. The kid didn't know how to haggle, and neither did they, really, but it was getting too close to the 25th, and the kid was cold, and he had to push his trees. So the Scotch pine came cheap, and the kid packed up early anyway and went home.

Dubuque, Dec. 22—A charm course for airline stewardesses — minus instructions on cosmetics — will be given to 39 postulants of the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary here.

Mother Mary Consolatrice, superior general of the nuns' Dubuque convent, arranged the course. . . .

Stringing the bulbs, he realized that he didn't know what to give her either. It was one of those relationships where the ordinary — perfume and such — would be meaningless. It would have to be something small, and unique, and precious, to appeal

to her sensibilities — and, when you got right down to it, his own as well. To be truthful, he really didn't mind it that way at all. Along with the war, and not being together very often, and having to get into graduate school, it was something he could learn to accept.

Detroit, Dec. 22 (AP) — A group of Detroit clergymen has invited draft-eligible youths to a seminar next Wednesday on how to avoid fighting in Viet Nam.

The seminar will be coupled with a rally protesting the war.

So as with many things, he didn't even tell her that perhaps there would be no gift — immediately, that is. It would come later, perhaps, when he had thought about it a little more, and savored each possibility, or nourished new hopes of significance for the ordinary. He told her from the ladder, looking up at the tree to avoid her eyes, and any sense of disappointment to be read in them. "This whole business of talking is becoming very difficult," he thought, in a moment of imagined profundity, in the meantime hoping that the eyes had sparkled nonetheless. And after telling her, he stepped down from the ladder to rummage for the star they always put atop the tree.

Rome, Dec. 22 — Pope Paul VI expressed hope today for a Christmas "miracle of goodwill" by the combatants in Viet Nam that could transform the holiday truce there into "peace in freedom and justice."

"Goodwill holds the key to peace," the Pontiff said . . .

Washington, Dec. 22 — The United States announced tonight that it was sending several million dollars' worth of arms to Jordan to strengthen her defenses against Israel and to bolster the prestige of King Hussein in the Arab world.

Though they came back often to the house that holiday, and always passed through the room that the tree was in, they only rarely looked at it with the specialness of attention which that type of tree deserves. Anyway, the plug for the lights was in the corner behind the tree stand, so he would have had to crawl under the bottom branches to get at it, and that meant knocking over bulbs and scraping off dried needles, or having them fall into the back of his shirt, which as you know, can be very uncomfortable. Probably it was during one of those short visits that she first asked him to write a story.

New York, Dec. 22 — Harper and Row, Publishers, Inc., said last night

(Continued on page 33)



LIVING THE LANGUAGES

BY TOM MALONE



AFTER FOUR MONTHS of studied and time-consuming preparation, a proposal to create foreign language dorms and houses suffered a silent dismissal by the Local Council early last spring. Presented with the proposal in late March, the Council had already established its hall programs for the upcoming year and was reluctant to change them without further acquaintance with the language plan. Renewed efforts by the Committee on Language Residences, established last year by several interested faculty members and students, aim at instituting a language dorm program by next September.

With suitable near-campus houses apparently no longer available, present plans are limited to an on-campus program. The residences would probably consist of part of one hall on campus in which the four floors would be used by students speaking the four languages most widely studied at Notre Dame: French, German, Russian and Spanish. In the residences students would use exclusively the foreign language of their choice. The number of students participating will also be more limited than was anticipated last year. A poll taken at that time drew response from 388 interested freshmen, sophomores and juniors, nearly 270 of whom met the arbitrary experience minimums established by the committee. The replies represented all four colleges, substantiating the committee's assertion that the language dorms will be essentially learning situations, not language major "ghettoes."

Underlying the language residence proposal is the need on campus for a serious and practical means of applying the formal classroom training in languages. The most natural means of learning a language are constant speaking and hearing, and with no such conditions existing, it seems

difficult for most Notre Dame students to take language study seriously. Such present attempts as the coffee hour approach or language clubs offer limited advantages, but ultimately appear doomed to failure. Use of the residence situation, however, could offer every college student the natural, informal practice necessary for language proficiency. It is hoped that the members of the language dorms will represent a core of language interest which will enrich the effectiveness of other informal attempts such as coffee hours, and increase the international-mindedness on campus.

The Committee on Language Residences was organized through the cooperation of the Modern Language Department with the Blue Circle to investigate the practicability of establishing the dorms. University notables on the committee include Dr. George Shuster, Assistant to the President; Dr. Robert Nuner, modern language department head; Walter Langford, Spanish professor and chief Peace Corps officer on campus; Albert Wimmer, German professor; and Dr. Joseph Gatto, Russian professor.

To gauge the practical limits to the effectiveness of such a program and to profit from other attempts in this field, student members of the committee last year prepared a report based on correspondence with four colleges and universities known to have language residence systems. Rutgers, Oberlin College in Ohio and Albion College in Michigan reported successful programs in two to four languages. Stanford University replied that its program had been discontinued for unlisted reasons, while Indiana University hopes to establish one in the near future. From these replies, the report drew eight recommendations:

1) The groups should be kept re-

latively small.

2) Requirements for participation should be high enough to insure sufficient fluency to make exclusive use of the language possible.

3) The participants must be very interested and involved in the dorm system.

4) There should be strong leaders in the group. If possible, these should be interested and willing "native speakers" of the language.

5) Use of the language in the residence should be strictly observed.

6) There should be close cooperation between the residences and the language department.

7) The living conditions must be as conducive as possible to exclusive use of the foreign language in the residence.

8) There should be definite opportunities for frequent, prolonged discussions.

The committee recognizes the inherent drawbacks to the proposal. Based on the experience of the foreign study programs in Innsbruck and Angers, the difficulty of sustaining everyday conversation in a foreign language is fully recognized. Since the relative success of the dorms will depend on the continuity of the language experiment, careful arrangement of conducive situations is of greatest importance.

Choice of a particular hall is contingent upon the number of students participating. The committee last year recommended a section of Howard Hall as most adaptable to the system, and rooms in Howard and St. Joseph's halls are among those presently under consideration.

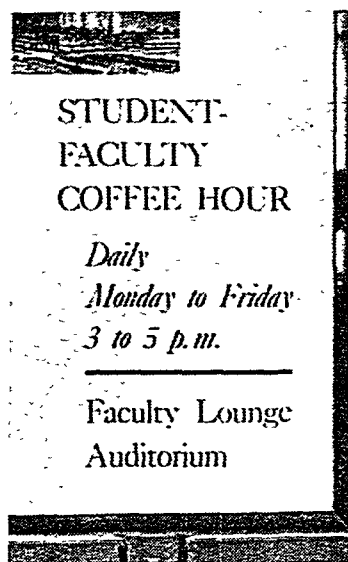
While the program will not be limited to students already fluent in a language, a minimum standard will have to be established, and interviews may be necessary before the

(Continued on page 33)

PROJECTION

This semester has nearly ended and with only exams separating us from the next, The SCHOLASTIC has gone outside its own staff to seek opinions of those knowledgeable in campus life. These projections delineate coming responsibilities and place them in the context of Notre Dame, 1967.

FACULTY



*by prof. edward vasta
dept. of english*

Actually, there are a lot of exciting things going on in the future. First of all the range of change is going to be from the Board of Trustees right on down. Fr. Hesburgh has already made statements in the *South Bend Tribune*, at least an article by Roger Birdsell had something about this, that the Board of Trustees of the University is now reviewing its role and its relation to the University. I expect some fundamental and important changes. The Board of Trustees will probably become more of an effective governing body of the University. I have a feeling that whatever is going on is important and will bring on a major change in where the ultimate authority lies in the University.

Now with the faculty manual . . . of course the main principle with the faculty manual is increased faculty participation in the governance of the University where academic life is concerned. Its involvement will range from the appointment of the

Vice-President of Academic Affairs down to the actual running of the individual departments. The faculty manual began as an effort for local changes, but shortly after it began, because of *Newsweek's* picking it up and giving it national attention, and because of the faculty's interest in this, because of the St. John's crisis at the same time, and because of the general concern as to just what is a Catholic university, the faculty manual is now more than simply a local effort. It is now an attempt to achieve a breakthrough in faculty-administration relationships in Catholic universities across the country. So Notre Dame has taken on the leadership in this question. If everything gets through the Administration in substance, then the faculty is going to have an independent voice in the senate, the Administration will have an independent voice in the Board of Trustees, and the Academic Council, which will be made up of both Administration and faculty, will serve as a meeting ground. The probability of the adoption of these proposals is very good. I personally am optimistic. The faculty manual that comes out will raise faculty-administration relationships to a whole new level and will raise a discussion at Catholic universities across the country.

Now there's another development going on in departments. Perhaps you've heard of the model department idea. The department will have more authority and more say-so now than they've ever had over their own curriculum, over the character and quality of their own faculty, over their own promotions, their own endeavors and so forth. More important, there's a movement across departments to get rid of stereotypes of the nine-hour teaching load, for example, or the certain kind of course, courses meeting three days a week, to get rid of this, to have maybe some people teaching six hours, some three, some twelve, maybe meet with them once a week. The general idea is just to become more imaginative, more ex-

perimental with courses and with faculty work and also to achieve a greater equity among faculty contributions, because some people have a lot of committee work, a lot of research to do, and still have to teach nine hours, a regular course load, because that nine hours has become stereotyped.

For the past decade the major emphasis has been on the undergraduate education at Notre Dame. The effort has been to upgrade its academic quality. Now there will be increased emphasis on graduate education as well, with more attention to the Ph.D. rather than the Master's.

So the Board of Trustees, the University as a whole, the faculty manual, the graduate school and the individual departments, these are the changes going on, and I think they are all very exciting.

ENVIRONMENT



*by jim fish
student body president*

Any effective prophesy of the future state of the educational environment of the University should take into account the inherent difficulties of the present situation. By this I mean to say that certain characteristics of the educational process, including the typical contact between

students and faculty, by their very nature place certain limitations on what the student learns. The question that must be considered is whether or not the present system of learning or the classroom environment can affect the growth of behavior and values, and stimulate the creativity that is essential for fulfilling educational experience.

