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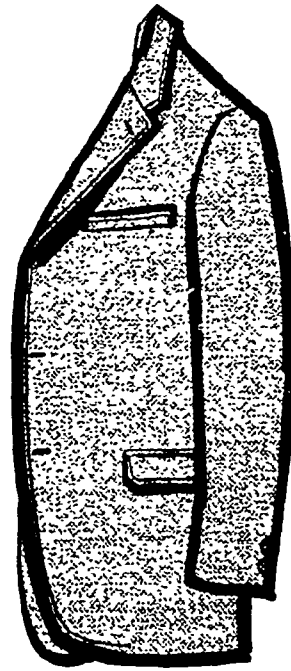


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ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME

Editorials

Patriot-Pickers

Well it's that time of year again. "The frost is on the punkin, the fodder's in the shock," and patriots are ripe for the picking if they will only come and accept. This year's committee presents the senior class with a veritable cornucopia of delights, which they feel will satisfy the most discriminating patriot-picker. They have really outdone themselves in trying to please everyone's taste. The seven nominees range from Norman Thomas, the perennial Socialist candidate for president, to Paul Harvey, the rabidly conservative radio broadcaster. The differences between the nominees are obvious. Although the patriot committee would doubtless claim that all differences aside, their seven candidates do manifest a deep spirit of patriotism, it is clear that the differences between the nominees are far more crucial and fundamental than the supposed spirit of patriotism that they have in common. For if they were all equally patriotic, then what criteria would enable the student body to select one patriot out of many for the award. Obviously it cannot be their patriotism which decides for what was said to be the only feature common to all the candidates. An award for patriotism becomes a gratuitous gesture which can mean anything at all.

Why have such an Award? Surely Paul Harvey and Norman Thomas in addition to the other nominees can be invited to speak without having to confer the uncertain honor of "Patriot of the Year." What possible qualifications does the committee have to nominate a "patriot of the year"? Surely they can be more modest. To avoid picking patriots like ripe pumpkins, we suggest that the "Patriot of the Year" award be completely abolished.

— J. M.

This Isn't Berkeley, You Know

The recent Gestapo-like closing of the YCS office caused no great stir on campus. The student body meekly accepted the Administration's actions. Unfortunately, this is not typical of events here. The Administration, in suddenly evicting the students without notice, exhibited the greatest contempt for student rights. Their refusal to allow the students to enter the office to obtain their books failed to demonstrate even ordinary courtesy.

The Administration's conduct is in keeping with their attitude toward the student body. A favorite phrase is "the Notre Dame family," in which the students are meant to be the children. Fr. Hesburgh is fond of telling the student he is being "prepared for life," an indication that the student is believed to exist in some sub-human state. Where such ideas are prevalent, student rights will necessarily be kept to a minimum.

The blame for this state of affairs lies not solely with the Administration but with the students who have allowed such conditions to exist. Students are accustomed to being ignored. They make only the most feeble attempts to be heard. The most logical way for students to communicate with the Administration is through the Senate. If the Senate has a history of being more concerned with parliamentary procedure than the situations of the students, it is the students' responsibility to see that the Senate expresses their opinion. If the Senate balks, then students must use other means to show the Administration that they demand fair rights and respect.

—R. M.

"Great!"

Any candidate for public office must be evaluated on the basis of his ideas and his ability to implement them. In the South Bend mayoral race, there are few, if any, philosophical differences between the two major candidates. Both Republican Mayor Lloyd Allen and his Democratic opponent, Eugene Pajakowski, believe that urban renewal and Model Cities programs are a pressing need of the community. Neither, however, likes the idea of a local open housing ordinance. Both are concerned with rioting in particular and crime in the streets in general. Both feel that the resources of the University have not been properly utilized in attempts to develop the city.

So the election comes down to a question of whether Allen and his staff have done and will continue to do a job of guiding the city's fortunes better than would be probable with Mr. Pajakowski.

We feel that Mayor Allen's record in office has been admirable if perhaps not as "GREAT!" as claimed. He inherited a demoralized city four years ago that was watching its major source of jobs, Studebaker, leave. And he helped instill some enthusiasm about the fate of the city in its residents. More recently, he handled the difficult riot situation the city found itself with this summer well enough that his opponent cannot make an issue of it. In general, he has met the many crises this changing city has been confronted with adequately. Furthermore, we feel that he has made a good step towards finding the final solutions to its problems. He has surrounded himself with good men and good ideas.

But perhaps most important in this vicious campaign, he has impressed us as a shrewd, firm, articulate, man who will be best able to implement the promises made during the election. We hope the voters find this true also. The SCHOLASTIC endorses Lloyd Allen for mayor.

—J. G.

The Student Weekly of the
University of Notre Dame

Founded 1867

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CAMPUS

Something that we've known for a long time—"The Bookstore Cleans Up" is finally documented on page 11 . . . followed by the revelation of an interesting quirk in the scheduling of speakers for December . . . and an insight into the group role confusion evidenced by the Patriot of the Year nomination committee . . . Chris Murphy really is trying to do his job—see page 12 . . . the death of a fellow student journalist is a traumatic thing—page 13 . . . one of SMC's student government poobahs indicates on the same page that the Halfway House is simply not helping the social scene much . . . an advance trip last week to Philadelphia brought forth the page 14 report of the evil, nasty nature of our Saturday GE College Bowl opponent . . . all that time and money for hall decorations, and ABC didn't film it—the towel is cried into on the same page . . . a Free University class is visited on page 15 and an inviting lack of frenzy is discovered . . . only 10 of 19 hall organizational car permits have been claimed . . . an attractive, tactful, young lottery prize was won last week by the Pangborn food salesman . . . as if all this wasn't enough, Fr. Riehle really doesn't care about discreet imbibing in the halls, he claims on page 26.

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PHOTO CREDITS

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letters

The SCHOLASTIC welcomes letters from its readers. No letter will be printed without a signature; however, names will be withheld upon request. All letters are subject to condensation and editing. Letters should be addressed to Mike McInerney; Editor, SCHOLASTIC; Notre Dame, Indiana.

NOT ONE SINCERE BONE?

EDITOR:

Mr. Bullock's editorial "A Modern Priest Looking" was perhaps less emotional than Father Kavanaugh's recent lecture, but in my opinion failed to see what was beneath all the emotions he seems to detest. Mr. Bullock perhaps would have us believe that although the twenty-seven portraits of Judas Iscariot in the Paris Museum do not look alike, nevertheless they do resemble Father Kavanaugh. Perhaps still Mr. Bullock would have us believe that Father Kavanaugh's heart has beat over a million times but not yet has one beat been sincere. Further still just maybe Mr. Bullock would see a man made of over 200 bones and yet see not one bone genuine. I think Mr. Bullock looked but did not see. "The whole sad tale" may all be Mr. Bullock's.

I remain yours in Christ, but not the institutional Church—

Richard Rossie

CORRECTION

EDITOR:

Correcting a slight but very important mistake in your last week's *Last Word* column: Form 104 not 140 is the form which request for II-S is made on. More importantly, people planning to be married and with pregnant wife, and still wishing to qualify for a III-A deferment, should plan to be classified I-S-C for one academic year or until graduation, whichever arrives first (i.e., for seniors, I-S-C will *not* last until September as printed in your column). If people are planning to be married and wish to possibly avoid confrontation with one's local draft board during the summer, it might be a wonderful idea to see a draft counselor sometime before June. Thank you, let the son shine in.

Ned Allen Buchbinder

ROCKY'S ROLE

EDITOR:

It has been questioned whether the sociological implications of Professor Fred Fenster's soon-to-be published theories (previewed in the SCHOLASTIC) can be justified by the experimental results, that is, can his data be

extrapolated from rats to the men of du Lac? Note in this connection the writings of one of our most respected men of letters: October 13—"I, not as a player or captain, but as a person representing this university. . ."; October 27—"I . . . not as a student or as a Notre Dame man, but as a ballplayer. . ." Perhaps this is scuttlebutt and not Captain's Table talk, but could it be that *Rocky* is suffering from role confusion? Remembering Dr. Fenster's correlation between percent of students evincing role confusion and the ambient temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, we shudder to think of the implications for our November schedule. Perhaps rats may be too limited a subject group on which to base our fears. Who knows? This may usher in a whole new era of sociological studies.

M. Frazier

R. Noren

J. Pelaccio

S. Schultz

Lyons Hall

A PARAGON OF VIRTUE

EDITOR:

I am writing to you concerning Mr. Cullen's article on the student Senate not as an unbiased observer but as a sorely disturbed participant. Having read his account of the events of the session on October 25, I found it not only less than objective but also grossly inaccurate and unjust. I can hardly condone President Murphy's lack of discretion in regard to certain aspects of his own personal deportment. However, I felt that he turned in a praiseworthy performance in his handling of parliamentary procedure especially since he has had no previous experience in such a position with the exception of a one month period following his election last spring.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Cullen's article provided more than sufficient evidence that it was he and not Mr. Murphy who should be reprimanded. In view of the cramped, crowded, and uncomfortable conditions under which the Senate proceedings are conducted, the fact that Mr. Cullen was included in certain votes, if, in fact he was, in no way demonstrates Mr. Murphy's incompetence.

On the contrary, I would suggest that it manifests Mr. Cullen's own lack of trustworthiness, responsibility, and integrity. He was the one who was guilty of the transgression which occurred because he violated the heretofore understood duty of spectators not to interfere with the proceedings.

I certainly do not believe that Mr. Murphy intended that every senator return to his hall and proceed to rebuke every individual who he feels is performing an "irresponsible but cute" act. On the contrary, none of us is beyond reproach, and those of us who are in positions of leadership bear an even heavier burden of mature, rational behavior if we are to prove ourselves worthy of our positions. However, the point here is that those who are chosen to lead are delegated not merely to voice opinions but to set an example and to aid their constituents. And if that aid takes the form of rebuke, let it be so. And, concomitantly, if a leader warrants rebuke or criticism, let it be voiced. For none of us is a paragon of virtue, and we can only hope to attain a higher level of maturity and responsibility if each of us, students and student leaders, is willing to demand high standards not only of himself but also of his neighbor.

Finally, let me say that I do think a step was taken toward the goal of "visible, undeniable, and intrusive result" in the Senate. The passage of the motion which was presented by Mr. Kelly last year was both positive and significant. It does not represent the millenium. But it should be recognized as an important first step in laying the foundation upon which will be built our attempt to reach an autonomous, mature, and responsible position from which we will be able to take part in dialogue and communication with the Administration and Faculty on a quasi-equal basis. For, in the final analysis, it will only be on that day when the members of this student body can approach the Administration and Faculty as well as each other as mature inquiring men who are interested in the common pursuit of knowledge, that Notre Dame will become a truly GREAT university.

Therefore, let us not continue to foster division and discord among ourselves. Rather, let us proceed with mutual tolerance, strength, and perseverance toward our goal of intellectual and moral progress and achievement through intelligent and sincere dialogue and communication.

John P. Moore, Jr.

Senator

College of Arts & Letters

Mr. Cullen is grateful for your aid "which takes the form of rebuke." Henceforth he promises to be a better constituent.

—Ed.

We, the undersigned Notre Dame students, are opposed to the war in Vietnam, and therefore cannot serve in any capacity in the Armed Forces. If we receive an induction order while the war is still in progress, we will refuse induction. We will not go.