It would appear that most educators are more concerned with the amount of knowledge a student can amass in a four-year period rather than how much the student has been motivated or to what extent the student's thinking process and clarity of expression have been made more competent. Although college curricula have become increasingly vocation-oriented, today's students are even more acutely aware of their need for an avenue of creative expression, independent thought and open dialogue. Recognizing this need to make the educational process more personal, the colleges and universities are faced with the problem of conducting vocationally oriented programs that will not prevent or restrict the true intellectual training and development of the student. Notre Dame has already taken steps to resolve this apparent conflict with the establishment of the Collegiate Scholar and Directed Readings Programs. However, it would appear, and I would hope that these programs and others of a similar nature will be offered on a larger scale, not only to the select group of students who have distinguished themselves by a high grade-point average, but also to those students whose talents are not so easily recognizable because of the lack of creative opportunity.

Another such program that has been given a start at several large universities is the experimental college system. In this system a group of students, in recognition of a certain common field of interest, may design their own seminar-type course and choose their own moderator if such a course is not offered by the University.

The possibility of these particular programs and the urgency of the situation that has created the immediate need for them appears to be a unique sort of pressure on the institutions today. Yet, in reckoning with this problem, the decision makers will no doubt question whether or not the students are properly motivated for such activity. If they find the proper motivation lacking, perhaps it is due to the insufficiency of the present system and not to an inherent fault of the individual.

RELIGION



by james burtchaell, c.s.c.

God and neighbor will most likely continue to be loved on campus this year without any startling deviation from past performance. What else can be forecast for the Notre Dame religious scene in 1967?

The next 12 months will tell if the students are really willing to take on themselves the burden of self-discipline in the halls and sections. To my mind, the successful transfer of this liability from the priests would be the best thing that could befall our Christianity. The reason usually urged for this change of policy is that it will free the priests from the frustration of trying to play the pastor and policeman at the same time. But there is a much deeper reason: it will thrust upon the students themselves the responsibility for a considerate and orderly life lived at close quarters. Whether or not we learn to live together is much more crucial religiously than getting rid of those awful hymns or rebuilding the confessionals. Whether or not the new system will work is anybody's guess: the judiciary boards are only beginning to discover how disagreeable it is at times to be one's brother's keeper.

Another possible improvement would be to continue replacing with student prefects those priests who lack the time for counselling or find it not to their taste. A conscientious lay prefect is religiously more of an asset than an absentee priest.

Rome has just published a set of decrees against Mass in homes, with modern music and instruments, etc.—decrees which would appear to be unhappy with just about everything that varies from procedures in St. Peter's Basilica. Hopefully this sort of nonsense will not discourage us from trying to celebrate the Eucharist more and more honestly. To date, not a single chapel on campus has been

re-modeled in any but a makeshift way.

A University Counselling Service is in the offing, and its psychiatric and psychological services will be a big help for religious health. So will a sociological survey of student attitudes on religion, which is always talked about and always postponed.

In the opinion of this writer, the Notre Dame student is still too gross and exploitative in his relationships with women. This is not surprising on a campus where the only means of companionship are either the artificial and strained system of individual dating or the arrival of busloads of pent-up girl-stock from other schools. Hopefully this year could see an increase of co-ex sharing with St. Mary's, towards the day when the two schools could federate. And this would be of religious significance.

If 1967 were to bring all these religious benefits upon our heads, the only possible hankering one could have would be for a pleasant statue on that stairway in Dillon.

DOME

ADMINISTRATION
STUDENT LIFE



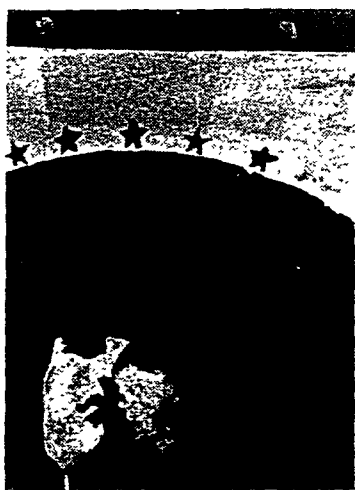
by rodney julian
editor

The possibility that the college yearbook is becoming an anachronism in the contemporary academic environment is probably the single most important fact faced by the editors of the 1967 *Dome*. Years ago, the yearbook served primarily as a vehicle for loving alumni to glimpse once more a "shimmering dome" or a "bewitching lake." Today if the *Dome* served only that function, its existence would hardly be justified. While not intentionally degrading the sentimental value of the *Dome*, this year's editors have attempted to do more than reproduce picture post-cards over 350-odd pages. This trend

toward a more sophisticated annual has been evident over the past few years, and will come closer to realization in the 1967 issue.

While photographs will continue to play a large part in the *Dome's* makeup, they will be graphically unified with copy blocks and heads; this is in contrast to the irregular masses of pictures in previous *Domes*. Certain sections of the book will be devoted to aspects of University life seen as most significant by the editors, and an attempt will be made to comment on these aspects with a view toward their total effect on the University. Such topics will include individual faculty sketches, commentary on varsity athletics, religion, campus publications, and student government. Hopefully, this will provide students currently at Notre Dame with a fairly exhaustive overview of the year, provide intelligible coverage of the University to those not directly associated with it, and allow but one more means of vicarious identification to Notre Dame's future alumni.

CULTURE



by j. dudley andrew
film society head

Culture has always been treated as a spontaneous parasite which attaches itself to the more pressing affairs of state. It is difficult to enumerate these affairs, but in any case they are more pressing than culture. There are those, however, who feel it is worthwhile to exercise what may be termed planned spontaneity by taking an interest in what happens artistically around here this next semester.

Beginning with the finest of these, and incidentally the most current, we might draw Notre Dame's attention for an instant from their busy little

worlds and direct it to the Art Gallery which sports its best exhibit of the year, in a marvelously broad collection of Persian and Indian miniatures. A complete collection of lithographs by Georges Rouault is co-featured. Later in the year, in mid-March, Konstantin Milonadis will again exhibit his startling and fantastic kinetic sculpture.

Next semester may well be Notre Dame's best in recent years in the field of drama. The University Theater, after an uninspiring first semester, will attempt J. M. Synge's *The Playboy of the Western World* and Giradoux's *Madwoman of Chailot*. Both of these exciting works lend themselves admirably to the capabilities and style of our resident group. I think we can legitimately expect that group to provoke and entertain us with some smooth and polished drama. On February 15 in the Little Theater the "Deutsches Tournee Theater" will arrive to present Gerhart Hauptmann's 1893 comedy *Der Biberpelz*. Dr. Ursel Boyd from the University of Maryland will precede the production (which will be in German) with a lecture on Hauptmann, an important but locally neglected literary figure. February 18 is China night at St. Mary's and a section from a Chinese opera may prove to be the most informative and interesting event of the year. Finally I think we are entitled to look for some slinky productions to creep from the anonymity of the Impersonal Pronouns group, which has remained strangely dormant thus far this year.

The Film Society remains a reliable source of fun and inexpensive culture. Next semester it brings two silent films (*Greed* and *Potemkin*) together with its fare of conventional and important features. *Woman in the Dunes*, a controversial modern Japanese work, promises to be the unexpected favorite this year. To clear up confusion, *Miss Julie* and *Vitelloni* will screen in double feature on February 25 and 26. The Film Society plans another *New Wave* festival and several films in conjunction with various departments (Olivier's *Othello* and Fellini's *La Dolce Vita* being among the most prominent). There should be a steady stream of recent and ancient classics which will appear with only a few days' notice and will screen at either the Engineering Auditorium or Washington Hall. Finally the annual *Ubu Roi* 'pataphysics parade in late February, together with the likewise annual Underground Film Festival (consisting of student and controversial professional works) will offer a Dadaist alternative to the conventional pro-

grams noted above. Most notable of all, however, will be the appearance of Oskar Werner on March 14 in O'Laughlin where he will read German verse and speak on his acting experiences. *Jules et Jim* will be presented in conjunction with his visit.

We all watch and wait anxiously with Mr. Chris Murphy as his campaign to raise an extraordinary sum for an arts festival reaches its crucial moment. If indeed this festival does materialize, we will be inundated with student art, films, drama; with poetry readings and chamber as well as symphonic concerts, the likes of which should content the Midwest for a decade. This arts festival is projected for the first two weeks of April and would give you a chance to redeem an otherwise wasted college career, if such be the case. But I'm afraid that Mr. Murphy's persuasive powers will fail to budge those concerned with those vague but infinitely pressing affairs of ordinary life.

SPORT



by jim lynch

In three years, Notre Dame football has produced twenty-five victories. By now we have firmly re-established a winning tradition and the 1967 team will have to shoulder the responsibility of continuing that era. It has reached the point that a season with two losses would seem mediocre to most people. The pressure is there to start thinking about winning right now. This is what the coaches try to do even in the off-season — develop a winning attitude that will carry through the early games in the fall until the team gains more confidence.

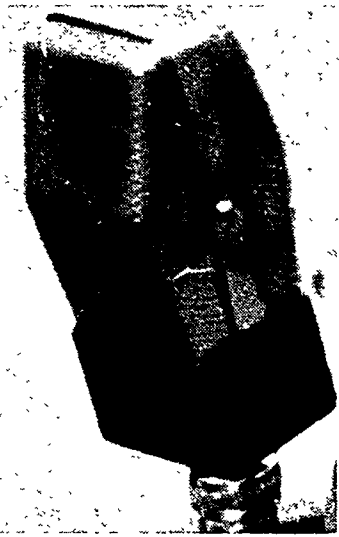
Personnel-wise, the '67 team will have to rely on the freshman team to fill positions left open by our class, especially in the defensive line where Kevin Hardy is the only defensive starter. In many ways next year's team will face the same situation we had three years ago when we had a lot of big, strong sophomores starting

on defense. They will be lucky to have Kevin back because with their inexperience they will need someone to rely on. Dave Martin will call the defensive signals and should provide good leadership. The question mark at linebacker will be where to play Pergine and McGill — either one inside and one out or both inside — depending on the development of a fourth linebacker. The fourth spot seems undecided between Ed Vuillemin, who played with a separated shoulder most of last year, and a freshman, Vito Racanelli.