Thomas M. Henehan, junior	Michael P. O'Connor, sophomore
Thomas F. Gogan, senior	G. Peter Eiswirth, junior
Charles B. Wordell, sophomore	Tony Hooper, senior
Joseph N. Ambrosic, senior	Michael C. Frazier, sophomore
Robert A. Burrows, senior	Nicholas McAuliffe, senior
Greg Gore, freshman	John W. Beaver, grad student
James H. Chapman, senior	John S. Kirby, junior
Gerald J. Neski, sophomore	John Vande Voorde, senior
Thomas F. Kirchner, grad student	Michael R. Ryan, senior
Forrest Hainline, senior	Stephen L. Rodgers, senior
Michael F. X. Fitzpatrick, freshman	Donn Romeo, freshman
Dennis C. During, junior	Brian C. Walsh, junior
Leonard A. Joyce, senior	John R. Wholey, senior
Bernard J. Salera, grad student	Rolf Kristiansen, senior
Timothy J. MacCarry, sophomore	Allan D. Stocker, senior
Joseph J. Brennan, senior	James M. Pellegrin, junior
Gerald J. O'Brien, junior	David C. Calabria, senior
Edward G. Garvey, junior	Martin Dolan, junior
Edward C. Kuntz, senior	David Samora, junior
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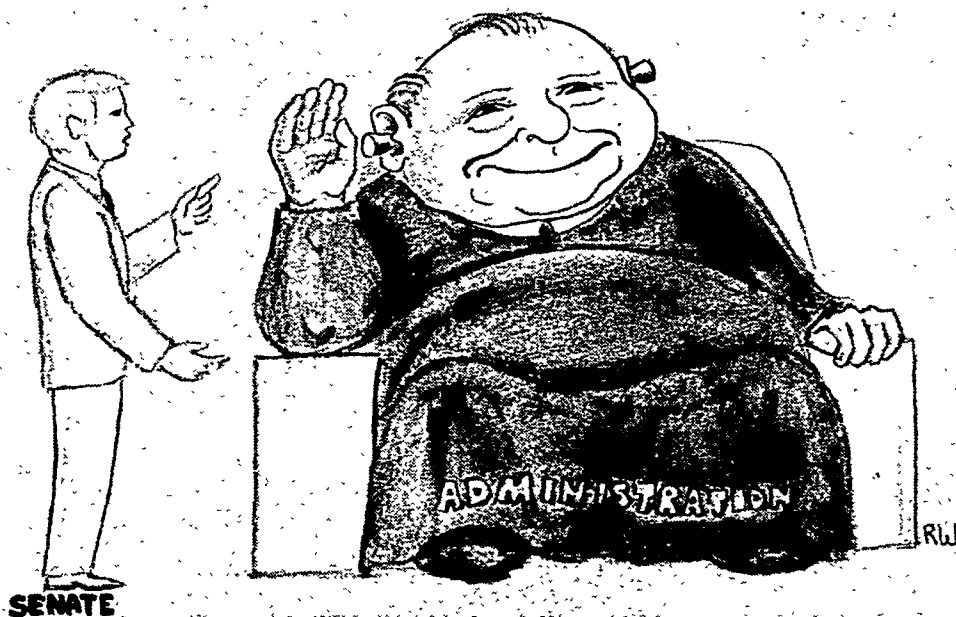
by bill cullen

BY NOW everyone knows about the change in the coat-and-tie rule effected after Father Riehle's discussion with the Senate Wednesday night. To be sure, this revision is a minor matter, and both Father Riehle and Chris Murphy were consciously careful to limit the discussion to this incidental point, persistently squelching attempts by some senators to expand the discussion to the area of student rights in general. The Dean of Students declared that he was not at this time prepared to discuss "the Administration's philosophy of education." When one senator did try to extend debate to student rights in general, Chris Murphy quickly interrupted, suggesting 1) "we're entering into a philosophical discussion here" and 2) "we're taking Father Riehle's time" (The students ought not to be taking the Dean of Students time?) In any case by explaining that he had been planning for some weeks to revise the coat-and-tie rule, and by accepting the Senate's wording of the new rule, Father Riehle avoided a direct confrontation. (The senators were apparently ready to revoke the rule

even if there were opposition from the Administration).

In the course of debate Father Riehle did present a sane proposal for expanding student rights. He said he was willing to grant specific privileges to student-controlled Hall Boards if only they would assume some responsibility. If the Boards showed themselves capable of handling these primary powers, he would add other areas to their authority. One job of the Student Senate would be to oversee this co-operation between Hall Boards and the Dean of Students' office. "Here is a concrete method of expanding the students' rights," he seemed to be saying, "and under the present set-up, it is the only one which will get results for you."

The fifty senators must thus resolve a single fundamental question: Will they favor co-operation with the Administration within the framework suggested by Father Riehle, or will they choose to confront the Administration on some future issue by making an enactment contrary to University regulations? And if they do decide one day to confront the Administration, will they have the support of the student body?



coming distractions

All Week: The Architecture Gallery will exhibit "The Row House Revival," a portrayal of the rediscovered charm of one of the oldest building forms in the world. Hours: 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3

- 4:10 p.m. Louis Gottschalk, professor of History at the University of Chicago and former president of the American Historical Association, will lecture on "Writing World History," in room 121 O'Shaughnessy Hall.
- 4:30 p.m. Professor Hans Peterson of the Mathematics Institute of Munster University, Germany, will present a lecture on "Traces of Automorphic Forms." 226 Computer Center.
- 5:45 p.m. Professor Moose Krause, Dean of the Athletic Department, will present the day's most interesting lecture, "Inside Sports" on WNDU-TV, Channel 16.
- 6:45 p.m. Follow the band to the field house and attend the last great blow-up of the year. Get psyched for the mashing of the Middies.
- 8:00 p.m. Social Commission mixer in Stepan Center.
- 8:30 p.m. The Junior Class presents a "Pajama Party," featuring the "Knight Raiders" at the Laurel Club. The price is \$3.00 for key-club members, \$3.50 for others. A \$1.00 reduction is in effect for all those wearing pajamas.
- 10:15 p.m. Hear Ara build up the Navy fleet on the "Ara Parseghian Show," on WNDU-TV.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4

- 1:30 p.m. Notre Dame concludes its home schedule with an encounter with the Naval Academy.
- 4:30 p.m. After the game, rush back to the dorm and watch Notre Dame in its only bowl game, (*see Campus*) the "G.E. College Bowl." See the action on WNDU-TV.
- 8:30 p.m. This is the concert we've all been waiting for! The Social Commission's finest hour! A concert dance in Stepan Center starring Neil Diamond and the one-and-only, Prince Charles and the Royal Tones. Admission \$2.50.
- Midnight "The Professors," featuring the second in its five-part series on "The City."

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5

- 2:00 p.m. The opening of the Walter R. Beardsley Collection of Modern Painting and Sculpture in the East Gallery, O'Shaughnessy Hall.
- 5:00 p.m. Fr. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., University President, will make one of his brief and rare appearances to the campus. See him celebrate a special "Year of the Faith" Mass at Sacred Heart Church.
- 8:00 p.m. Big happenings across the road. A piano-lecture recital by Emma Endres-Kountz in St. Mary's Little Theatre.
- 10:00 p.m. After Emma, baby, watch Ara on the "Ara Parseghian Show," WNDU-TV.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6

- 4:10 p.m. First lecture in a series of three presented by the Peter C. Reilly Lectureship. Professor Alec Dargarno, who has come all the way from Belfast, Ireland, will deliver an electrifying discourse entitled "Thermal Electrons in Polar Gases." For those who are curious about such matters, stop in at 123 Nieuwland.
- 8:00 p.m. Robert J. Champigny, research professor at Indiana University at Bloomington, will speak on "The Comedian and the Absurd"; an examination of the myth of Sisyphus from an ethical point of view. You'll find the excitement in St. Mary's Little Theatre.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8

- 4:10 p.m. Second lecture in the Reilly series by Professor Dargarno in 123 Nieuwland. This discourse is entitled "Thermal Associate Detachment and Penning Ionization."
- 8:00 p.m. Notre Dame's freshman basketball team, which resembles the Bruins of UCLA in height — and let's hope in talent — meet the Varsity in an intrasquad contest in the Elkhart High Gym.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9

- 8:00 p.m. For the many opera lovers in the student body *The Barber of Seville* will be presented in O'Laughlin Auditorium. This opera, by Rossini, will be delivered in English by the Goldovsky Grand Opera Theater.

— Compiled by DAVE SOUERS



MOVIES

AVON—*Ulysses* is an important and beautiful film that does go a long way to capture the mood and prose of Joyce's rich novel. His novel, one of the most complex of all literary creations, has eluded more famous directors who have tried to transform its cinematic style to film. Joseph Strick makes this *Ulysses* succeed. Set in modern Dublin, not on June 16, 1904, and using excellent though not famous Irish actors, the film is obscene in the way the novel is, a target for censorship because of its open, coarse, yet still beguiling language. The most exciting scenes of the film are Bloom's visit to Night-town and Molly's famous soliloquy, earthy and desirous in filmic stream-of-consciousness. (6:10 and 8:45 weeknights, 6:30 and 9:15 Saturday, from 1 o'clock Sunday)

COLFAX—George C. Scott is *The Flim-Flam Man*, a bunco artist traveling through the rural South a generation ago. The plot is made of the same stuff as the man, with hackneyed situations and predictable incidents. It is not very believable, and not even very funny. (Call 233-4532)

GRANADA—*Point Blank*'s success in its first week warrants an unfortunate repeat. Action-loving moviegoers can watch Lee Marvin kill, kill his way through a movie that is poor, even alongside Marvin's earliest bad-guy films. (1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30)

STATE—A hirsute Richard Burton subdues a screaming Elizabeth Taylor in *The Taming of the Shrew*. Its Renaissance colors, scenery, costumes, and women are lusty to perfection. Burton is broad and bawdy as Shakespeare's hero. Taylor is vulgar and voluptuous as the shrew, except when she follows Burton through a rain-storm or when she gives her final speech on wifely virtue. The movie is a long way from Shakespeare's *Shrew*, and not quite *Kiss Me Kate*. But it's large, loud, boisterous, and funny. (1:30, 4, 6:30, 9)



"Anyone can buy something cheaper downtown, but quantity and quality cannot possibly compare with the Bookstore." So says Brother Conan Moran, manager of the Hammes-Notre Dame establishment. Being the proprietor of one of the admittedly most lucrative campus establishments (next to football), Brother points out that the bookstore is handy for the students, and claims that nowhere will they get the merchandise or service at the same price.

With his blinders still on, Brother forges ahead, stating that, "In comparison to other campus bookstores, mainly Northwestern, Michigan State, Purdue, Stanford, Harvard, NYU, etc., we are by far the cheapest. If you can do downtown and find an item we sell at a cheaper price, I'll eat my hat."

A quick comparison shows a 5-oz. tube of Crest, a vital necessity to heavy daters, sells for 79 cents in the bookstore, and strangely enough, sells for 64 cents in Osco Drugs in South Bend. Again, a can of Rapid Shave shaving cream, selling for 49 cents in the bookstore, goes for 42 cents downtown. Who needs more excuses to grow a beard? Even soap, detested by some, is cheaper downtown. The same typing paper that goes for \$1.00 in the bookstore lists at 89 cents on Michigan Street. When asked about this obvious difference in price, Brother stated that "Most of the students who graduate from here or any college for that matter, will make about 20 or 30

percent more in their lifetime than a less capable person who works in a factory all his life. Why should the student be irritated at having to spend a few pennies more for these items?"

When asked about the income proceeds of his effective monopoly and the recipients of the net proceeds, Brother refused to state the income, but pointed out that it all goes into the University's general fund. He expressed discontent that the proceeds do not go for scholarships and the like. "I tried to impress upon the University some useful channeling of the funds, but to no avail."

A big dispute arises as to the nature of the Indiana State Sales Tax, which is levied on almost all purchases. Rick Dunn, in his presidential campaign of two years ago, revealed that the University was not obliged to pay this tax, but charged it anyway. Brother states that it is and always has been paid to the state. An attempt to verify this with state excise officials was fruitless, and thus remains a matter for resolution.

The prices in the Bookstore elevate the night before a home football game. Brother brushes aside this and the lines outside and the animal show inside from 9 a.m. until closing. "How much money can you make in just that one day, for just those few hours? It's negligible."

"Due to the random ordering of textbooks by the faculty," he remarks, "it is extremely difficult for us to attain a profit margin from textbooks."

That's why the BX didn't survive — they couldn't keep up with the changes, you need a full-time manager to cope with these problems." Maybe the latter is true, but the former is obviously debatable. Harcourt, Brace and World Publishing Company pays transportation charges, and will accept outdated books at cost from the retailer. Evidently a good deal is unknown about the operation of the Bookstore, perhaps the Student Senate will act on its own initiative and find out what really goes on behind those glass doors, and the full-color portraits of the Dome.

This may come sooner than many people expect. A resolution to initiate an investigation of the activities of the Bookstore has been advanced to the steering committee of the Student Senate, and has been placed on the agenda for discussion two weeks hence. Proffered by Senator Storatz of Sorin Hall, the resolution calls for an immediate perusal of the price structure, tax application, direction of net proceeds, and the feasibility of Student Government control of its operation. It is hoped that with student-government backing, the investigation might disclose discrepancies in the actual object of the Bookstore's operation.

—F. B.

Apparently operating under the impression that there is at least one campus he can feel welcome on, the President of the United States will visit Notre Dame December 8 to help commemorate the 125th anniversary of the University. Mr. Lyndon Johnson will, it is hoped, deliver a speech in the Stepan Center at that time.

THE SEARCH FOR THE PATRIOTIC MAN

Despite the protests of many, including a former recipient, the senior class has decided that patriotism is more important than peace, and for at least one more year the annual Patriot of the Year award will be made. Those the selection committee considers patriotic include perennial Socialist Party candidate for President Norman Thomas, Notre Dame alumnus Robert Keely, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare John Gardiner, former ambassador to the Soviet Union George Kennan, sometimes politician and columnist William Buckley, recently retired Marine General David Shoup, and radio's Paul Harvey.

Socialist party chief Thomas has run for President six times, and has been a close personal friend and confidant of four presidents, including the

late John Kennedy. Mr. Thomas, an ordained Presbyterian minister, is a graduate of Princeton, and has been head of the party for 40 years. He has been blamed by some for the failure of the Socialist Party to gain strength, due to his emphasis on ethics rather than politics.

Keely, a resident of the Woodlawn slum in Chicago, is credited with formulating what is probably the first peaceful street gang, and is the first Notre Dame alumnus to be nominated within a short time after his graduation. He has received national publicity for his work with the Blackstone Rangers, a Negro gang in Woodlawn. Keeley and the Rangers received a grant this past summer from the Office of Economic Opportunity to organize a theatre group in Woodlawn. The past two summers, when riots have broken out in other areas of Chicago, the 3000 members of the Rangers helped maintain order in Woodlawn.

Secretary Gardiner, a former head of the Carnegie Foundation, is noteworthy in that he is a Republican in the cabinet of a Democratic President, and is in charge of the Welfare Department.

Ambassador Kennan, a highly controversial public figure, wrote the famous paper on the "containment policy" in the mid-50s, on the measures need to prevent further Soviet expansion. Due to his position, and the controversy which it aroused, he was forced to write the paper under the name Mr. X.

Buckley, a Yale graduate, is the editor of the conservative *National Review*, and is the subject of a *Time* cover story this week.

General Shoup, former commandant of the Marine Corps, is a resident of the state of Indiana, and is notable in that, despite his position in the military establishment, he was, and remains, morally opposed to the war in Vietnam.

Harvey, well-known for his unusual broadcasting style, is a member of the ABC-Radio news department.

The award, begun during the days of the Senate hearings under Joe McCarthy, has been highly controversial since its inception, and sentiment is strong to abolish it. One source from this year's selection committee feels that the University Administration is primarily responsible for the continuation of the award, since the University receives much favorable publicity from it. The members of the committee which chose the winner in 1964 suggested to the Administration that the award be abolished but the Administration did not go along. One member of this



MURPHY MAKING CONTACTS

year's selection committee moved for abolition, but his proposal too was defeated. The 1964 award winner, then United Nations Ambassador Adlai Stevenson, suggested in his acceptance speech that the award should be changed to a peace award. This was the main thrust of this year's defeated proposal. Hope also is that some sort of award, designed specifically for Notre Dame men will evolve from the nomination of Keeley.

Recent winners of the award include Ambassador Stevenson (1964), former Peace Corps and now OEO Director Sargent Shriver (1965), Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (1966) and General William Westmoreland, Commander of U.S. Forces in Vietnam (1967). The candidates defeated last year by General Westmoreland were Louis Armstrong, Leonard Bernstein, Chet Huntley, David Brinkley, Senator J. William Fulbright, Dr. Martin Luther King, John Kenneth Galbraith, Arthur Goldberg, Earl Warren, and Carl Sandburg.

—S. N.

STUDENTS IN THE POWER STRUCTURE

Although his tour of the country with Fr. Hesburgh on behalf of SUMMA appeared to some as desertion to the enemy, Chris Murphy, student body president, again affirmed his allegiance to student aspirations this week, detailing his efforts to convert student government from a service organization to an equal of the faculty and Administration as a third estate in the University power structure.

"Legally, Student Government does not exist within the power structure of the University," Murphy said. "What we need is recognition of Student Government as the voice of the students by the governing powers of the University." The hall judicial boards, he said, would achieve the negative objectives of student power, freedom for the students to live in a self-ruled society.

The Murphy administration has also taken steps to achieve the positive objective of student power, student involvement in the decision-making process of the University as an academic community. According to Murphy, plans are being laid for a student manual similar to the faculty manual approved by the Board of Trustees last spring. The manual would spell out the rights and duties of the individual student, of the Student Government, Student Union and Student Senate. Since it would be authorized by the official governing board of the University, the trustees, the rights enumerated would be beyond the flats of any member of the Administration, no matter how high.

The implementation of all these plans depends, of course, in large measure upon the Administration. Murphy, however, is optimistic in the area of the relationship between the Student Government and the Administration, fore casting greater receptiveness and open-mindedness on the part of the Administration for



THE S.R.O. MOREAU SUNDAY MASSES: THEY MUST BE

sound student proposals. According to Murphy, his contact with Fr. Hesburgh during the SUMMA tour and other contacts with Administration officials by various Student Government personnel during the past three weeks have effected the hopes and dreams of student leaders for the past seven years by demonstration to Fr. Hesburgh and his priestly henchmen the reasonability of certain student points of view. Murphy did not say which student points of view were so demonstrated.

Leaving student power on the drawing board for a moment, Murphy spoke of some immediate projects to make life at Notre Dame a bit more liveable. Negotiations are now under way pursuant to the Senate resolution for the abolition of the coat and tie rule. It is possible that a step in these negotiations will be the appearance of Fr. James Riehle, the Dean of Students, in the Student Senate in order to explain the University's policy on the rule and on the arming of the campus police. If so, this will be the first time that any official of the Administration has appeared before the Senate to discuss policy, excepting, of course, last year's Speech From The Throne by Fr. Hesburgh.

Negotiations are also under way with the Administration to obtain permission for second-semester seniors to have cars. When questioned as to why he was limiting the negotiations to second-semester seniors, Murphy answered that this was a reachable goal. Apparently, Murphy could not communicate student feelings on locomotion adequately to Fr. Hesburgh. Further, he said, the seniors' cars will prove statistical data which will be useful in handling the increase in cars should the permission be extended.

Academically, Clark Stanton has been appointed to compile a course-teacher evaluation book which should be ready for use for next year's first-semester courses. —T. P.



DOING SOMETHING RIGHT.



"HE WAS JUST MY FRIEND, AND I KIND OF MISS HIM"

It's Sunday night at seven o'clock, and as you enter the SCHOLASTIC office, you hear the room whispering the news of the death of Mike Smith, the managing editor of the *Observer*. "He was the seminarian, wasn't he?" "They found him dead at Moreau." There's talk about an obituary, and you hope you don't get the job because people always say such corny things at these times, and it's hard to write anything that doesn't sound like one of the sympathy cards from the Bookstore's endless supply of sentimentality.

But the worst comes, and the news editor approaches. "Go down there and talk to the *Observer* people about him," he says. "Find out how they feel — get some good quotes." The job's yours now, and you give yourself a pep talk. They spend a good part of their time putting words on paper, and so do you; between us, we should be able to get some original, printable comment on death.

Down in the *Observer* office, all your pep fizzles: they're taking it pretty

hard but Pat Collins is no William Cullen Bryant, and what he has to say is no "Thanatopsis." He tells you that Mike Smith was an English major and that he was only twenty-two. He was with the *Observer* from the beginning, and was one of those who kept the paper going. He didn't live to see the paper's first anniversary next Friday. Next you talk to John McCoy and Betty Doerr. McCoy says that of all the religious he has met, Mike Smith was the one he respected most. Betty tells you that he lived love; she tries to help your article out by saying something that isn't trite, but she can't find the right words. Bill Kelly tells you that Mike Smith was his friend and that he is going to miss him.

Back in the SCHOLASTIC office, a blank page and a silent typewriter are evidence of missing inspiration. How do you write something authentic? You look over the notes once more, and you still can't think of the thing to say. Then you recall the way Collins and the rest talked to you. His voice was subdued, and he often mumbled into his sweater; he repeated "We became friends," several times. You remember Betty fumbled around for the correct combination of words to express herself; you hear Bill Kelly's quiet voice again. And it all comes back to you, the time someone you loved died, and you couldn't find the right words, and you mumbled into your chest. You realized what it is that is going on down there in the *Observer* office, and you know that it is the same thing that always goes on among those whom death leaves behind. You decide to tell what that thing is in the same simple words that Bill Kelly told you. He was their friend, and they're going to miss him.

—T. P.

HALFWAY TO PARADISE?

After six weeks of operation, the Halfway House seems to be going far less than halfway. According to Mary Perrone, St. Mary's Academic Commissioner, there is a great danger that the HWH at Holy Cross Hall will turn into another date rendezvous, such as Frankie's or Louie's. As the name implies, the concept of the Halfway House was never meant solely to provide a place where Notre Dame students could go alone, or take their dates, just to share the company of other Notre Dame men and their dates. It was intended, instead, to provide a place where Notre Dame and St. Mary's students could go to meet each other. "It should provide an informal atmosphere where boys can meet girls," says Miss Perrone.

The Singles Bars in New York and

Washington are the epitome of this concept, she adds. There, it is against the rules to take a girl; the object is to meet new people. Here on campus, only the notorious mixers and the blind dates fulfill this function. She points out that the HWH should be able to ease this situation.

The SMC girls are the key to the dilemma, Miss Perrone says. They must use the house more freely than they have until now. There seems to be a sort of stigma attached to being seen in public alone or in groups without dates. This has to be overcome, and there are several ways to do it.

Miss Perrone has suggested that the management could hire some SMC girls as waitresses. This would not only encourage other girls to come across the road, but it would also



BRYN MAWR'S CONFIDENCE

The Fighting Irish are going to be appearing on "the intercollegiate battle of brains" tomorrow afternoon — the GE College Bowl. The opposition will be provided by Bryn Mawr College.

Bryn Mawr, located just 24 minutes from downtown Philadelphia, is one of the "Seven Sisters," made up of Smith, Vassar, Barnard, Wellesley, Radcliffe, Mount Holyoke and Bryn Mawr. Yet the members of the Owls (see above picture) team feel their college really needs the prize money awarded by GE, that it is "not just a question of putting it to good use!" They defeated the University of California at Riverside last week, 230 to 70.

Despite this overwhelming victory, the girls are not overly confident of victory over the Irish. They worry about questions on sports, science and math, and would feel better competing against a small all-girls school (like Saint Mary's?).

Surprisingly enough, the captain of the Owl team is a freshman. Ashley Doherty, from Morgantown, West Virginia, comes from a large family and credits her brothers and sisters with keeping her informed on all sorts of little unrelated bits of trivia. The captain, being only a freshman, has no major as yet. Her teammates are: Diane Ostheim, a junior Spanish major from Princeton, New Jersey; Robin Johnson, a junior archeology major from New York City; and Ruth Gias, a senior majoring in Greek and Latin, also from New York. Miss Ostheim is counted on to provide strength in the fields of history and literature, and also is the team's leading authority on physical science, since she is en-

gaged to a physicist. Miss Gias is editor of the *Review*, a literary magazine, and is primarily interested in science fiction, detective novels and assorted trivia. Miss Johnson has made a movie, and likes opera.

As was stated before, the Bryn Mawr girls are somewhat apprehensive about the upcoming battle with the men of Notre Dame. Rumor has it that they plan to stage some sort of psychological coup that will thoroughly destroy the confidence of the Notre Dame team. It seems that upon enrollment, Bryn Mawr girls are given academic robes and a lantern (à la Diogenes), and those girls who will be in attendance at the taping session plan to psyche the ND men out with their own small-scale search for an honest man.

In case you have forgotten, or never bothered to remember, the makeup of the Irish squad, the team is made up of Greg Adolf (sophomore history major from Phoenix, Arizona), Rick Libowitz (sophomore English major — Stamford, Connecticut), William Luking (junior history major — Connersville, Indiana) and Thomas Spinrad (senior in preprofessional science — Albany, New York), with Dennis Gallagher (senior English major — Oswego, New York) as alternate. The Irish squad has been receiving advice from Saint Mary's, which fielded a highly successful team last season. It is perhaps interesting to note that in ND's last appearance, in 1959, the Irish were defeated by Barnard College of Columbia University, one of the "seven sisters" of Smith, Vassar, Radcliffe, Bryn Mawr . . . make them feel a little more at ease. Decorations for the room and

mini-costumes for the waitresses would also erase any degrading similarities to our DHQ's. On certain nights during the week, bargain prices for girls could be preannounced in campus publications. Or, one night during the week could be designated as "singles" night. All of these, Miss Perrone points out, are great possibilities for the HWH, but no matter how far the management and the SMC belles go, she continues, it is still up to the students to take the initiative and break the ice to make these concepts work.

—M. D.

An official release from the Registrar's Office reveals that despite the famous 7 to 1 ratio existing between Notre Dame and St. Mary's students, the ratio of exchange students between the two schools is 4 to 1 in the other direction (216 to 53). This just goes to show something that we Notre Dame men knew all along, namely, that the belles across the road are more interested in us than we are in them.

Another exciting fact in the report is that this year's freshman class has a record-high enrollment of 1,645. This represents an extra 96 who defied all mathematical odds by forfeiting their room deposits at other colleges for a chance to make Notre Dame's residence halls a little cozier.