On offense the biggest problem will be replacing Eddy. Rocky Bleier, Harshman and Gladioux are all of the same caliber, strong, steady, but not extremely fast. It will be harder to maintain the balance we had on offense this year if they don't come up with a break-away runner.

The quarterback duel will start all over again and Heneghan will give Seymour a good battle at end. In the line, Dick Swatland received another year of eligibility and there will be three experienced tackles to choose from. A freshman, Larry Vuillemin, is supposed to be a good replacement for Goeddeke. If they find a tight end and receive enough pass blocking from the backs, the passing attack will be stronger than this year.

WSND



by richard madden
station manager

WSND is proud to be celebrating in February, 1967, twenty years of service to Notre Dame, St. Mary's, and South Bend, yet with this pride there must be a corresponding increase in our obligation to the community. The 20th anniversary celebration is our way of saying thank you to our listeners and supporters

Jan. 13, 1967

through the years. It is also an opportunity for WSND to renew its pledge of continuing growth through public service.

Faced as we are with our twentieth anniversary this February, we could think of no better way to celebrate than with Henry Mancini in Concert co-sponsored by the Social Commission on Friday, February 24. Mr. Mancini and his orchestra promise to match their great performance of two years ago with another sell-out concert.

A symposium on the Art of Communications will be presented Saturday afternoon, February 25, featuring nationally prominent figures in communications, including a collegiate panel discussing the future of the broadcasting field and career possibilities.

Also included in our week-long celebration is the announcement of the Top 150 Songs of All Time as selected by the Notre Dame student body. Disc-Jockey John David will feature these hits on *Topsy* from 3 to 5 p.m. each afternoon. Tom McKay on *640 Swing Street* is sponsoring an Ugly Tie Contest that guarantees some horrendous entries.

In a more serious effort, the *Nitebeat* show will sponsor a fund-raising campaign to aid in the construction of classrooms for Vietnamese children.

Our second semester plans include continued broadcasts of the Metropolitan Opera live from Lincoln Center on WSND-FM (88.9 megacycles) — the only station in Northern Indiana to carry these broadcasts.

STUDENT LIFE



by jack balinsky
honor council chairman

During the past two years, the process of change which has radically transformed this University over the

last fifteen years has reached the area of student life. What is now being experienced at Notre Dame is the disintegration of the old order, which featured rigid rules and authoritarian control by the Administration. This process of change has unleashed new forces from which the future ethic of student life will be created.

Foremost in this change has been an increasingly liberal attitude toward student life on the part of the Administration, which has manifested itself in increased responsibility given to students. This trend was first seen with the development and adoption of the Honor Code, establishing the principle of student responsibility for academic honesty. The concept of hall autonomy instituted last fall reinforced this tendency toward responsibility by replacing the rector-disciplinarian with student committees to establish guidelines of conduct for the hall and student judicial boards to enforce these norms.

A second major force initiated during this time has been the drive to make real and meaningful the mythical Notre Dame community. The first efforts again came with the Honor Code, which was in one sense an instrument for developing in students the concern for one another upon which a community must be founded. In the creation of the stay-hall program and the emphasis on hall autonomy, it has been recognized that community life is more realistic in the halls, where students can come to know each other on a more personal basis.

The future of student life will be determined by the way students react to and create from the challenges presented by the appearance of these forces. Although they are by no means completely established at the present, the ideas of student responsibility, student concern, hall autonomy, and hall community can become the wave of the future. If so, Notre Dame will be maintained as a predominantly residential university, composed of a number of close-knit hall communities. These communities will lead to a greater student concern for other students and will make it possible to extend student independence and responsibility into many more areas of student life. It seems also that a meaningful Christianity can exist at Notre Dame in the future only in and through these communities. If, on the other hand, the new forces mentioned above fail to become established, Notre Dame, while still showing a more liberal attitude toward student life, will in all likelihood lose its character as a residential and Christian university. ■



BETRAYAL GOES DOWN HARD

by robert thomas

FOR NEARLY FIFTY YEARS the Middle East has been in a state of almost constant crisis. Revolution, war, subversion, unkept promises and general backstairs subterfuge have been the rule rather than the exception. The birthplace of the world's three great faiths is in continual turmoil.

There is a very mean little guerrilla war going on in the British-controlled South Arabia Federation. It is sure to get bigger, whether because of or in spite of a British pledge to withdraw is hard to say. The omnipresent Gamal Nasser has his hand in that one, and his guerrillas will probably increase their terrorism. There are moderate groups in the territory, but Nasser cannot afford to let them win the day.

Jordan has been the scene of the most recent trouble. King Hussein, a young, moderate pro-Western leader, stands a good chance of losing his throne. Rioting by Palestinian refugees in November was followed by a sudden Israeli military attack. The crisis temperature is high. It would take very little in that area to require Hussein to take rather drastic action against Israel in order to save his throne. The revolutionary regime in Syria is reportedly firmly in power and is applying great pressure on Hussein.

Of course the overriding Middle Eastern problem is that which presently centers on Jordan. That is the Arab-Israeli dispute. It is clear to most observers that the Arabs, as much as they hate it, must finally accept Israel as real and *fait accompli*. There is nothing they can do about it.

However, it is not difficult to under-

stand the way the Arabs feel, if one can free oneself from the almost unbelievable propaganda and public-relations campaign that the Jews of this country have waged to sell their story.

It is undeniable that the twentieth century has been a most difficult one for the Jews of the world. They have been massacred, trodden upon and humiliated every place except in the Middle East, where they once, not long ago, lived in harmony with the Arab population.

American media have depicted Israel as the progressive force in a backward area. The Arabs have been looked upon as children, incapable of governing themselves. To a certain extent the latter charge is true, though as a blanket generalization it is absurd. Any doubts that may have lingered in American minds about whether or not to support Israel were wiped out by the trial of Adolf Eichmann, a questionable action in terms of international law, and the Leon Uris book, *Exodus*, which was later made into a movie. The book is historically inaccurate, and one professor here has called it "a Jewish western or Alamo."

In November of 1917 the British government entered into an agreement with the Zionists that became known as the Balfour Declaration. Soon after the outbreak of the First World War a group of Zionist leaders in England, under the leadership of Chaim Weizmann, set out to enlist the sympathy of the British government for their scheme of a national home for the Jews in Palestine. To persuade the British to back their cause was no

easy task. Most English Jews were opposed to political Zionism. It was in the gentile portion of the British populace that Weizmann found his support. C. P. Scott, at that time editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, was a supporter, as was A. J. Balfour. When Lloyd George became prime minister he, too, was included in the ranks.

But the British government had made many agreements and promises that seemingly tied its hands in any effort to help the Zionists. They had concluded a bargain with the Sharif Husain in 1915 which committed the British to recognizing and supporting an independent Arab state in an area that included Palestine. Then there was the Sykes-Picot Agreement, which had envisaged putting the Holy Land under international administration. Furthermore, British Jewry's opposition to the plan had hardened.

But the British government went ahead anyway. The Balfour Declaration was issued. Upon hearing of it Sharif Husain said that he would further the aim of a refuge for persecuted Jewry to the extent of his influence. However, he made it plain that he would not assent to anything that jeopardized Arab sovereignty in Palestine. But the Arabs were getting uneasy. A group of them got together in Cairo and drafted a memorandum to the British government asking an explanation in precise terms of Britain's policy in regard to the future of the Arab states as a whole.

The British answer came in the form of the Declaration to the Seven. In its reference to Syria, Palestine and

(Continued on page 33)

Peace Through Understanding

by robert sheehan

LAST DECEMBER 20-29, Michigan State University, in cooperation with a number of Michigan firms, philanthropic organizations and individuals, held the fourteenth annual "Adventure in World Understanding" in East Lansing, Michigan. Billed as an attempt to "lay the foundation for a better understanding among peoples," this program each year brings together a group of foreign students studying in the United States and a number of American MSU students, attempting through a program of lectures, symposia, visits and tours, all oriented toward a single theme connected with international understanding, to develop lasting friendships among participants of different nationalities and to enable them to appreciate more fully than before the worth of each other's way of life.

Representing India and the University of Notre Dame this year was Notre Dame graduate student Andali V. Raghunath, a chemist from Madras. Mr. Raghunath's trip, the costs of which were partially underwritten by scholarships from the Christian Family Movement and Associates' Investment Company of South Bend, was undertaken with the assistance of Foreign Student Advisor Fr. Daniel O'Neil, who recommended him for the program. He was one of 59 students from 39 countries who attended this year.

Everything that took place during the week that the students were at Michigan State was designed to help the participants come to know each other thoroughly. Upon arrival the "Adventurers" were divided into small groups for panel discussions throughout the course of the week, and each student was assigned a roommate from a country other than his own. The topic of this year's meeting was *The Challenge of Friendship*, and to this end the students were presented a series of lectures, delivered by MSU professors in communications, philosophy, international relations, sociology

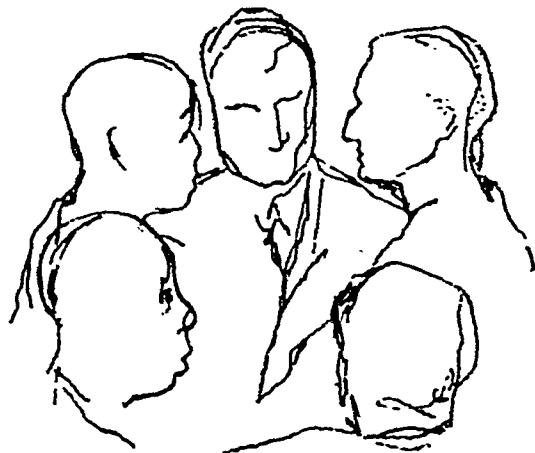
and many other areas, dealing with such subjects as "The Process of Communication," "The Impact of Organizational Relations and Friendship," "Barriers to Friendship," and "Building Friendships in the Community." Also scheduled were a Christmas visit to an East Lansing family by each student, visits to Michigan farm families, and tours of the Oldsmobile plant in Lansing and the Kellogg cereal factory in Battle Creek. Other functions included a talent evening and various group dinners.