THE BITTER TASTE OF ASHES

The Student Union, presided by Michael Browning, promised some financial aid, contracted some St. Mary's labor for the halls, and encouraged a little more impressive homecoming displays for the eyes of America through the American Broadcasting Company. The results were impressive too: the Homecoming Saturday dawned on some expensive structures decorating the Irish emerald quadrangles.

Dillon, that mogul of men and money, had quite a heap of vandalized rubble Sunday morning — \$400 worth. The maintenance men didn't have as much trouble with Howard's rubble. After deciding last year not to waste the money on a display, Howard built a \$375 Trojan head (losing its own head completely in the festive spirit of America's eyes and plenty of prize money). The display made a bonfire 60 feet high. There were 70 blankets, too, in the display, belonging to 70 self-sacrificing Howard inhabitants. If the blankets are included in the cost, Howard must be named top hall not only in terms of impressiveness-of-bonfire, but also in terms of impressiveness - of - amount - of -

The Scholastic



money - spent. Howard's treasury is now recovering with the aid of a one-dollar tax on all hall residents.

Morrissey went \$100 into the red, and took out a loan. The three third-place halls, Lyons, Farley, and Zahm, spent about \$1,000 between them and received exactly \$8.33 apiece in prize money. Cavanaugh and Alumni, the first- and second-place winners, both spent \$350, and Alumni's people are somewhat miffed at the judges' ruling: after all, say they, Cavanaugh's leprechaun was not as original or as dynamic as Alumni's Snoopy production. But then again, neither had as good a bonfire as Howard.

The mild-mannered Pangbornians, trying to break their traditional image of mild-manneredness, built their 13 figures on an incredibly low budget, considerably less than a hundred dollars. Which just goes to show the old motto: "Spend a little money, have a little fun, and you'll never win a homecoming display prize."

After all this, ABC was out there taking pictures of the displays. However, as Michael Browning said, "We had no influence with ABC as to what they would show. It was all up to them, and they just didn't see fit to put the student interviews or the Homecoming displays on the TV show; it was only a pilot show for John Davidson, with the purpose of getting a public reaction to him with his own show."

— B. Me.

THE SPARK OF KNOWLEDGE

Learning is supposedly an exciting process, but within the University context it can be downright frenetic. Credits, grade point, exams, making it into grad school! The system can become so demanding that, at times, life has all the promising aspects of a perpetual November in South Bend. But buried beneath the mélange of academic pressures, there somehow manages to survive some faint spark of interest in knowledge for its own sake — knowledge that doesn't have to be ingested, digested, and spewed forth upon request. On the assumption that the spark is worth fanning, or at least keeping alive, six people gathered last night in Dr. Charles Matz's living room; they were pursuing the educational process in the free university.

It was allegedly a writer's workshop but nothing was certain — not the number of people who might attend (if any), not the subject matter, not even the possible life span of the university (if indeed it existed at all). The meeting was relaxed; there were cider and potato chips. The talk was about writers, and about what it meant to be a writer. Interspersed



UNIQUE VIEWS OF DR. MATZ

were the usual comments on the signs of the times. One girl had written a rather long poem, which she read aloud. Mr. Matz began the criticism. It was a fine poem, he thought, if you left out the beginning. Most of the others felt the same way. The girl's thought seemed to be verging on something which she could not quite bring herself to express. Her language, it was agreed, was forceful, and set the mood of the work. One tyro, seated in a rocking chair, ventured the opinion that the poem sounded like something from Gerard Manley Hopkins. The one-sentence commentary on his poetic background was passed indulgently over.

Mr. Matz had been afraid that his criticism might be a little brutal. At



CONTRACTED BEAUTY AND TACT

any rate, it was honest. Honesty was the keynote of the whole affair, whether the conversation concerned the merits of a good agent or the worth of the writer as teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Matz, both of whom are presently under contract to Simon & Schuster, offered a unique view of the mechanics of publishing. Mr. Matz said quite frankly that teaching is something that a writer can fall back on when his writing won't support him; he admitted that this may not be the best thing in the world for the students, but that is a favorite device among writers. This tied in with the question of security, a problem which seemed to be of paramount concern. Should a writer be satisfied with a \$7,000-a-year job and a chance to write? Or is an \$18,000 - \$20,000 - a - year - job reward enough for his creative ability?

When the group broke up, after two and a half hours, no one could point to a definite result. There is a certain vagueness which is endemic to the Free University, especially at the very beginning. The class, however, would meet again. Copies of poems would be mimeographed. Hopefully, others would come. They would find something of value — an easy and unhurried approach to intellectual development. A guy could even learn something about poetry.

— M. S.

Despite all the encouragement given Chris Murphy in the past few weeks to have an increasing number of organizational cars on campus permitted, not everyone is taking advantage of opportunities to obtain a car permit. Each hall is granted one organizational car if the hall rector requests it from Mr. Pears, says John Exline, student organizational commissioner. Yet of the 19 halls, only 10 halls have applied. Further, of the scant 35 organizational leaders who were originally allowed to have cars, less than 30 have bothered to pick up the permissions from the Security Director's office.

MOST BEAUTIFUL

"How can I root for Michigan State after this?" questioned Toni Abbernante, better known as Miss Michigan, who celebrated her 20th birthday last weekend as the guest of Pangborn Hall and Notre Dame. Toni, an attractive, tactful young thing, was a Speech-Drama major at Western Michigan, before dropping out because of her busy schedule. Despite her grueling list of appearances, Miss Michigan has found the last several weeks very boring. "All my friends are back in school, and there

(Continued on page 25)

RUSSIA: A FIFTY YEAR PERSPECTIVE

by George Brinkley

Doctor George A. Brinkley taught at Columbia University before coming to Notre Dame as an Associate Professor of Government. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Davidson, his Master's and Doctor's degrees from Columbia. He lived for a year in Russia, travelling some 6,000 miles on research trips. At Notre Dame he has been active in LUNA and is the head of the Soviet and East European Studies Department.

ACCORDING to the Soviet press, "a special plan for a vast international anti-Soviet campaign was worked out in the U.S.A. a year ago to coincide with the jubilee of Soviet power." Newspapers, magazines, radio, television and even churches have been put at the disposal of a "special joint coordinating committee for the overall guidance of 'strategic psychological operations.'" The comrades ought to know by now that mounting such a massive propaganda campaign is one achievement for which they have no rivals. What follows may be regarded by them as anti-Soviet because it challenges some of their claims, but they can rest assured that it is entirely uncoordinated.

In evaluating the results of fifty years of Soviet Communism, one must necessarily begin by recognizing the enormous impact which the "Great October Revolution" (November 7, 1917) has had on virtually every aspect of life — and not only in the Soviet Union. In the words of the Party Central Committee's Theses for the 50th Anniversary, the Bolshevik Revolution "shook the world to its foundations" and "split it in two" from that point on. Not only, according to this statement, was capitalism doomed to the rubbish heap of history but the whole future of mankind was given new directions.

After half a century of Soviet power, say its celebrants, it has been proved conclusively that "only communism can solve the fundamental problems of social development, deliver mankind from oppression and exploitation, from hunger and poverty, from militarism and war, and establish on our planet democracy, peace, friendship among peoples and a life in keeping with the dignity of Man." If these claims were even partially true one might have no doubt about the positive results of the Russian Revolution. Who could fail to rejoice at the possibility of ending hunger and poverty, establishing permanent peace and world brotherhood? But this is not the question. The question is whether fifty years of Communist power have

contributed to progress toward these goals.

No answer would be complete without an acknowledgment that many who helped bring about the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia were dedicated men whose ambition was in fact defined by the goals of social justice, peace and brotherhood. However, the tragic fact is that they, taking Lenin as a model, tended to see themselves as the world's only hope for attaining these goals. As self-proclaimed messiahs, they fell into the conviction that their unique vision of the perfect ends justified any means. The result, as if some hidden dialectical law had predetermined it, was not the achievement of the stated aims at all but their negation, not an end to but an increase of exploitation, not classless equality but a state-enforced elitism, not liberation of nations but their absorption.

The results just described, moreover, were in substantial measure the consequence of deliberate choice and policy on the part of the Soviet government. This is not to say that the Soviet government, even under Stalin, enjoyed bringing hard times — indeed it always justified its policies by reference to the glorious future ahead — but it is to say that in given circumstances it chose to follow a course which it knew would produce the results obtained. Lenin himself called his regime an "oligarchy" and announced his intention of using it as a "bludgeon" against all opponents (a very broad category as it turned out). Stalin did not betray Leninism in Russia; he implemented it, using the methods advocated by Trotsky.

The historical explanation of this paradox begins with the fact that Russia, in its weakness and confusion, had proved to be the handiest tool for a group whose first aim was a West European revolution. Lenin knew and repeatedly stated that, in Marxist terms, Russia was not ready for the "socialist revolution." He justified his seizure of power in a relatively backward country (via conspiracy, not mass revolution) by claiming that it would be easiest to start the movement in Russia and use it to spark the "real" socialist revolution in the West and that Russia's own backwardness could then be quickly overcome with Western socialist aid. The issue, as he saw it, was simply whether to bring about the revolution by any means available or to quibble over meaningless doctrinal fine points.

When challenged to indicate what he would do if this scheme failed to work out, Lenin's only response was usually something like "Fools can dream up more ques-

tions than any wise man can answer." Yet this was precisely the question which history itself put to Lenin when he found himself stuck with an isolated and devastated Russia rather than the world he sought. In terms of this admittedly oversimplified explanation, everything which followed thereafter was of necessity an improvisation, and the whole fifty years of Soviet history can be viewed as an exception to rather than a legitimate application of the doctrines of Marxism. However, through various adjustments, Leninism (as a peculiar version of the latter) remained the legitimizing agent and the guide to action in terms of its view of revolution as a manipulated affair.

Internationally the Soviet response to the failure of Lenin's assumptions was to put the blame on Western socialists and to launch an all-out attack against them. Moscow's chief weapon in this campaign and its instrument for promoting artificially the revolution which had not arisen spontaneously, the Communist International, subsequently made a substantial — but almost entirely negative — impact on the West: it split open the already faltering socialist and labor movement in the capitalist countries and, by its blunders, reduced to zero any remaining chances for the "real" revolution in the advanced countries. After the fiasco of 1923 in Germany, hope for arousing revolution in the West by such methods was virtually dead and attention was turned to the East.

Lenin's domestic response to the dilemma (after consolidating Bolshevik power in the bloody period of "War Communism" from 1917 to 1921) was to admit the necessity of a temporary compromise, to discard many of the radical "socialist" measures introduced in the flush of premature anticipation, and to institute a period of economic recovery through a Soviet-sponsored private enterprise system called "state capitalism." It is revealing that the only time prior to the post-Stalin period when the standard of living improved was during this, the N.E.P., period from 1921 to 1928. Yet this situation could not be tolerated for long, for, as Trotsky warned, it would be suicidal for Communists to foster the growth of a real class of "bourgeois" private entrepreneurs in Russian industry and agriculture. Consequently, after Lenin's death and an intensive debate within the Party in the 1920's, the new policy of building "socialism in one country" was decreed under Stalin's leadership.

Stalin's program was designed to overcome backwardness by massive doses of state power and economic "storming," and it was based on a "Marxist" principle. Capitalism (according to Marx) was characterized by a small ruling class which controlled the whole economy and achieved its remarkable productive powers by stealing money from the workers and constantly pouring it back into industry. The "planned economy" introduced by the Party elite in the Soviet Union in 1928 was based upon the application of this principle, upon what Marx once described as the worst evils of capitalism. Marxism as an ideology thus ironically became a justification for forcibly imposing a system of exploitation, at the same time that capitalism in the West was undergoing dramatic reforms which gave the workers a major share in both the economic wealth and the political control of the countries which Marx originally had in mind.

Thus, contrary to the Soviet claim that the U.S.S.R. has shown the way to free man from exploitation and inequality, the former evils of capitalism were not eliminated but were in fact put to a much more intensive use (because it was done by a centralized bureaucracy and power structure) in the Soviet Union. A joke current in Moscow a few years ago put it tersely: "Under capitalism man is exploited by man, but under Communism it is the other way around." Today, after half a century of it, the

average worker's monthly wage (after recent increases) is about \$100 a month in a country where an egg will sell for 10c and an ordinary pair of shoes for \$40.

Yet the rate of economic growth has been remarkable, has it not? Does this not justify the great sacrifices imposed on the people? One is entitled to wonder when it is recalled that, at least until recently, the impressive growth which was achieved occurred in only certain limited sectors of the economy, particularly steel, power, industrial machinery, military weapons, etc. Moreover, one may well doubt Soviet claims in view of the fact that Japan has achieved comparable rates of growth (and in a more balanced way), and in recent years even the United States has equalled Soviet growth rates as a result of the fact that U.S. rates have been increasing while Soviet rates have declined. When judging claims to growth, in any case, one must also consider the costs, and in the Soviet Union they have been enormous in both material and human terms. Stalin himself once described the building of "socialism" in the 1930's as a "terrible struggle" which was in some ways worse than World War II and possibly even cost as many Soviet lives.

It is generally overlooked in Soviet propaganda that Russia was already in the late 19th century embarked on what (given peace) should have been a century of



rapid and accelerating economic development, because it was a large country with great natural riches and built-in potential. Her present level of achievement can be attributed to "socialism" only to the extent that it is the product of police-state coercion and massive government financing of a few major projects. Against such dubious "advantages" one must consider evidence such as the fact that even today the major part of all meat, eggs and vegetables eaten by the people comes from the peasants' private back-yard gardens which constitute only 3% of the cultivated land (the rest being farmed by collectives and state farms). Why, indeed, if its brand of socialism has solved the problems of economic development, does the Soviet Union find it necessary now to resort to things like the new profit system, more local managerial initiative, more small group enterprise, and less detailed, centralized planning to keep its economy moving?

The promise of the revolution for the people of the Soviet Union also included freedom and democracy. Thus the Soviet Union has always maintained that it is not only the "most democratic" country in the world but also a "new type" of democracy. It is true that in 1917 the soviets were genuinely free, representative bodies which reflected the will and interests of the people. "Soviet power" without the Bolsheviks and under moderate socialist leadership might possibly have succeeded in establishing democracy and bringing social justice. By mid-1918, however, this possibility had disappeared, since the Bolshevik one-party government outlawed and expelled from the soviets every other party in the country. The one free election held after the Bolshevik Revolution returned an overwhelming majority for anti-Bolshevik parties, and the Bolshevik regime forcibly disbanded the new Constituent Assembly.

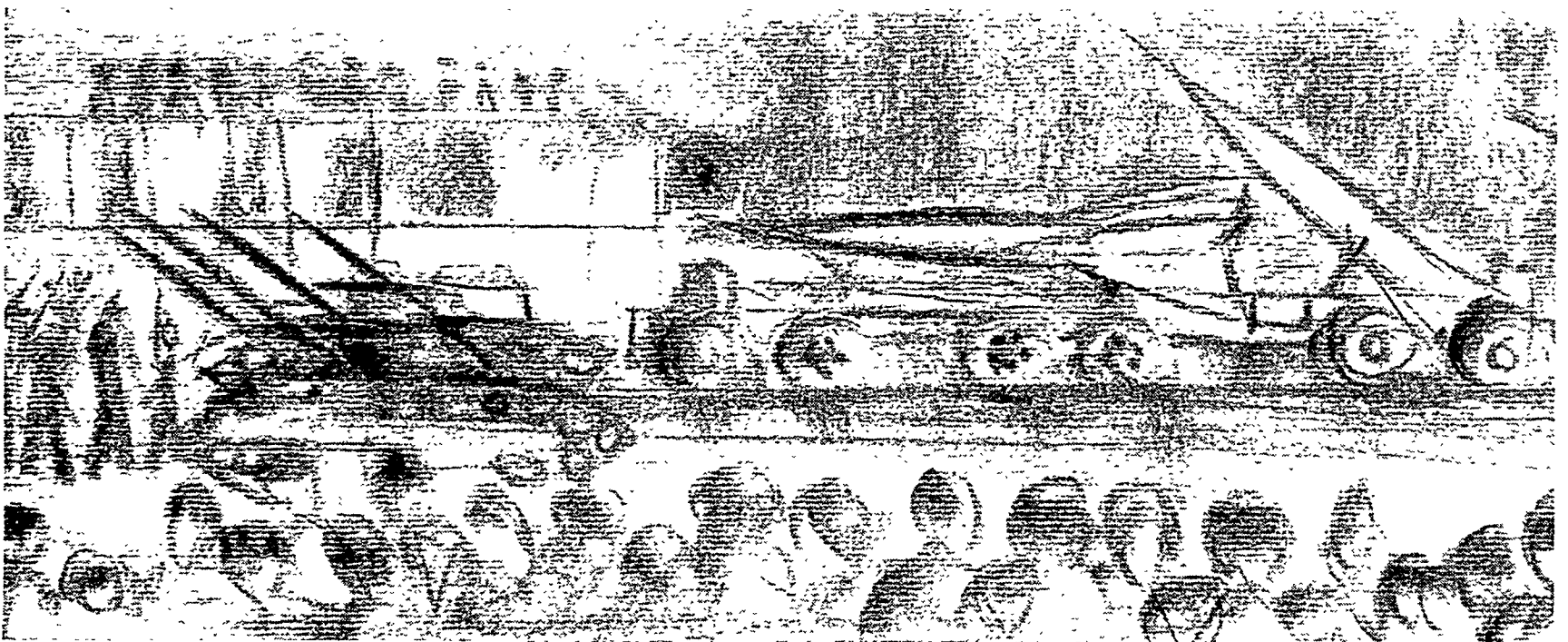
The subsequent history of "Soviet democracy" was marked by the complete subordination of all democratic organs to the Party dictatorship. Since its establishment under Stalin the national parliament of the U.S.S.R., the Supreme Soviet, has never met more than two weeks in any year, has never voted any way but unanimously to accept government proposals, and its deputies have never had any opposition in elections since only one name per office has ever appeared on the ballot. The forms are, it is true, notably democratic, but in practice they are merely "transmission belts" for the ruling Party. Since that Party claims that it alone knows what is really in the interest of the people, the only real democracy in its view is a Party dictatorship. Soviet democracy is, most assuredly, a "new type."

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is also a rapidly changing country. The present leadership is now, for the first time, giving some priority to the needs of the people for all kinds of consumer goods and housing, and it is even allowing some interesting expansion of the activities of the soviets, through standing committees, more debate, etc. The days of greatest deprivation and political terror are gone. Thanks largely to Khrushchev, but also to his successors, the mass purges and extensive use of overt force which characterized an earlier time have not been resorted to in the post-Stalin period. This is all to the good; we may well applaud such changes. But doubt lingers on when military expenditures (already proportionally larger than those of the United States) keep going up, when writers who dare to criticize are imprisoned, when the non-Russian minorities in the country are still denied equality with the Russians, when religious groups are persecuted.

If there is real hope for a better future for the Soviet peoples it lies probably in the operation of two major forces already at work: 1) the economic imperatives which push the Kosygins and Brezhnevs toward a more rational, relaxed system, particularly in the field of centralized controls over production, and 2) the intellectual ferment of dissatisfied and courageous writers, students, scientists and others who are demanding ever more openly and effectively the freedom and human dignity which the revolution promised but never delivered. The Communist Party will probably try to prevent these forces from producing irreversible changes in the system, but possibly the tide is already running against it. Until the uncertain future becomes more clear, however, the dismal record continues to stand.

Still, if we may turn back again to the international setting, can it not, in spite of all, be said that the Russian Revolution remains a model for struggling underdeveloped countries whose emergence from colonialism to independence is hailed as the result of Soviet support? In this regard it is interesting that today, in the age of "polycentrism" when Moscow has lost its monolithic control, even Communists admit the foolishness of any simple imitation of Soviet experience. However, there has been an understandable influence on some underdeveloped countries of the idea that, where conditions are especially difficult, the state-directed and centrally planned economic program is the only solution. The Soviet Union itself has been vigorously promoting this tendency toward paternalistic regimes and nationalization of the economy in

(Continued on page 25)



THERE ARE 44 Negro undergraduates at Notre Dame: 2 Seniors, 7 Juniors, 7 Sophomores and 28 Freshmen. The Committee on Negro (now Minority) Enrollment was formed three years ago. For its first two years it concentrated on a mailing campaign, and this year a program of personal interviews was added.

What is Notre Dame like for the Negro students who comprise less than 1% of the student body? Do they tend to stick together — voluntarily “re-segregating” themselves? John Buchanan (Freshman, Washington, D.C.) commented, “Most Negroes feel something among themselves, a sense of togetherness, usually expressed as

social life. The group discussed a “party-in” at St. Mary’s, but without concrete results.

Social life can be an especially severe problem for the Negro student at Notre Dame. The combination of the social pressure against interracial dating and the dearth of Negro students at St. Mary’s complicates it considerably. Don Wycliff (Junior, President of the Committee on Minority Enrollment) pointed out that most of the freshmen are used to a decent social life. But, by the time they become upperclassmen they tend to “just resign themselves to things. A number tread very lightly and don’t want to rock the boat.” Frank Taylor sum-

mitude that we’re big-time Uncle Toms, that we’ve sold out our race by going to Notre Dame, but they don’t realize that we’ve deprived ourselves of many things by coming to ND.”

In general, the Negro students fit well into the student body. Phil White said, “As far as I can see, I’m treated as well as can be expected.” Orin Johnson (Freshman, Washington, D.C.) commented, “White kids that have been around colored people before are easy to get along with. The others are careful of what they say and when they do say something, they think they made a slip.”

Many of the students object to the idea that every Negro at Notre Dame

An Undercurrent Of Resentment

by Steve Novak and Jacquie Phelan

‘soul’; yet there is no reason why we have to resegregate.” However, they do resegregate to a certain extent because, as Tony Capers (Freshman, Warren, Ohio) said, “It’s always been this way, all our lives, because we feel more at home together.” Irvin Ramsey (Freshman, Washington, D.C.) expanded on this saying, “We went to school, me and my white friends, and I had just as many white friends as colored friends. I don’t think we segregate ourselves. It seems like the places we want to go are in the colored section of town, so naturally we go together.” Frank Taylor (Sophomore, Washington, D.C.) added “Most of our social life is carried on from within. We have to get together to have fun. So to an extent we are segregated, but it is similar to any other group with the same background.” Phil White (Freshman, Chicago) commented, “Just as there are some white boys I wouldn’t room with, there are some colored boys in this school that I would not want to room with, whereas I’m happy with my roommates now, both of whom are white, by the way.”

The Negro students have infrequently attempted to act as a group. Frank Yates (Class of 1967) and other concerned Negro students met after last year’s Dan Watts lecture and decided that the Negroes on campus should be more cohesive. The major concern at a meeting called at the beginning of this year was the lack of

marized the situation: “Notre Dame really offers nothing to the Negro. He is a student, yes, but everyone has to have a social life. I think a lot of the Negro students don’t feel at ease. There is such a lack of colored girls at SMC, and they don’t feel exactly right going up to a white girl and asking her to dance. In over a year here, I don’t think I’ve seen more than one colored fella dancing with a white girl.”

The Rathskeller is the center of Negro social life on campus, particularly on Friday and Saturday nights. When one busload of girls came from Chicago, the Negro girls were intercepted on their way to Stepan Center and brought to the Rathskeller. John Buchanan related that “Word spread like wildfire and within an hour every Negro on campus was there.”

What contact does the Negro student have with the rather large community in South Bend? The answer seems to be very little, largely because of the general attitude towards Notre Dame students. Tony Capers pinpointed the problem: “The large colored population in town should help the Negro student socially, but it doesn’t. They (the citizens of SB) have a strange attitude toward us. They think we’re rich because we go to ND. They have a feeling that we’re conceited. We don’t want any special favors. It’s just a thing that they’re Negroes and we’re Negroes, and why can’t we be brothers and sisters. They have the at-



is on an athletic scholarship. John Buchanan remarked, “I’ve been asked about it at least 20 times.” The truth is that of the 44 Negro students, 18 are on nonathletic scholarships, despite the fact that only four university scholarships are aimed specifically at Negro students.

Although generally they like Notre Dame, all the Negro students can report at least one unpleasant experience, either in class or in the hall. John Buchanan reported, “A couple of times in class I’ve felt awfully uncomfortable. I feel not as friendly an atmosphere as I’m used to and in a couple of cases it seems like there has been some intentional agitation. But in most cases the teachers have not been any problem and the students, 90 to 95% of the time are very good about the whole thing.” Ernie Jackson summarized the situation, “The treatment of the Negro is fair, but the ideas behind the treatment I don’t like. The students look at you like you don’t belong here sometimes. There’s an undercurrent of resentment — you can feel it.” ■

NEW DEAL FOR SOUTH BEND?

SCHOLASTIC editors Joel Garreau and Bill Cullen talked this week with Eugene Pajakowski, Democratic candidate for mayor in the November 8 election. Defeated four years ago in the Democratic primary and subsequently refusing to support his party's candidate, Mr. Pajakowski became by his tacit refusal one of Republican Lloyd Allen's best campaigners. In the following interview, he tries to put into words his party's program.

Scholastic: According to Mayor Allen, essentially the voter registration is 2 to 1 in your favor. Why is the race as close as it is?

Pajakowski: You're saying that the race is close?

Scholastic: Yes. Don't you think it is close?

Pajakowski: No. I don't think that it's close. What the main reason, looking at the history of both parties locally, is that whenever the Democratic Party is unified as it is, we don't have the closeness in the mayoral election. The closeness appears when we have internal problems. We don't have them this year. I have been actively engaged in politics since 1936, and I have never seen the unity that we have today.