At one of these dinners, held at MSU in honor of the families whom the students had visited, an address was given by Mr. Raghunath, then serving as chairman of the evening's program, that admirably served to express what the week meant to those who participated. The United States and especially the sponsors of the Adventure in International Understanding have, he said, "given us opportunities not only to learn science and technology, arts and letters, but also to develop an international outlook. . . . We realize that uniformity is *not* a prerequisite for unity. We are aware of the fact that we are living in a world of diversities, diversities in religious and political ideologies, diversities in languages and cultures, arts and fine arts, food and dress. One cannot afford to develop a feeling of superiority. One should try to look at the merits of other people more than their demerits." And once the week was over, the participants, it was hoped, would become a seedbed for the spreading of understanding among their respective countries. "We are not just drops in the ocean," remarked Mr. Raghunath; "some of us are bound to become leaders in our own countries."

What part of the week was most successful? "I would say the entire program collectively — I couldn't name one thing in particular." The lectures were excellent, and most helpful. "For example, one lecturer [MSU

Associate Professor of Religion Herbert Jackson] pointed out the fact that one's religion is often a barrier to the establishment of friendships, a fact that may not be apparent to people accustomed to thinking that religion is something entirely beneficial. One of the student speakers noted the difference between friendships in Europe and America: in Europe people are aloof at first, but once a friendship is made it is close and lifelong; while in America people are always friendly and engaging; but most friendships do not penetrate to the core of the person, and remain always false and superficial." Talks such as this, says Raghunath, aided the students in their own relationships. Further insight was provided by the four trips the program sponsored. Visits to factories and a modern American farm "provided us with a look at what our countries could eventually accomplish. The Kellogg plant started in 1906 with 40 people producing 80 boxes a day; now it produces a million a day. This is how our countries must develop. And many of us were impressed by the extremely modern and efficient techniques and equipment in use at the farms we visited. Many of us will be able to use this information in our own countries." But probably the thing that did the most to make this program a success was simply the opportunity to get to meet and fraternize with people from so many other societies.

And a success it certainly was. Everyone who attended left with the feeling that they knew their fellow participants and their countries much more deeply and with much greater affection than when they arrived. One instance of this was particularly striking: "The Indians and the Pakistanis discovered that by ourselves we had resolved all our countries' differences." And that, really, is what it was all about. As the Adventure's sponsors said, quoting from the UNESCO constitution, "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed." ■





Temporarily located in a former YWCA on North Lafayette, the South Bend Art Center provides the setting for a very vital and genuine community activity, an activity which is cultural in the fullest sense of that word. A tax-supported, non-profit organization sponsored by the South Bend Art Association, the Center has become a gathering place for those who are interested in art. For some this interest is of long standing; for others the interest in and need for culture is relatively new. The Center, as a community service, is dedicated to serving the different and sometimes divergent needs of all its patrons. Its activities range from classes in art history to finger painting for children. Perhaps one of its most important services is provided through its gallery, which offers a regular program of shows and exhibitions designed to bring the best available work, both classic and contemporary, to South Bend. Most of all the Center is a place where people are working. Headed by a director and assistant director who are both new to South Bend and anxious to put new ideas to work, the Art Center is going through a period of transition. The recent show celebrating the Polish Millennium was the occasion for considerable headshaking and pointed remarks about the quality of modern art. A growing reputation for radical activity in the gallery, while hardly a condemnation, is scarcely justified in view of the catholic nature of shows to date. Nevertheless the public may expect anything in the future from folk singers to chamber music. The Center is growing and is taking seriously its obligation to educate the public. The accompanying pictures should give some idea of the kind of activity that



THE ART CENTER

by julie anne dickson



is going on. A further description of the Center and its services may encourage the members of this University Community to avail themselves of its resources and contribute to its continued improvement.

TWENTY YEARS OLD this year, the Center has been at its present location (121 North Lafayette) for the last four years. Before that it was located behind the Morris School on Washington. The present temporary location is the result of a fire which destroyed the old building along with part of the permanent collection and most of its records. The task of turning a YWCA into an Art Center has been difficult, the chief problem area being the gallery, re-located ironically in the former gymnasium. Lack of space limits the potential size of exhibitions, and the absence of central ceiling fixtures makes lighting difficult. The addition of new spotlights has alleviated the latter problem somewhat.



As far as exhibitions go, the standard run is three weeks, with emphasis on painting, prints and drawings, since facilities for a sculpture show are absent. Currently on exhibit is the work of three contemporary American Artists. Ben Mahmoud, an in-



structor at Northern Illinois University, is perhaps the most interesting, his work distinctive for the vivid colors, blocky quality, and heavy brush work on extremely flat backgrounds. He also has made obvious efforts to shock and break down strict canons by slashing his canvases or stretching them off the square. His drawings, very anatomical nudes, while perhaps strained or overworked, display a good deal of technical facility. His serigraphs, mostly illustrations of a series of original poems called "Aware" are done in low-key colors and are very pleasing.

On the other extreme is the work of Douglas Gorsline, a New York artist primarily known as an illustrator. His drawings (about twenty-five are on view) are technically slick and evidence the artist's training as an illustrator. Sketches of places (Cannes, London) and people predominate. These are very pictorial and easily grasped and perhaps this explains why they are the most popular in the current show.

The third artist, Frank Gunter from the University of Illinois, does work that becomes more ethereal as you look at it. Mystic light sources and lonely, empty vistas are common. Many of his drawing are searing social commentaries, with titles like "A

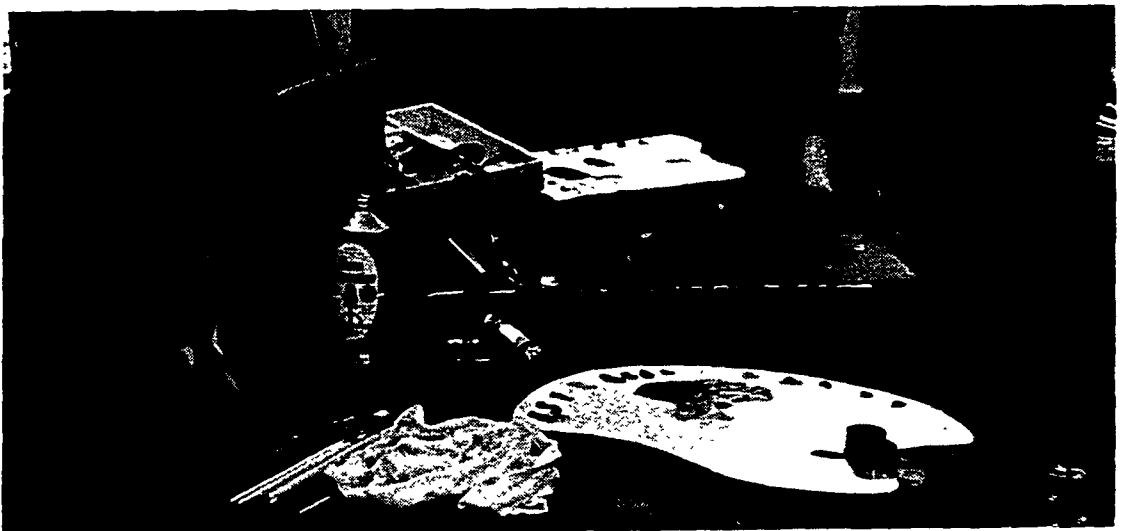
Mother for Moral America," "The Cake Society," and "Installation of Officers." Visitors to the gallery tend to align themselves either in the Mahmoud-Gunter or Gorsline camps.

Another major service of the Center is its classes. These are conducted regularly both during the day and in the evening. Saturdays are devoted to children, with ages ranging from six to eighteen and up. The youngest occupy themselves with clay, paper mache sculpture as well as painting, drawing and coloring. These children's classes are always filled and are alive with enthusiasm and genuine creativity. For older groups, Mr. Alonzo Stivers, himself an extraordinary printmaker, conducts a class emphasizing print work. On Saturday afternoons there is an oil painting class for teenagers. Both ceramics and sculpture are very popular classes and, because of limited space, among the first to be closed. Watercolor has proven so popular that the Center now offers three sections at three different times. Mr. Sevin, the director, is now teaching a painting course which emphasizes the techniques and media now in vogue. Basic drawing classes—life, figure, still life—are well attended. Finally, there are commercial art classes and lecture classes dealing primarily with art appreciation.

A film series of considerable interest is also offered by the Art Center. The current series features foreign films and arty shorts. A Bogart Festival is being projected for the spring. Supposedly these screenings are open only to members, but non-members frequently show up and are welcome.

The Center also has its own library room, soon to be enlarged and expanded. The library, like the lecture series, is open to members only. Also available for members is a gallery where paintings, prints, ceramics, sculpture, and just recently added, a series of posters by contemporary American artists (Warhol, Liechtenstein, Stamas, Albers, etc.) can be rented or purchased. The posters are of special interest and are from limited editions of two hundred each.

As should be clear, the Art Center is growing and the possibilities are great. The future looks especially bright. Mayor Allen has recently proposed a community Cultural Center to be built on Jefferson, along the river. The Art Center would be the focal point of the entire complex. A two million dollar fund raising campaign could supply funds and eventually a new Center, built to specification and serving the needs of a community which is gradually becoming more culturally conscious. ■



The Church From All Weather

There came this time, before the cracked summer, when Winter met the Spring and the ground was sopped heavy with Winter's white droppings and Spring's runny sunshine. It was a time of water and hope.

All this the farmers knew. Schwartz said on a Thursday March night that the table seemed high and Bortz, from near Thurmont, said yes water's deep.

This was the time that their boots took mud and the earth hissed low in a seepy chilled voice for the farmers' raked knives and their seeds that tear dirt.

The Earth's hiss was strong. The farmers were fooled. They forgot summer's weeks and saw their first plowing as the work of the harvest. But it came, breathing spineless the growing and tendering the farmers baked face and ridged palms. Little else.

August came and the drought continued. The pastor of St. Anthony's, off old Route 15, gathered the farmers and led them in prayer. He was of Pennsylvania, a town of coal mines, and when first assigned to the corn growing valley, did not really know of the farmers' blood water. Coal, he thought later, did not die from its lack.