Scholastic: But you don't actually expect to win by a landslide, do you?

Pajakowski: No, I don't because, again, going back to history, with the exception of Allen four years ago, there have never been landslides.

Scholastic: You didn't endorse the Democratic candidate then. Why not?

Pajakowski: I was never asked.

Scholastic: Would you have endorsed him if you had been asked?

Pajakowski: Well, uh, I don't say what I would do at this time, but I will say that I was never asked.

Scholastic: Some Notre Dame students feel that South Bend streets are unsafe at night. Is this your opinion?

Pajakowski: Very true. In fact, this is one of our major campaign issues.

Scholastic: More especially the problem of police patrols on Notre Dame Avenue. If you were elected, would you increase these patrols?

Pajakowski: I've been saying this, and sincerely so: that we need at least 25 additional men on the department, and I've been conferring with people in police administration, and they feel that we're 40 short. And I would assign smaller areas with greater frequency of these areas, because the burglars today are timing these patrols. I would recommend that these police officers get acquainted with the people in these areas, and try to learn who the potential troublemakers are. I want them to attend all the affairs concerning this area, not on their time, but on our time. We want them to organize the youngsters in this area in order to regain the respect that's been drifting away from police authority. I think that they don't have to be looked on strictly as guys who are holding clubs. It might be interpreted as the old system, that of the

cop on the beat. This system is just beginning to work in Chicago, and the city with the lowest crime rate in the world is Tokyo. This is the very system that they've been using for a long time.

Scholastic: Would this revised system actually get results?

Pajakowski: Well, I think if he (the policeman on the beat) had the time to get acquainted with the people in his area, he would produce. Just as the cop who came in here and said, "Gene, you must remove the causes of crime; stop the after-hour sales, get the prostitutes off the street." But just a short while ago, there were public hearings in which police were advised not to arrest the girls, but simply to keep them moving. I think these public hearings proved to be tremendously demoralizing to the police.

Scholastic: How do you feel about the handling of the riots in South Bend?

Pajakowski: I have no complaints about the handling of the riots by the police authorities. It was indicated that they were capable of handling them. But I don't think that that's the total crime problem. In addition to these incidents, we have had an increase in several categories of crime in South Bend. It appears that all this publicity we are getting is attracting criminals to the area, because business is good in South Bend, so to speak.

Scholastic: Do you think it will become another Gary?

Pajakowski: No, I don't want it to become another Gary, even though Gary's crime rate is lower than South Bend's.

Scholastic: The reported crime rate?

Pajakowski: Yes. East Chicago, Gary and Hammond reported only 32% increases in crime, while South Bend reported a 74% increase. However, the volume of crime in Gary is far greater. This problem both Democrats and Republicans should be equally concerned with. Nothing can be more damaging to prosperity, for businessmen are looking at these statistics.

Scholastic: What is your opinion of the Human Relations Commission instituted by Mayor Allen?

Pajakowski: Well, I feel that there is an error in judgment on the part of this Human Relations Commission. The one I am going to refer to is the demand made by the executive secretary, Mr. George Neagu, for the trials of the police. There was a group of boys ranging from 15 to about 22 also making these demands. I think it was a mistake on the part of Mayor Allen to agree to

(Continued on page 27)





sidelines

FOOTBALL AROUND THE CAMPUS

League I Team to Beat: Cavanaugh

Cavanaugh's defense slipped slightly last week: they allowed 2 first downs (compared to none the week before) but still posted another shutout, 14-0 over **Breen-Phillips** (0-2). Cavanaugh (2-0) tallied via the arm of quarterback Craig Digilio who made connections with Joe Fieweger and Bud Clifford of 30 and 6 yards. Bob Mysywiak's 40-yard TD toss to Joe Simpson on the last play of the first half enabled **Keenan** (1-0) to knock off natural rival **Stanford** (1-1) 6-0.

League II Team to Beat: Dillon

The heady experience of winning their first football game in three seasons led **Sorin Hall** (1-0-1) to inaugurate such adventures as using a P.A. system for announcing (and giving safe-driving tips) during last week's clash with **Alumni** (see following **Side-line**). But rain KO'd their scheduled "picture day," and worst of all they failed to stop the passing combination of Bob Mooney to Jim McCue as **Alumni** (0-0-1) rallied twice to finally earn a 12-12 tie. Sorin's captain Dave Paul stunned Alumni by going for the distance, 85 yards, with the opening kickoff. McCue hauled in a 29-yard scoring pass in the second quarter to knot it up, and that's how it stood until Tim Sweeney took Sorin on a 70-yard drive in the 4th quarter, which finally culminated in a 20-yard pass to Bill Kenealy with only six minutes remaining. But Mooney, who hit 8 for 10 for the day, once more saved Alumni by promptly lofting a 50-yard scoring pass to McCue on the first play from scrimmage after the kickoff. **Dillon** (2-1) knocked off **St. Ed's** (0-2), 6-2, on the strength of Dennis Mitchell's 45-yard return of an interception in the first quarter. Dillon voluntarily accepted a safely late in the game rather than try to punt out

of their own end zone.

League III Team to Beat: Zahm

Morrissey (1-0-1) and **Zahm** (2-0) remained unscored upon for the second straight week and will clash this Sunday for division honors. Morrissey itself had a rough time finding the goal line against **Off-Campus** (0-2) until Jim Beran sneaked over on the third try from the one-yard line in the final minute. Kent Casey set up the winning drive by returning a punt 30 yards to the 35 of Off-Campus. To the members of Zahm's defensive line, who put on a vicious rush all day, goes credit for the winning touchdown as **Farley** (0-1-1) fell 8-0 when they failed to get a punt off from their own end zone.

—Ray Serafin

OVEREMPHASIS AT SORIN?

The electronic marvels that brought America the ND-MSU game had nothing on the coverage of the Sorin-Alumni interhall football game the following day. In past years, Sorin has been re-emphasizing interhall football, and the latest witness to this renaissance was the mobile public-address system the Sorinites unveiled at the game. Transported by station wagon, it was stationed squarely on the fifty-yard line, and an announcer gave a running description of the game. An attempt was made at neutrality, but when Sorin ran the opening kickoff back seventy-five yards for a touchdown, pandemonium broke loose. Half time saw the teams deadlocked at 6-6, and the announcer proceeded to give half-time stats with considerably more verve than had been shown on Saturday. "Sorin, net yards: rushing, 1 yard; passing, 0 yard; total offense, 1 yard. Alumni, net yards rushing, 8; net yards passing, 40." Finally, as the game drew to a slushy tie, Sergeant Tim McCarthy made the inevitable announce-

ment: "Remember fans, the boiler-maker you have for the road may do to you what Boilermaker Keyes did to Notre Dame."

DEENOVATION

He fights the Administration for new uniforms, designs his own gym shoes, and rolls out a red carpet for opposing teams. Win or lose, basketball coach Johnny Dee is one of a kind, and in the forthcoming month the list of Deenovations may grow.

Reminiscent of the Big-top Revivalists of the late twenties, Dee's squad is taking to the road for a swing through the Midwest. The script calls for four exhibitions between the promising varsity and the highly touted frosh. Beginning at Niles, Michigan, the Irish will travel to Michigan City, Elkhart, Iowa, and finally end up at Notre Dame's ancestral fieldhouse.

The series promises to be more than mildly interesting. In scrimmages thus far, the frosh have proved wholly adept in tangling with the varsity. "They're not cocky, and they're not afraid," says four-year veteran George Restovich. "I can't imagine a better group than this anywhere else in the country. They have so much natural ability that I think my first tendency as a coach would be to throw them out on the court and let 'em go."

Whether the frosh can handle a healthy varsity consistently has yet to be seen, (although practice sessions indicate they can). Optimistic statements about Irish basketball fortunes have been made before, and nothing of great consequence has amounted from them. But as long as the Holy Cross fathers are building a new fieldhouse, maybe they better throw in an extra trophy case for Coach Dee, too. The Irish show signs of filling those new uniforms.

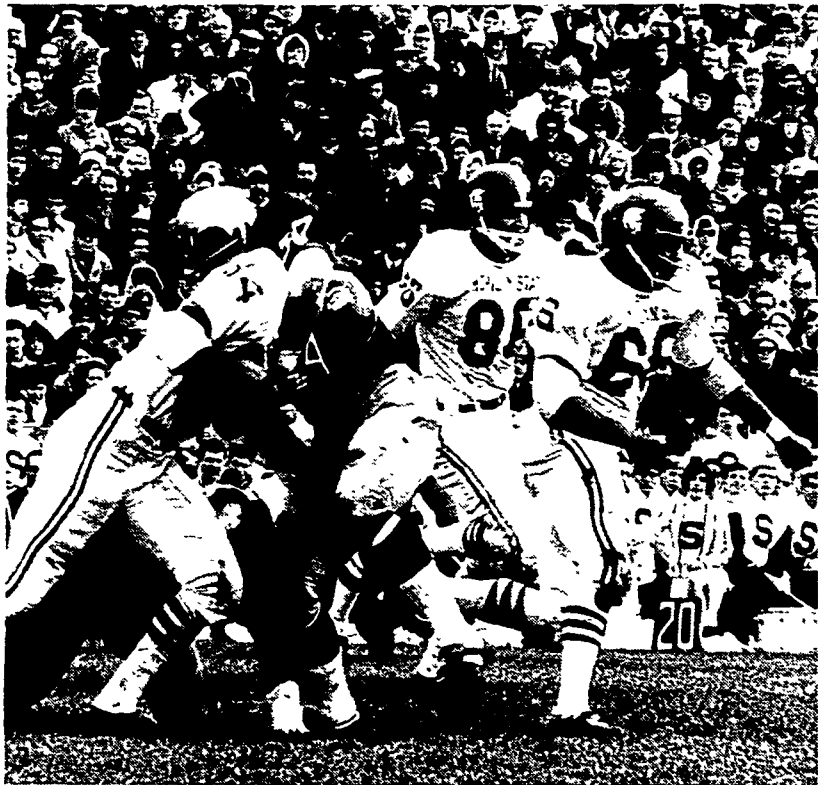
Stately Comeback On

Offense

Ever hear of Orwigsburg, Pa.? It's a little town in eastern Pennsylvania and little ole Orwigsburg has never had anything spectacular to rave about. But last Saturday the people of Orwigsburg crowded around their TV's and the Neilsen ratings in Pennsylvania went berserk. The reason was the national television debut of Orwigsburg's favorite son, fullback Jeff Zimmerman.

He must have known someone was watching, because Jeff Zimmerman came into his own as a fullback on Saturday. Commenting on the newfound success of the ground game, Zimmerman said, "we're experienced now. This year we started out with two inexperienced backs, and, speaking for myself, I was lost the first couple times out there. But yesterday the backfield did a good job. Experience can make a difference." Meanwhile, the townsfolk in Orwigsburg saw the effect that experience produces. It amounted to two touchdowns of 7 and 47 yards on the ground and a 30-yard touchdown pass from Hanratty. Zimmerman amassed 135 yards in 20 carries for an average gain of 6.8 yards.

"Coming up to the varsity you notice a lot of difference. For one thing you have to get used to the noise and the crowds. Everybody hits harder on the varsity, but the big difference is speed; everything is a lot faster. For a while I had a problem reacting quickly and throwing my blocks, but now I think my blocking has improved a lot.



"As for Michigan State, they were a tough team, but their loss of certain players, especially Ray, hurt them. I thought their best defensive player was Rich Saul; he belted me pretty well a couple of times. Before the game the coaches warned us they might try to intimidate us on the field, but I didn't think they were too bad."

Judging by his performance on Saturday, nobody will be intimidating Jeff Zimmerman for quite a while. And there's no way they can overlook Notre Dame's revitalized ground attack.