They prayed in words that once seeded clouds, When long ago believers were weak in the soil and rains then meant God's life in the world. No longer. Their words were old, for needs long past and summer let loose wore madly.

Off-handed rain was September's cool gift. It doled life indifferent to the white runted stalks. For the farmers it meant the selling of stock, perhaps even land; and the waiting for Spring became their one winter hope.

They gathered for prayer in their Church from all weather. The farmers and priest with their but-watching God. And they prayed for a gift that is no longer offered. To a God Who no longer sees.

—JAMIE MCKENNA

movies

CAMPUS: *Help!* When A. J. Ayer indicates, as he did here recently, that he finds the Beatle films irresistibly entertaining, it is most culpably illogical to avoid them. (*Help!*: Sat. 2, 7, 9; Sun. 7, 9 in Eng. Aud.)

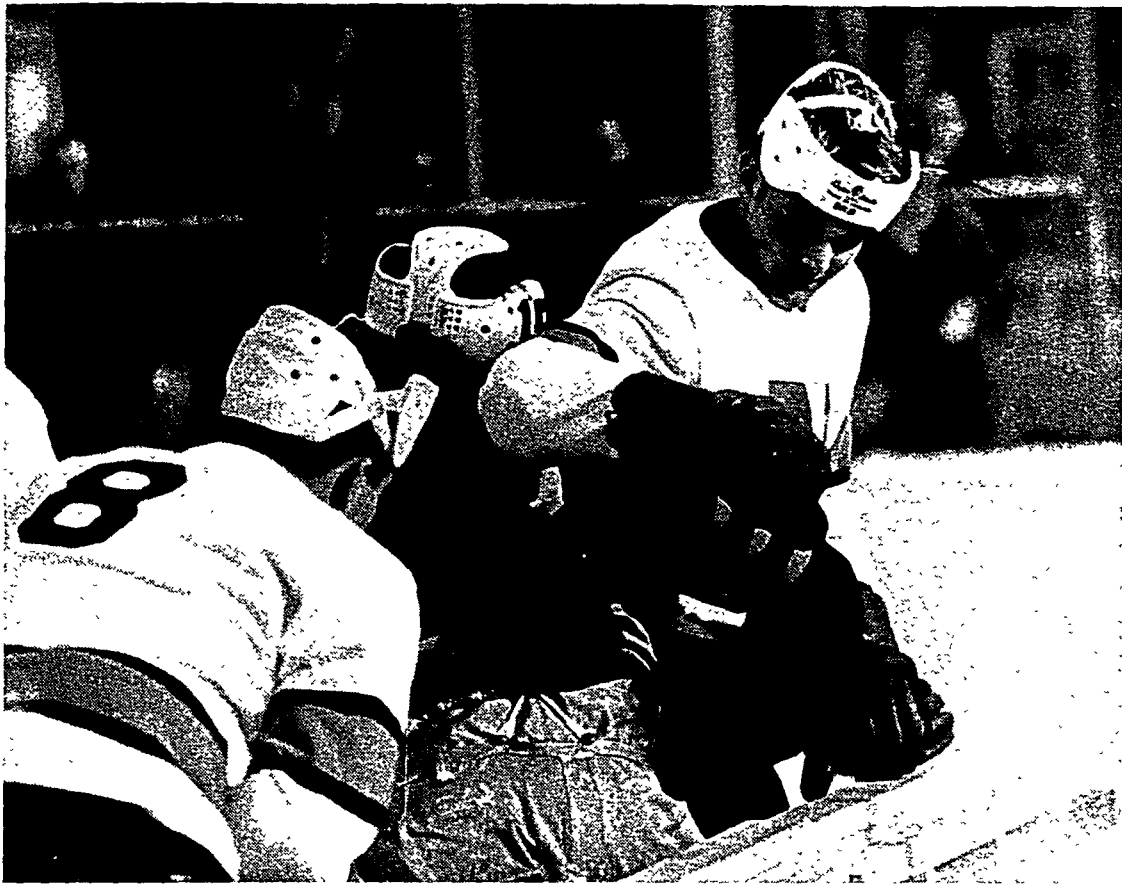
AVON: *Pumpkin Eater* and *Georgy Girl* make the Avon the place to go for the second week in a row. The first opposes Ann Bancroft and Peter Finch in a two-hour Harold Pinter (*The Caretaker*) word duel which is much more frightening than at first it may appear, as Miss Bancroft's conjugal ideals fall back into her own lap. *Georgy Girl* is much more harmless than it may at first seem, as it deals with the poles of British social strata, who contrarily look for nothing from marriage. Lyn Redgrave is not quite so talented as we have been led to expect, but Allen Bates (*Zorba the Greek*) is a real pleasure to watch and chagrins those critics who questioned his versatility. The fact that the film's worst scene is its last rather spoils the effect of the whole evening, but don't let that stop you from going. (*Pumpkin*: 7:15; *Girl*: 9:05, but call 288-7800 for exact times.)

COLFAX: Penelope is Natalie Wood. Penelope is also a kleptomaniac. *Penelope* is finally a movie aspiring to sophisticated comedy. (*Penelope*: 1:15, 3:15, 5:05, 7:10, 9:00.)

GRANADA: *Follow Me, Boys* gives over this Sunday to *Gambit* which is not much better. However, I'll always prefer Shirley MacClaine and Michael Caine to Fred MacMurray. *Gambit* itself is a poor reassessment of the *How to Steal a Million* idea which never had a right to be assessed in the first place. Disney's death notwithstanding, I personally wouldn't follow Fred MacMurray around the corner. (*Gambit*, starts Sunday: Times, call 233-7301.)

STATE: *After the Fox* sports Peter Sellers, and a witty script. The film is a flagrant mock on art films and their directors. I find this brazenly blasphemous and cannot comment with my usual cool objectivity. Your appreciation of *Fox* is an inverse function of your overall taste regarding the cinema. Remember that when you laugh. (*Fox*: 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.)

—J. DUDLEY ANDREW



NOT ENOUGH FUN

Two years ago, Lou Saban resigned the lucrative post of head coach of the Buffalo Bills after leading them to the championship of the American Football League. He felt "there is too much pressure" and "not enough fun" in the professional game. He wanted the serene life; he was in the market for a coaching spot on a campus where football is still a game.

The University of Maryland, coachless and ending a rather unsuccessful season, hired him. He seemed to be a man well suited not only to coach football but also to provide the ideals of manhood and life which give basis for the whole function of any collegiate program. Saban was able to choose his own assistants and many of his Buffalo personnel came with him. He also received a comfortable, long-term contract. Maryland supporters rejoiced that the Terps had at last begun to rebound into the national football picture.

They didn't make the picture this season. They posted a 3-7 record as a member of the mediocre ACC. Only a couple of weeks later it was announced Saban had signed a million-dollar, 10-year contract as both general manager and coach of the AFL's Denver Broncos. In effect he walked out of his remaining contract with Maryland. Most of his assistants left with him. In effect he also set back the Maryland Football program even further with his abrupt departure.

A similar story was told last year of a man named Paul, Pedsodent Paul Dietzel, who took a shady trip from West Point to South Carolina (Dietzel

and South Carolina are now slapped with a two-year NCAA probation). Saban makes Dietzel look like Snow White. Once again a coach has simply walked away from a contract; the legality of such action is questionable at best.

It is difficult to imagine that Mr. Saban decided that the pressure of the pros isn't *that* bad and that he will have "more fun" in Denver. He will have more money than he ever had, which seems to be the primary goal in his profession and it appears he has gotten what he really wanted at the cost of the young men who played for him at Maryland this fall.

PISTOL PETE STRIKES AGAIN

On the battle-scarred fields of Cartier they used to call him "Night Train," "Pistol Pete" or simply "Lamb." The fantastic passing feats of the more nationally accredited sophomores were minimized, in fact nullified, when "Pistol Pete" chose to go one-on-one with Seymour or whomever else the varsity dared test him with. Hanratty and O'Brien had little choice but to throw to the side opposite that which rover-strong, side-loose-free and otherwise fearsome prep safety Pete Lamantia chose as his own private, inviolable territory. A five-year man, "The Lamb," as he is deceptively labelled, used his tremendous spring (he is only 5' 7") and tenacious tackling abilities (he weighs only 170) to curtail the larger Seymour on any pass pattern the latter even imagined. In fact, if the casual fan wasn't completely aware of Pete's amazing swiftness he would swear up

and down the sidelines that the Lamb's strong grasp was upon the unsuspecting pass receiver *almost* before the ball arrived. In fact, head prep squad defensive mentor Brian Boulac often shook his head in wonderment when his ace defensive stalwart strode onto the field to foil the varsity time after time.

But, like the regular football season and the bowl games and the All-Star games and the Super Bowl on Super Sunday, Pete's football days are numbered, in fact over, but his talents are not at rest. Among his other achievements, Pete is from Toronto where they play another sport right down his alley — hockey. So the Lamb naturally found his way on to the Irish puckster squad where he is presently the front-line center and top penalty getter for Notre Dame. Contact is old stick to the Lamb, and nowhere, not even on the blood-stained earth of Cartier, was this more evident than during the last three minutes of play in the N.D. Christmas Invitational at Chicago. At the sight of a budding ruckus near the Irish goal, Pete literally flew into the pile-up, changing a small flare-up into a near gang war. When the ice had cleared, his part in the play was evaluated as worth a trip to the penalty box, a familiar journey for a guy with such un-lamblike tendencies.

FOR THE RECORD

BASKETBALL (3-9)

Notre Dame 97, St. Norbert's 72.
St. John's 65, Notre Dame 62.
Indiana 94, Notre Dame 91.
U.C.L.A. 96, Notre Dame 67.

Rainbow Classic:

California 69, Notre Dame 63.
Montana 70, Notre Dame 68.
Notre Dame 88, Hawaii Marines 67.
Kentucky 96, Notre Dame 85.
Notre Dame 68, Air Force 56.

FENCING (4-0)

Notre Dame 24, Western Reserve 3.
Notre Dame 22, Cleveland 5.
Notre Dame 17, Oberlin 10.

HOCKEY (6-1)

Notre Dame 4, Beloit 0.
Notre Dame 9, Lewis 1.
Notre Dame 5, Indianapolis 4.
Notre Dame 3, Illinois 1.
Ohio State 6, Notre Dame 5.
Notre Dame 4, Illinois 0.
Notre Dame 3, Peoria 1.
St. Procopius—cancelled.

Notre Dame Invitational (Chicago)

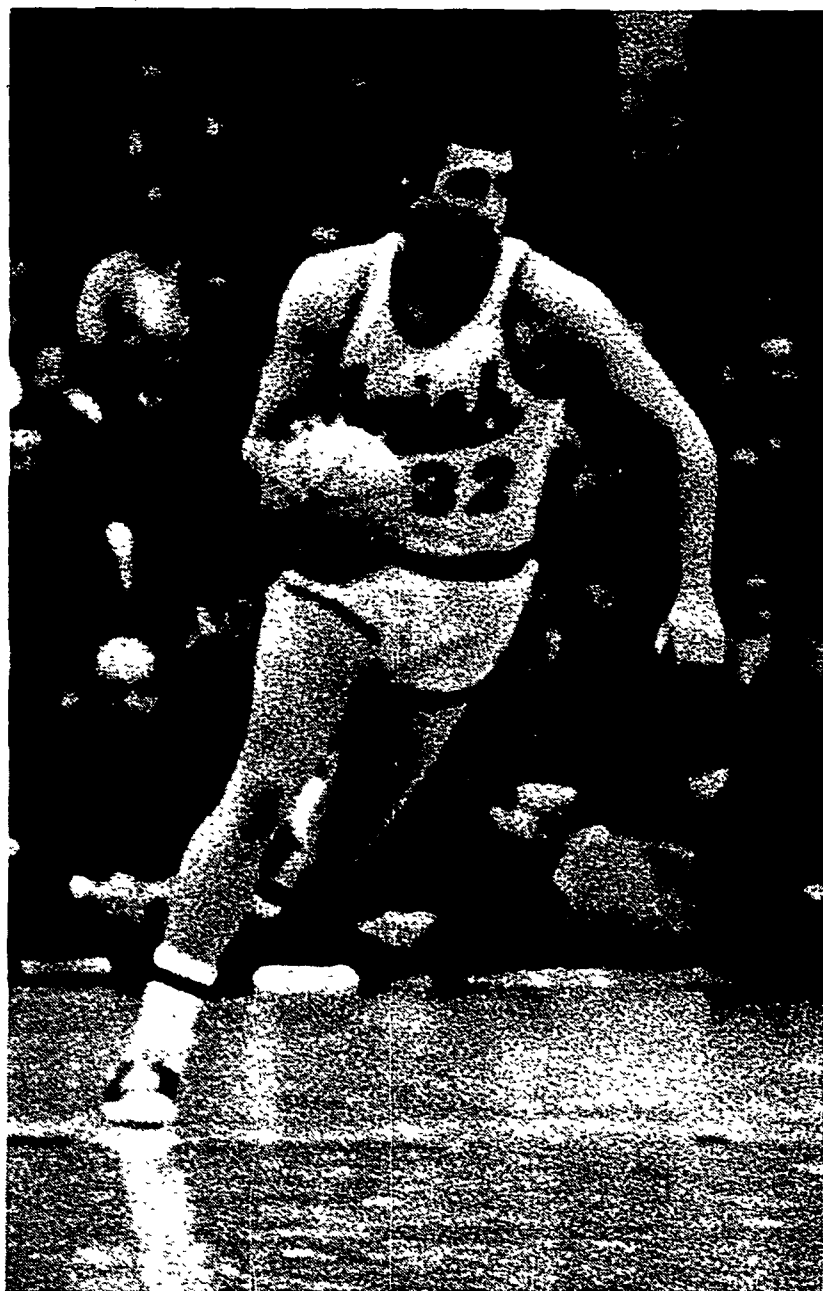
Ohio State 6, Notre Dame 5
(championship).

(Continued on page 32)

NEW BLOOD STARTS A HAPPY NEW YEAR

For Johnny Dee's unsteady sophomores, Christmas brought a vacation they'd just as soon forget. With the New Year came renewed hope, however, as a reformed sophomore quarterback and his suddenly experienced classmates downed the Air Force.

by mike mcadams



TURN AN IRISHMAN inside out and what have you got? An even-tempered Italian? A prohibitionist Scotsman, maybe? The answer, if you go by college basketball results, is a Bearcat. Throughout the month of December, the Irish of Notre Dame and the Bearcats of Cincinnati alternately outdid each other — in reverse. Even as Notre Dame was losing to Detroit, St. John's, Indiana, and somebody called Montana by a grand total of four baskets, Cincinnati was beating four opponents in one week, averaging one overtime per game and exactly $1\frac{1}{2}$ points more than their opponents. And don't think Johnny Dee wasn't aware, painfully, of the similarity.

"You look at Cincinnati, winning all those games in double overtime, and it makes you realize how close we are to having a good record. Just one three-point play that we didn't convert, or a sharp pass where we had a careless one, and we'd be 7-4 instead of 2-9."

The month of December for Notre Dame was one near miss after another. Playing St. John's in Jamaica, the Irish opened up an eight-point lead and came within a subway token of making it stand up. The final score was 65-62, and when the Redmen play in the city you concede them ten points just on principal. (Eighth-ranked Kansas came to town the following day and lost by 24 points.)

Against Detroit, on the other hand, Notre Dame was blah. Here, too, they had commanded a hefty early advantage, only to have it dribble away. With excruciating deliberateness, the Titans crept closer and closer, finally winning by a point with a basket in the final seven seconds. It was like Chinese water torture for Notre Dame fans.

After losing to Indiana, 94-91, and strong California, 69-63, it was obvious the sophomores had developed a complex. They had the talent to beat at least half of their conquerors, but winning lies in your mental attitude, too, and mentally the Irish were losers.

"It hurts to send four or five sophomores on the court to start the game," says Dee, "and believe me I don't want to. I'm not playing these kids just to say the heck with it — they're our best athletes and I have to go with them."

What about the juniors and seniors who played so much last year?

"If a player doesn't show you anything in practice, you can't stick him in a game and expect to win. I know it's hard for a guy to go in off the bench and play just one or two minutes, but I'm not going to sacrifice two or three games just to find out what he can do. That's something he should take care of in practice — and this is where some of our guys have let us down."

In the early weeks of the season, the group of inexperienced sophomores was joined by other handicaps. One was the football team. National championships don't fade from memory overnight, and most students didn't take to the idea of losing to anybody, in *anything*.

"When the fall ended," explained Dwight Murphy, the sophomore guard-forward, "it seemed like everybody expected us to pick up where the football team left off. How do you satisfy hopes like that?"

But, after all, at least three sophomores were certain to start.

"Sure, but look at Hanratty, Seymour, and O'Brien. After them, and with the buildup Bob (Whitmore) and I got, our inexperience didn't seem like such a handicap. The difference, I think, is that they had so many outstanding veterans to steady them down — we don't."

Despite the record, which by January had sagged to 2-9, Dee felt that progress was being made.

"You can't see it in the won-lost column, but we've improved tremendously since the season began. When you

play 12 games in 31 days, you're playing a pro schedule. And remember, these aren't patsies we've been playing. The Kentucky game convinced me we're ready to move. I'll tell you this much: nobody can humiliate us."

If Notre Dame could be humiliated, it would have happened on December 21 at the Alcindor (nee Pauley) Pavilion in Los Angeles. The Irish sank a horrendous 21 percent of their field goal attempts in the first half, but the final score was 96-67, which Duke and Wisconsin will tell you is not too bad.

"Even in high school you can't shoot 21 percent from the floor and win," said Whitmore, who played for the only high school team ever to defeat Alcindor at Power Memorial. "But I thought we hung in there pretty well. I think we had only three turnovers for the entire game."

The caliber of play might have been acceptable, but the record was still miserable, and Johnny Dee decided he'd better act to save team morale.

"I told them the New Year begins a new season. As far as we're concerned, December was spring training." The game against the Air Force Academy, rated a toss-up, was therefore pivotal. A close loss would start the nightmare over again. A victory would be the team's first over a major college. And to Dee the home court aspect makes a victory extra special.