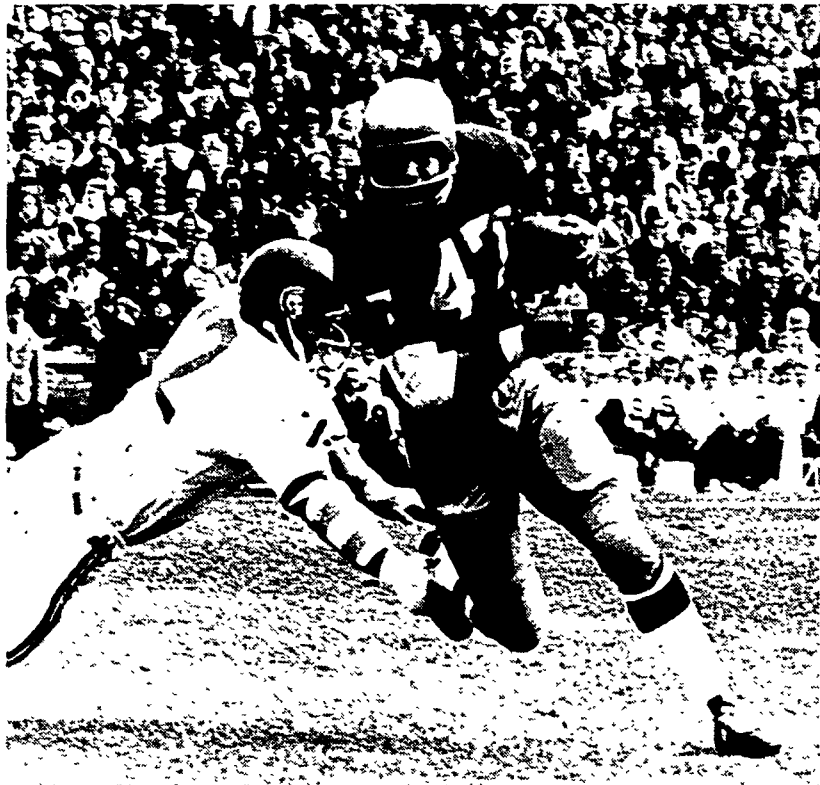
—Bill Sweeney

Defense

Little of the pageantry and spectacle of last year's Notre Dame-Michigan State Poll Bowl contest entered into this year's contest. Last year's fans who never slid back from the edge of their TV seats could this year be found pommeling the Leprechaun with toilet paper and reading the newspapers that they had brought to shelter their weather-beaten bodies.

Fortunately, a few guys were found around campus to whom the clash with MSU was more than a sequel to the John Davidson show. Among these individuals were linebackers Martin, Pergine, McGill, and Olson. It appeared that John Ray had hidden their coats and ties to keep them away from the North Dining Hall goodies all week. But if Mr. Mehall had managed to keep them outside his fortifications, the Michigan State offensive line had little of the same success: the four linebackers registered a composite score of fifty-six tackles.

Outside linebacker John Pergine gave the credit to Ray: "He's the greatest coach in the world; everyone has tremendous respect for him. He works you hard in practice, but it pays off in the game." Dave Martin, who calls the defensive signals, described the team's objectives now that the National Championship is unattainable: "Actually, we're having no problem getting up for the games—especially for Michigan State. The front four on defense are improving rapidly after some initial inexperience, and we look forward to the rest of the season."



Inside linebacker Bob Olson, who carded fifteen tackles against Michigan State, emphasized the desire of the team to continue their rebirth: "The team is improving with each game, and if we can finish with eight wins and two losses, we will have done well considering the plight of other preseason favorites."

The 24-12 victory against Michigan State may not have been the epic adventure that ABC had planned, but it proved that Notre Dame could win without the MacArthur Bowl or the Associated Press laurels at the end of the rainbow.

—Rich Moran

The Scholastic

They Don't Walk in the Rain

by Tony Ingraffea



Foul-weather fanatics Bob Watson and Bob Walsh (center cut), come off the starting line at the soggy Notre Dame Invitational.

A COUPLE OF SILLY things happened last Friday. In the morning, all over campus, it snowed. In the early afternoon, behind the South Dining Hall, one of those naked aluminum laundry trucks rather forcefully displaced a concrete pillar from what was obviously not a parking-lot exit. And a little later, across the road on the Burke Memorial Golf Course, some sixty thin-clad, semi-emaciated, seemingly insane young men were running around the trees and across the fairways for five miles in 35-degree freezing rain. None of them belongs to the Polar Bear Club, but the best group of them belong to the Notre Dame Cross-Country team; and the best of that group, Senior Bob Walsh and Sophomore Bob Watson, have been foul-weather fanatics.

Walsh and Watson, both finishing well under 25 minutes, placed one-two for the Irish, respectively, as Notre Dame beat Michigan State, 16-46, and Indiana 23-38. Coach Alex Wilson remarked, "Rain and cold don't bother my men. They're too tough," and Walsh and Watson have expressed particular arrogance for South Bend's ethereal bestiality. Notre Dame's first win of the season, the four-mile Notre Dame Invitational, was run in 40-degree rain, and Watson and Walsh were one-two, respectively, for Coach Wilson's splashers.

Walsh, who has also taken first-place honors for Notre Dame against Iowa, Kent State and Bowling Green, captained the Cross-Country Team last season in what should have been

his senior year, and he is now enjoying an extra year of eligibility. Early in his junior year, Bob developed a chronic case of bursitis in his left foot which made running and walking sometimes extremely painful, and forced him to withdraw from cross-country and indoor competition. A late winter operation and a long recuperation finally put him back in spikes in late spring. But a distance runner is part machine and part psyche in moot proportions, and a good distance runner, like a good racing machine, is broken in and improves with mileage. During his junior year Walsh lost an estimated 3000 miles to his competition, a seemingly insurmountable setback. But Bob Walsh, in the words of running mate Watson, has "mental toughness" and he made a remarkable comeback, which is evidenced by his outstanding cross-country and indoor record of last year and his sensational record-to-date this season.

Bob Walsh—quiet, shy, "mentally tough," is more than just a fine athlete. The summer before his junior year, he "... sorta drifted into CILA ..." and spent two months helping construct homes for slum residents in Tacambaro, Mexico. The next summer found him in San Lucas, Mexico, where he helped build a school. Quite often you'll see Bob Walsh drifting into Morrissey's five o'clock Mass, and although he'll tell you it's "... sometimes a hard trade-off between studies and running ..." he carries a B average in economics. "CILA is

definitely the reason for my wanting to join the Peace Corps after graduation."

Bob Watson is a business administration major from Dundas, Ontario. "Don't make me sound like something I'm not," he'll urge an interviewer. In 1963, a man named Tom O'Hara of Loyola ran the Notre Dame cross-country four-mile circuit in 19:12. In the Notre Dame Invitational this year, Bob Watson ran the same circuit in 19:09.

He is a potentially *great* long-distance runner.

During his high school career, Bob was an ace distance man for the Spartan Track Club of Hamilton, Ontario, which just happens to be the home town of Coach Wilson. Hence his introduction to Notre Dame, hence a best time of 4:13 in the mile as a senior. And Bob Watson's sole reason for running cross-country—this season saw his first attempt at anything over two miles—is to strengthen himself for his collegiate track goal, a sub-four-minute mile. "It gets tougher and tougher as you get closer and closer," he remarks, "but when you break it, and I will, you can do it consistently."

Speaking of running style, Watson's nutshell philosophy is "stay relaxed." "I let my legs get carried away going downhill, so that I sorta momentum my way halfway up the next hill," quips Watson. "Relaxation before the race is my key. Worrying psyches me out rather than up. Actually, I never think of winning till I start." ■

Voice in the Crowd

Nineteen-inch necks do not usually happen by accident. Ditto for the outsized biceps and triceps you see all around you at Cartier Field. There was a time when the big men, the hulking linemen and fullbacks of college football, came almost exclusively from Pennsylvania coal mines or Nebraska farms. Today farm boys have machinery where muscle alone once served, and fathers tend to steer their sons at right angles from the mines. So where do all these giants come from?

Amidst such extravaganzas as John Davidson and *Life*, *Post*, and *Sports Illustrated* cover stories, chances are you missed the October issue of *Strength and Health* magazine (chances are you miss it *every* month unless you're a weightlifter or some derivative form of health cultist). But October's *Strength and Health* says more about Notre Dame football, without trying to, than any of John Davidson's show biz assertions, viz. "Spartans have been dead for two thousand years. . . ." R. J. Mahoney's story is not about The Notre Dame Spirit or Ara Parseghian. In fact, Notre Dame football is not even mentioned; but the players are, because the article is about weight training at Notre Dame, and it is barbells that are responsible for the physiques of a great number of Irish football players. A prime example is Jeff Zimmerman, the bruising sophomore fullback who carried twenty times against Michigan State for 135 yards and three touchdowns. Last winter, long before he had ever thrown a block as a varsity football player, Zimmerman was working out in Fr. Lange's weight room. His chief competition was in the form of weight club president Mike Burgener, a top defensive back who's been plagued with knee trouble thus far. The point is that weightlifting has become a must for a high percentage of athletes today, and whenever a Jeff Zimmerman breaks a tackle for two or three extra yards, a lot of the credit should go to Fr. Lange and the training program he runs.

Mahoney quotes a letter written to him by Parseghian last winter:

"During the off-season, Brian Boulac, one of our graduate assistants, organized the football squad with the cooperation of Father Lange and set up an extensive weightlifting program. It is difficult to measure in percentages the effect this had on our success. But let me assure you, the improvement that took place in strength and performance of a number of the individuals that participated was amazing. Our squad members have profound respect for Father Lange, and the coaching staff and I are deeply indebted to him for his aid to our program."

Notre Dame has engaged in weightlifting competition sporadically for years—in 1953 ND won the intercollegiate national championship by defeating an established Ohio State team. Last year, with Kent Durso and Burgener leading the way, several meets were held against local competition. (Dave's Gym, Michigan Physical Education School, etc.) But the lifters have virtually no official status, and despite their success and duration they rank behind such sports as hockey in the athletic department's scheme of things: hockey, after all, stands to make the school a mint when it finally does become varsity. But weightlifting, now that it has, among other things, a football team behind it, presents impressive possibilities. Meets, once you get past the odor, are enthralling and unique. Mahoney describes Burgener's ritualistic preparations for a lift—which includes frightening the barbell—as an "oscar calibre self-psyching". Psyching plays as big a role in weightlifting as in any sport, and the ability of the spectator to affect a performance gives lifting a genuine excitement.

The 1967 football season still has plenty of action left, and the lifting season won't be underway for a few months yet. But, as Mahoney points out, a great deal of unseen football preparation goes on in Fr. Lange's Gym. In this, Father's Golden Anniversary at Notre Dame, the club deserves the support and appreciation of every ND sports fan.

—MIKE MCADAMS

Anderson Picks

GEORGIA VS. HOUSTON: Vince Dooley, in a strong bid for the 1967 award for objective foresight, had a strip of Astro-turf installed on the practice field in Athens. In evenly matched games like this one, little things like that should tip the scales in favor of the Bulldogs.

LOUISIANA STATE VS. MISSISSIPPI: Strong LSU has lost only to Tennessee and Miami in close contests, while Mississippi has come back to beat Georgia and Houston. The Rebels have won the big games—on their home field they have to be the choice. COLORADO VS. OKLAHOMA: Colorado's ability to dominate the big game is surpassed only by their nonchalant attitude in their "breathers." Oklahoma has the desire, but the Buffaloes have the ballplayers—they won't lose two weeks in a row.

DARTMOUTH VS. YALE: For the benefit of our Eastern fans, this game should decide the Ivy League title. Dartmouth has the good fortune of depending on Gene Ryzewicz, whose name and ability just don't fit the Ivy image. The unbeaten Big Green will continue to roll.

OREGON STATE VS. UCLA: After the Purdue game, everyone felt that OSU could pull two upsets in a row. But the Purdue game only went to prove that the Rose Bowl will not be worth the eyestrain—don't bet against the Bruins unless Beban breaks his arm.

ARMY VS. AIR FORCE: If the way these teams play football is an indication of our military effort, let's all march on the Pentagon tomorrow. It may seem ironic that the Falcons will be done in by the aerial artistry of Army's Steve Lindell, but the world is going to hell already, so why not this?

UPSET OF THE WEEK:

MIAMI VS. VIRGINIA TECH: Having guessed wrong on Miami every time this year, I can't spoil the record. Besides, Virginia Tech is undefeated, is playing at home, and only lost to Miami by seven last year. What other reasons could you ask for in picking the Gobblers?

OTHER GAMES:

Alabama over Mississippi State
Auburn over Florida
Georgia Tech over Duke
Indiana over Wisconsin
Michigan State over Ohio State
Missouri over Oklahoma State
Arkansas over Texas A&M
Texas over Southern Methodist

Last week: 11-6-1, .647

Totals: 60-27-2, .690

Russia

(Continued from page 18)

the belief that this will inevitably lead to "socialization" and dependence on Soviet aid.

Unfortunately for Soviet hopes, however, the "third world" has also not followed the prescribed path. Soviet investment, both economic and political, has too often backfired to leave even this area on the plus side of the ledger. A number of pro-Soviet (but non-Communist) "guided democracies" have been overthrown — and unfortunately often replaced by military dictatorships. The fault is certainly not all Soviet, but when interference in domestic affairs was coupled with spectacular but economically unsound show projects it usually did more harm than good for the underdeveloped countries concerned. Even the successes, if Cuba and Egypt are taken as two different examples, have proved to be very big headaches. Consequently the Soviet Union has been steadily reducing its aid in the underdeveloped world during recent years, at the same time that (thanks in part to Peking) it seems increasingly to find itself on the "wrong" side of the line dividing the rich and poor, the revolutionary and the status quo.