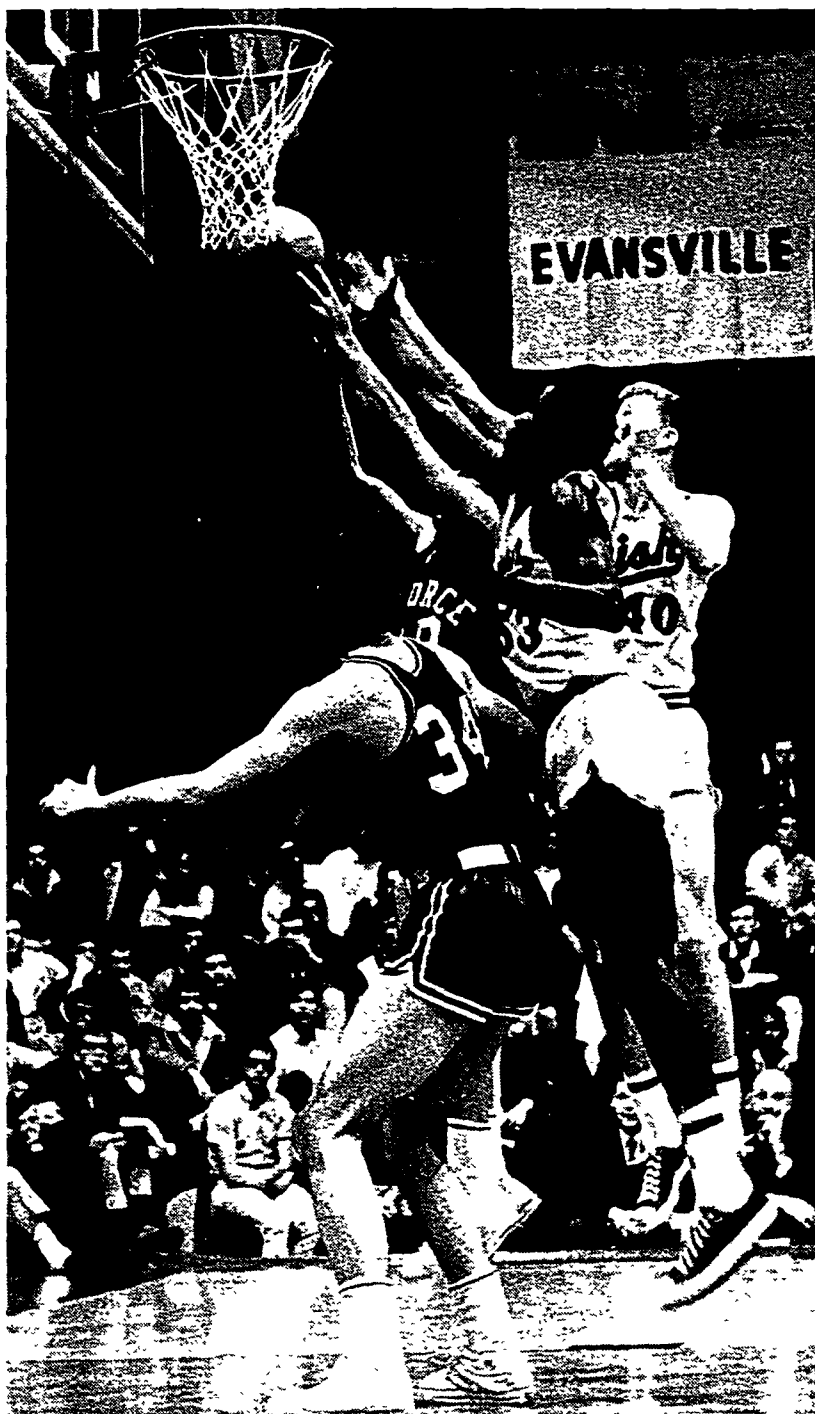
"More than anything, I'm disappointed for the student body — the team and I could feel the progress all along, but the students want big wins, now, and I'm afraid they're running out of patience." As the introductions were made before the Air Force game, it appeared the students were. Each Irish starter was given the traditional resounding cheer, but Dee's name drew only scattered applause and even a few boos. It was an embarrassing moment for the coach and players, as well as those fans who *are* willing to wait and see.

Johnny Dee himself isn't a fan of the waiting game. He decided over the Christmas break that one weakness, ball handling, had to be cured immediately. "Ball handling had been our outstanding problem all season," he said after the game. "The tight losses didn't seem to be following any pattern *except* poor ball handling." Dee had lived with his team since October, and he knew the solution was not on his basketball roster. An ex-quarterback himself, he reasoned that somewhere on the football team was a kid who'd played basketball before and would like to try again. Sure enough, there was Mike Franger, quick, a leader, a high school (Elkhart) standout and, most important, a ball handler.

"I was a little hesitant to ask Mike to come out — it takes a lot out of a boy to play college football all fall and then jump right into basketball. And he had re-injured a hamstring muscle in November. But when he came back after Christmas ready to go, we were only too glad to have him."

If nothing else, Franger's presence in the line-up kept Notre Dame awake. He gives away his Indiana training by bringing up the ball with racehorse-style abandon, surprising opponents and teammates alike with reverse, over-the-head, knew-you-were-there-all-the-time passes that more than once had Dee squirming. But Franger's presence lifted the team, and if leading scorer Bob Arnzen and center Whitmore were off in their shooting, they made up for it with aggressive rebounding. Almost every Irish shot, if missed (68 percent were) was followed by a series of taps. Air Force got only 40 rebounds, Notre Dame came down with 60.

Still, thanks to a burst of accuracy from outside that must have surprised even themselves, the Falcons grabbed an early lead and seemed to be gaining momentum. Then came the play that woke up the skeptical audience of 2700 and made Notre Dame move. With 3:23 left in the



first half and the Irish leading, 31-26, Air Force's Captain John Olive was fouled by Franger. Olive's free throw bounced off the rim to Bob Whitmore, who turned and spotted Franger all alone at the far end of the court. The easy lay-up visibly shook the Falcons. Then, with the crowd roaring as of old, Franger stole the ball from Bill Graf, threw to Arnzen, who was fouled and made both. The Air Force went into a steep dive from which it never recovered.

Toward the end, when Notre Dame began to sputter, the crowd sat up and adopted a "here it comes" attitude. But every time the Falcons got close, the newly aggressive defense came alive. The Irish won, 68-56.

The young Notre Dame team needs to keep improving to get through upcoming confrontations with Illinois, Michigan State, Houston, and Bradley with a respectable record. Dee thinks they'll do it. "We're fully capable of winning seven of ten at home and at least three of the seven away games. This Air Force victory will help, and if we can squeeze by Detroit and DePaul, there's no telling how far we can go."

Notre Dame may be 3-9, but you won't find a more game-tested group of sophs anywhere. With the addition of some football magic in the backcourt, the "second" season could even erase a lost Christmas. ■

Voice in the Crowd

IN TWO YEARS the new Convocation Center will house the Notre Dame hockey team and approximately six thousand spectators. The figure six thousand might seem extravagant when one stops to consider exactly how much interest is shown in college hockey, particularly in the Midwest. But if the present response to the sport is an accurate indication of the future potential of hockey, that seating capacity may be barely adequate two years from now.

Last Saturday Notre Dame's icemen traveled to Champaign and shut out Illinois 4-0 before an indoor standing-room-only crowd of two thousand. The following day another capacity crowd watched them beat the Peoria All Stars 3-1, their sixth victory in seven contests. Throughout their four-year existence Notre Dame has drawn such large crowds that teams on the varsity level, like the Air Force Academy, now have home and home arrangements where they agree to finance housing and traveling expenses even when they are the visitors.

The public response to college hockey in the Midwest reached a high point over the Christmas holidays when the Irish staged their Invitational Tournament in Chicago Stadium. Early last spring the club approached Mike Wirtz, co-owner of the Stadium and the Black Hawks franchise, with the groundwork for the first college hockey tournament in the Stadium's history. Wirtz was sorry he hadn't thought of the idea himself when he saw the potential crowd-pleaser college competition would provide. He agreed to let Notre Dame run the show, invite their own opponents and take the largest share of the gate, which came to fifteen hundred dollars. More important than the monetary aspect of the tournament was the prestige Midwest hockey gained through exposure in a major sports arena. The four-team tournament, which included Ohio State, Illinois and Chicago Circle, took place Monday and Tuesday before Christmas, between two Black Hawks home dates. Although this was not "prime time" and the public was being introduced to a new product, the two doubleheaders averaged over three thousand in attendance each night. The crowds both nights witnessed a rough brand of hockey. Monday Notre Dame beat Illinois for the first time in history, after Ohio State had edged Chicago Circle. In the consolation game Tuesday evening, Illinois rallied in the third period to defeat Chicago 5-4, setting the stage for the championship where the Canadian-stacked Buckeye team was a strong favorite to stop the Irish winning streak at four games.

Notre Dame offset the foreign element in Ohio State's lineup with a reserve of their own—the football team. Fourth-year goalie Leo Collins, 245-pound Eric Norri, freshman left winger Phil Witliff, the team's leading scorer, and center Pete Lamantia, the team's best skater and stick handler, combined to control the contest until well into the final period. With three minutes to play the Irish had outmaneuvered the Buckeyes to the tune of 4-2 in a game noticeably lacking in gentlemanly etiquette on both sides. In a word, things were tense and when two Buckeye skaters bore down on the outstretched figure of goalkeeper Collins, who had left his nets to retrieve an errant shot, all restraint was forgotten in the ensuing skirmish. Lamantia and Witliff, both safeties in the fall, were the first to arrive at the defense of their oppressed goalie and reacted instinctively, shedding gloves and sticks in their attempt to even the odds. Unfortunately the referee unevened the odds after the bodies were disengaged. Two Irish offenders and one Buckeye were banished for fighting.

Behind by two goals but ahead in manpower the Buckeyes "pulled their goalie," inserted another front-line skater and slipped three goals past Notre Dame to capture the championship 6-5.

Despite their first defeat on the ice, Notre Dame came out a winner in the initial effort of Midwest hockey to achieve national recognition.

—MIKE BRADLEY

For the Record

(Continued from page 29)

Notre Dame 4, Illinois 0.
Notre Dame 3, Peoria All Stars 1.

SWIMMING (2-0)

No meets scheduled.

WRESTLING (1-1)

Illinois University (Chicago) 21,
Notre Dame 13.

THIS WEEK

JANUARY 13

Fencing: Air Force at Chicago.

JANUARY 14

Basketball: DePaul at Chicago.

Swimming: Ball State at Muncie, Ind.

JANUARY 15

Hockey: Toledo at Notre Dame.

JANUARY 21

Basketball: Detroit at Detroit.

JANUARY 27

Hockey: St. Mary's College
(Minnesota).

JANUARY 28

Basketball: Illinois at Chicago, Ill.
(Chicago Stadium).

Hockey: Gustavus Adolphus
(Minnesota).

Swimming: Ohio at Athens, Ohio.

Track: Miami at Notre Dame.

JANUARY 30

Basketball: Butler at
Indianapolis, Ind.

FEBRUARY 1

Basketball: Michigan State
at Notre Dame.

FEBRUARY 4

Basketball: Georgia Tech
at Atlanta, Ga.

Fencing: Indiana and Iowa
at Bloomington, Ind.

Swimming: Missouri at Notre Dame.

Track: Indiana and Purdue
at Lafayette, Ind.

Wrestling: Wabash at Notre Dame.

Hockey: Ohio State at Notre Dame.

FEBRUARY 5

Hockey: Beloit College at Notre Dame.

FEBRUARY 6

Basketball: Hawaii at Notre Dame.

FEBRUARY 8

Basketball: DePaul at Notre Dame.

FEBRUARY 10

Fencing: Air Force
at East Lansing, Mich.

Swimming: Wayne State &
Bowling Green at Notre Dame.

Wrestling: Wheaton Invitational
at Wheaton, Ill.

Hockey: Erie Lions.

The Gift

(Continued from page 16)

that the chances "looked good" that its dispute with Mrs. John Kennedy would be settled out of court. However, neither Harper and Row nor the negotiators for Mrs. Kennedy said a settlement was imminent.

United Nations, New York — The President of the General Assembly appealed today to the United States, North Viet Nam, South Viet Nam, and the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam, to declare during the holiday truce their "unconditional willingness" to make efforts toward negotiations on peace in Viet Nam.

At first, he was sorry that he had misled her. Little more than running around the city and some unkempt hair had brought her to believe that he could write. It wasn't even that so much, actually, that he was sorry about, as it was the fact that there wasn't much to write about these days, except maybe his own lack of courage when it came to talking. He knew also that it was very difficult to write, nearly as difficult as it was to talk, and that would take strength, and imagination, and a little art, all of which he was very low on. Somehow, he told himself, people just weren't saying the things they meant to say anymore, or they didn't listen to things they didn't care about or didn't want to know.

Dec. 22 (AP) — . . . figures from Vietnamese and American public and private sources indicate that this year's civilian death toll has averaged about 1,000 a month, with at least three times that many wounded.

Saigon, Dec. 22 (UPI) — Since the first American soldiers died in Viet Nam exactly five years ago a total of 6,407 Americans have been killed in action, military spokesmen said today.

So when the time came to part again, it was, of course, very sad, as partings often are. Yet, it wasn't all sad because they had reached an understanding about the gift. He would at least think about a story, which was on his part an effort. And who knows what would come of it. Meanwhile, he would think also probably about perfume, which if not unique and precious, was at least small. But then, you know, "that's the way it goes." Besides, in the long run of things, there was always one solace. If he didn't have the courage to make things right himself, he could leave the task to his children. They would make it right. Or perhaps his children's children.

Washington, Dec. 22 (UPI) — The Defense Department today identified 12 United States servicemen killed in

action, and three who died of wounds in Viet Nam . . .

Riverhead, L.I., Dec. 22 — An 8-year-old girl's wish to celebrate Christmas was upheld in court today, over the objections of her mother. . . .

Betrayal

(Continued from page 22)

Iraq, the Declaration stated that Great Britain would continue to work to free those areas from Turkish rule and for their freedom and independence. It also contained assurances that no governments would be set up in those areas that were not acceptable to the populations.

The Arabs were jubilant when word of the Declaration got around. The jubilation was misplaced. At the war's end, Iraq, Palestine and Syria were split up under British and French mandates. There was no sovereign freedom for the Arabs. The mandates denied even the outward forms of self-government. In 1920 came the first serious armed uprisings by the Arabs in protest of the post-war settlement. There was much violence in Syria, Iraq and Palestine after the emergence of intense Zionist development in the area.

In 1944 the National Executive of the British Labour Party said that Jewish immigration should be stepped up and that Arabs should move out as Jews moved in.

After the Second World War, Labour policy in regard to Palestine was ruptured by conflicting desires. The British had tried to limit Jewish immigration while the Conservatives were in power. At the same time, Labour had a tradition of sympathy with the Zionist cause. It is significant to note that during that period they also had a tradition of being the loyal opposition.

WW II hardened Arab-Jew antagonisms. Though in 1945 the one million Palestinian Arabs outnumbered the Jews two to one, Zionist leaders worked hard by legal as well as illegal means to promote immigration. The aim was to outnumber the Arabs and force them out.

In 1945 Bevin and Cripps recommended to the government that Britain not try on her own to set up a Jewish state in Palestine. Between 1945 and 1947 there were several commissions all making equally unacceptable proposals for solving the problem. But by 1947 British opinion weighed heavily in favor of withdrawal. The government referred the affair to the United Nations. The U.N. voted in November to partition Palestine and internationalize Jerusalem.

In May, 1948, the British mandate ended.

The rest of the story is more or less public knowledge. The state of Israel was set up and established itself in a war with the Arabs in which the Arabs distinguished themselves more by their speed afoot than anything else.

The Arabs were betrayed several times during and after World War I. They rose up against the Turks and defeated them, making a large contribution to Allied victory in the area, in return for assurances that they would be free and sovereign in the event of an Allied victory. The McMahon correspondence with Husain and the Declaration to the Seven are explicit in what they promise the Arabs. The promises were broken.

The Arabs had trusted the British and had been friendly with them. They rightfully felt and still feel betrayed. They also feel that they were made the scapegoats of the European Jewish problem. Europe tried to rid itself of a difficult problem and a load of guilt by dumping both on the Arabs. They also feel, probably incorrectly, that they were defeated in the Palestine war because they had no arms and could find no one to supply them.

That is why Arab feeling runs so high against Israel. It is difficult to blame them. They sustained great losses in lives, treasure and suffering, fighting the injustices imposed on them. They are a proud people and look back on a history of grandeur and splendor to feed that pride. Betrayal goes down hard.

Languages

(Continued from page 17)

selection of participants is completed. For this reason also, the program will be limited to juniors and seniors in its first year. A small number of of students returning from Innsbruck and Angers, students who have travelled or studied in Russia, and Latin American students interested in the project hopefully will provide an experienced foundation. Also being considered is the possibility of professors of the four languages living for one or two semesters on the floors of the hall where their languages are spoken. The teachers would serve as language advisers, discussion leaders and language enforcers.

Present sophomores and juniors, whether language majors or not, wishing to live in language dorms for the next fall semester are asked to contact one of the student members of the committee, Errol Flynn in 244 Badin and Tom Malone in 139 Lyons.

Dan Murray The Last Word



“WE BELIEVE” proclaimed buttons, stickers, and other paraphernalia which depicted “the Bear” walking on water. As fans filed out of Sugar Bowl Stadium in New Orleans, the whole atmosphere resembled that of a political convention, or maybe an old-fashioned revival. Alabama had *proved* itself Number One by defeating tough Nebraska, a Sooner casualty. (Unfortunately national sportswriters did not see eye to eye with Crimson Tide fans; after the bowl games they again selected Notre Dame national champions.)

For Alabamians football is more than a game. Because of the Bear, they asserted days before the Sugar Bowl, New Orleanians need not worry as to whether it would rain on January 2: the heavens dare not cross Bear when he wills it not to rain. Another day local newspapers questioned Bryant on rumors that he was planning to resign and run for governor, which office, Alabama political commentators say, he could have for the asking. A humble negative reply failed to discourage further speculation among the faithful.

We haven't seen Paul Bryant walk on water. But in a state that brought forth George and Lurleen, we suppose anything can happen.

Besides, who would question the Bear's high ideals? As he told news reporters the other day, “Those stories make me look ridiculous, but the fans get a kick out of them, so what does it matter. The jokes are silly but they don't offend me—anything to sell tickets.”

FOLLOWING the Bear's star is the ever rising prestige of Rome. Latest feathers in the Vatican's cap are new rules for indulgences and for the celebrating of Mass.

Finally responding to the charges of Martin Luther, Rome proposes to reform the granting of indulgences. Gone are the days of walking in and out of church on All Souls' Day, saving a soul at each crossing of the church portals. To simplify spiritual bookkeeping, partial indulgences are no longer to be referred to in terms of days or years, and can be gained only once a day. Biggest news, though, is that “a dying person no longer needs a priest present to gain a plenary indulgence,” according to Monsignor Giovanni Sessolo, papal *peritus* on penance. “He obtains one if

he has prayed habitually during his lifetime.”

Ever since Tetzels selling of indulgences to build St. Peter's, indulgences have been relatively easy to procure. Vatican analysts now reason that with the new belt-tightening, two segments of the Church will be particularly hard hit: the Church Militant who will have to expect less help from the now-depleted treasures stored up by the Church Triumphant, and the Church Suffering (i.e., the souls in purgatory), who with the new rules might as well go to hell.

The other latest *coup* of the Vatican concerns the celebration of Mass. Evil worldly influences are to be purged from the Eucharist with the banning of guitars and other “tinny” musical instruments. Also forbidden by the Vatican as “alien to Catholic worship and almost incredible” are family Eucharistic banquets held in private homes. As one Holy Cross Father here observed, had the Italians been in power there would have been no Last Supper.

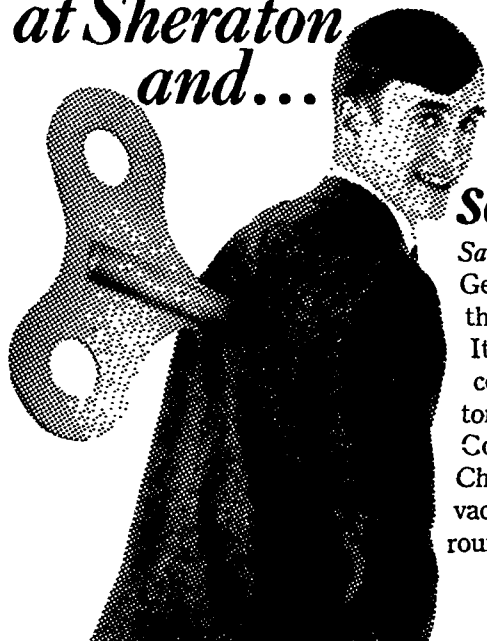
MIDWAY through the school year is a propitious time to take stock and make changes: with this issue the SCHOLASTIC staff undergoes some shuffling of duties. Tom Sullivan, whose writings have been widely recognized as among the best to appear in these pages, assumes the position of associate editor. And Stevie Phalen joins Jim Bresette as copy editor, marking the first advance of St. Mary's into the ranks of editors here.

Jim, you may recall, is among those on the staff committed to the matrimonial state, and because the editors *en masse* are attending his wedding over the semester holidays, the magazine will not appear again until February 10.

WHILE standing in one of many lines during preregistration, we learned from reliable sources (Tom Timmins and Anton Finelli) of a course in the sociology department which will concern itself with witchcraft and the like. Supposedly labs will be conducted at midnight on the heath, with the midterm and final taking place at full moon.

What with the iconoclast movement rampant here and the degenerate influence of Senior Sally (dial campus 7758), will witchcraft deal the final blow to Christianity on this campus?

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- Mardi Gras Ball

- Carnival

- Communion Breakfast

- Saturday Brunch

What A Way To Start Off The 2nd Semester!