There, of course, remains the threat of war. Soviet propaganda has always claimed "peace" as its own, and Soviet leaders have apparently accepted the necessity of peace between the major powers, the possessors of nuclear weapons. But what can one say about Soviet power as a bulwark of peace since 1917? The Soviet Union has often opposed war and indeed worked for a time in the 1930's to implement collective security against aggression. On the other hand, Leninism was from the beginning a call for "revolutionary war," echoed in the "war of national liberation" theme today, and no one ever denounced pacifism in more biting terms than the founder of the Soviet state. Moreover, Communism has expanded primarily in wartime and through the use of military force, and even peacetime actions such as sending missiles to Cuba and supporting Arab ambitions to destroy Israel

certainly do not demonstrate any special dedication to peace. Cooperation to prevent nuclear war is based on practical necessity; it does not prove any claim to be uniquely "peace-loving."

Nor has Communism found the secret to eliminating national antagonisms which have often led to war. It is true that it has temporarily suppressed nationalism in some cases, particularly among peoples absorbed into the Soviet Union and for a time in Eastern Europe. But the Soviet-Yugoslav dispute, the Sino-Soviet split, the non-cooperation of Rumania and other such cases make a shambles of the claim to have established "new, socialist international relations based on principles of equality and national sovereignty, the comprehensive, mutually advantageous cooperation and fraternal mutual assistance of the socialist states." On the whole nationalism seems not to have diminished but to have increased during the decades of Soviet power.

The heightened tensions of the 20th century have inflicted an enormous burden on the world, and not only in terms of the arms race and "limited" wars. The debilitating effects on the United Nations, on economic development, on the solving of social problems, and the tendency of the Communist challenge, of Leftist radicalism to provoke Rightist radicalism, political polarization and the "backlash" of anti-Communist excesses are perhaps the saddest effects of all. Yet, while it is clear that fifty years of Soviet power have contributed little or nothing to solving the world's problems, it is equally true that Communism is not the sole cause of all those problems. It did not begin poverty or invent wars or originate extremism or bring about race hatred. We would live in a world with a great many of the same problems even if Communism did not exist. If we hail the Soviet 50th, therefore, let it be in terms of hope for the future, hope that it will be a turning point in history, that the people of the Soviet Union will have a better and more prosperous life, and that their leaders, sharing with us a commitment to preserve the real achievements, will genuinely seek peace and international cooperation. ■

Campus

(Continued from page 15)

are many days where I don't have an appearance to make."

In her five-month reign as the Most Beautiful Girl in Michigan, Toni has driven an Oldsmobile exclusively. Oldsmobile provides her with a new car each 5,000 miles. So far, she has used three.

Tom Cook, food salesman at Pangborn, was the lucky winner of Miss Michigan. Friday evening, the couple "wined and dined" in the Lincoln Highway Inn. On Saturday, a small party was held in Pangborn's lounge preceding the football spectacle. Following the 24-12 victory over the Spartans, Miss Michigan turned into a pumpkin, as her contract expired.

Her visit was only her second sojourn out of her state. She recalls the first trip to Atlantic City for the Miss America Pageant as "my most fantastic experience." The ND-MSU game was the third football encounter she's

(Continued on page 26)

To the Student Body of the University of Notre Dame:

Thank you for the use of Stepan Center and your beautiful campus for our production of "John Davidson at Notre Dame." We could not have done it without your cooperation and interest. Speaking for myself, for Bob Banner Associates and for John Davidson, we enjoyed meeting you, we hope you enjoyed our show and we wish you success in whatever you choose. Praise thee, Notre Dame.

Ken Welch

(Continued from page 25)

seen this year, having already witnessed the Michigan Wolverines' losses to both Navy and Indiana.

—M. D. C.

LIBERAL DRINKING POLICY

An amazingly liberal drinking policy was expressed by Fr. James Riehle, Dean of Students, Sunday evening, when he addressed the Freshman Action Committee. Fr. Riehle stated that he wouldn't charge a person for drinking in the dorms. However, if an individual were caught drinking on the campus lawns, he would be disciplined — for "stupidity," if nothing else.

Fr. Riehle began his talk with a résumé of his life, starting with his experiences as a ND student back in the mid '40's, his job as a salesman, his late vocation at the age of forty, and lastly, his experiences as off-campus dean and Sorin Hall rector last year.

Opening the floor to questions, Fr. Riehle was immediately asked about organizational cars. Fr. Riehle, using a number of his former salesman pitches, quickly pointed out that the Student Government makes all decisions on who is to get the cars. Evidently, he noted, the Friends of the Migrants don't rate a car, while the Washington - Maryland - Virginia Club does. However, his criterion for having originally set the arbitrary number of 35 legal on-campus cars as opposed to the 56 Student Government requested went unanswered.

Questioned on parietal hours in the halls, Fr. Riehle simply reiterated the intransigent University policy — strictly NO on girls in the halls.

He didn't seem to understand the "gross-out" elements on campus. He wondered how the ninety-five percent could possibly "allow the five percent" to ruin the student body (and consequently the University's) image.

He kept pointing to the situation on other campuses where, he noted, the students partially make the rules and enforce them. Fr. Riehle stressed the necessity of enforcing present regulations before any student voice could be considered policymaking.

Going along with this sales spiel, he praised a number of hall judicial boards and most particularly, the Off-Campus judicial board. The main problem, however, seemed to center on what act would finally convince the Administration that the students were responsible enough to make and enforce the rules governing their behavior.

—T.D.

CAREERS IN STEEL



Our representative will be on campus

NOVEMBER 8

to interview candidates for Bethlehem's 1968 Loop Course training program.

THE LOOP COURSE trains selected college graduates with management potential for careers with Bethlehem Steel. The Course begins in early July and consists of three phases: (1) orientation at our headquarters in Bethlehem, Pa.; (2) specialized training in the activity or field for which the Looper was selected; and (3) on-the-job training which prepares him for more important responsibilities.

OPPORTUNITIES are available for men interested in steel plant operations, sales, research, mining, accounting, finance, and other activities.

DEGREES required are mechanical, metallurgical, electrical, chemical, industrial, civil, mining, and other engineering specialties; also chemistry, physics, mathematics, business administration, and liberal arts.

If you expect to be graduated before July, 1968, and would like to discuss your career interests with a Bethlehem representative, see your placement officer to arrange for an interview appointment—and be sure to pick up a copy of our booklet "Careers with Bethlehem Steel and the Loop Course." Further information can be obtained by writing to our Manager of Personnel, Bethlehem, Pa. 18016.

BETHLEHEM STEEL

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New Deal

(Continued from page 19)

public hearings on these demands. He agreed to the prosecution of the police, and now he accuses me of pouring grease over the coals.

Scholastic: Do you think you'll get the Negro vote in South Bend?

Pajakowski: Well, I can only cite the records; I carried all the colored precincts in the primary. My record, as far as the colored people are concerned, is on the liberal side. In 1941, when it wasn't popular to do so, I was the second in the history of the courthouse to employ a colored person. My company also made a cash contribution of 10,000 dollars to start the LaSalle Park Project rolling.

Scholastic: What about more extensive involvement with the faculty and students at Notre Dame?

Pajakowski: That is one of the planks in our platform.

We feel that it's a tremendous talent, and in fact I've tried to involve the political science people. I didn't have the time to formulate a program, but I definitely wanted to get people in political science to become involved in this campaign. To get closer relations with Notre Dame and college people is one of our aims.

Scholastic: Why isn't open housing an issue in this campaign?

Pajakowski: I believe that both candidates are on record that, uh, they're not for legislation on open housing.

Scholastic: But in a city with a definitely defined minority, shouldn't the possibility of a city open housing ordinance at least be discussed in the mayoral campaign?

Pajakowski: I believe that civic progress can only be attained by the uniting and the working together of all segments of the community to a common goal. Any discriminating against any segment of the population cannot bring about united effort to stop problems. We must insure the rights of all people, regardless of race,

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...break away from the tyranny of the dull belt. Fife and Drum traditional belts come in a spirited assortment of colors, leathers and buckles. Some with matching billfolds, keycases and pocket secretaries.

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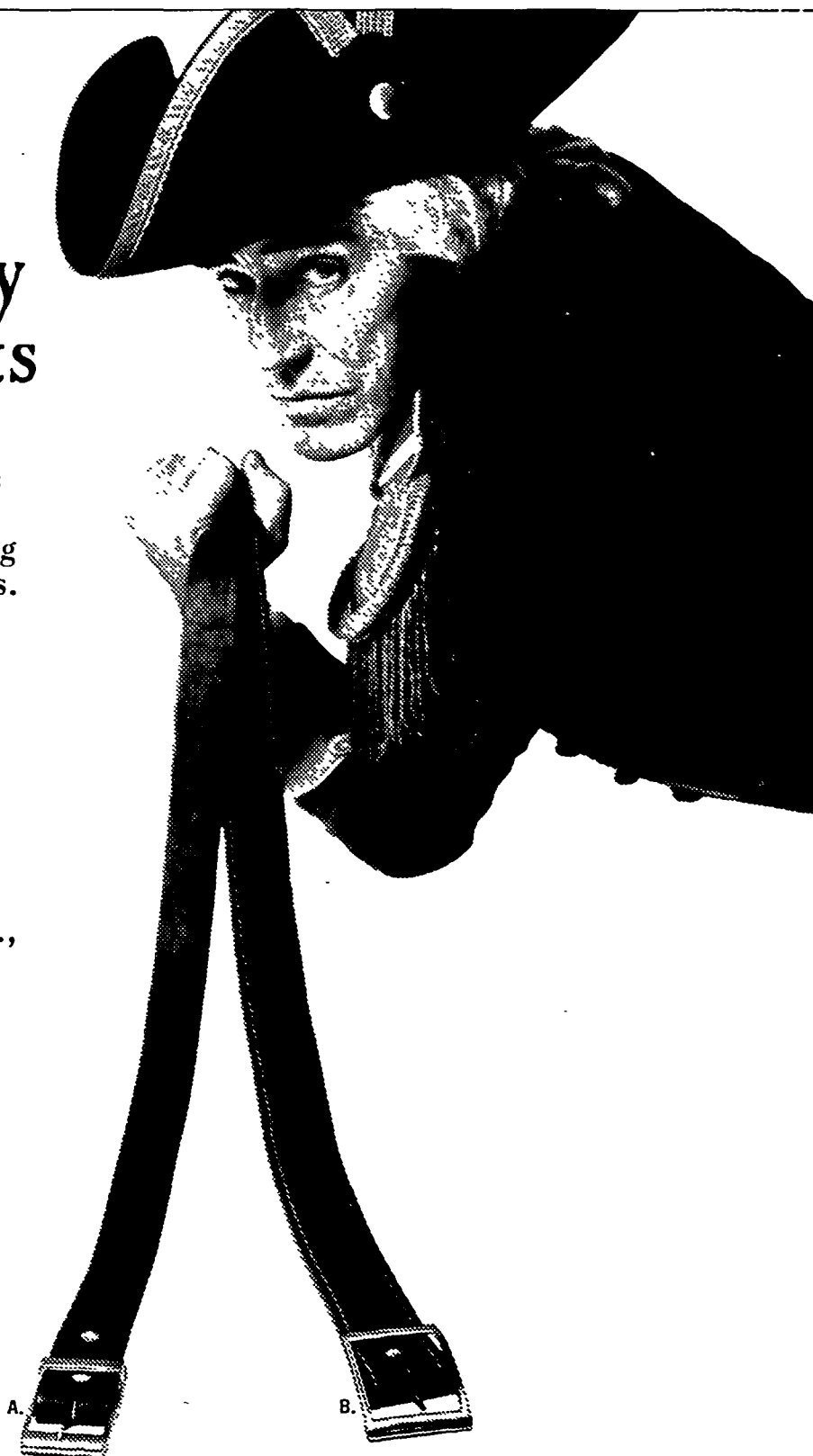
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creed, or color, by equal treatment of all. Privileged treatment will not be tolerated in housing, opportunity, or education. My energies will be devoted to the development of the city drive to improve living conditions for all people. I want South Bend to be a place where all residents can make a good living, where everyone can enjoy a good life. Can you legislate the morality that is necessary to accomplish these things? I don't feel that we can do it. In South Bend brotherly love is something that can't be legislated.

Scholastic: Then you don't think that the city needs an open housing clause?

Pajakowski: I don't think so. I've been told by realtors that the main problem is economics, and they've told me that any Negro who has the money can buy in any neighborhood in South Bend.

Scholastic: There are at present few stores near the Notre Dame campus, and an acute housing and apartment

shortage. Would a Model Cities program which passed the City Council result in a more attractive commercial and residential development of the area around the Notre Dame campus?

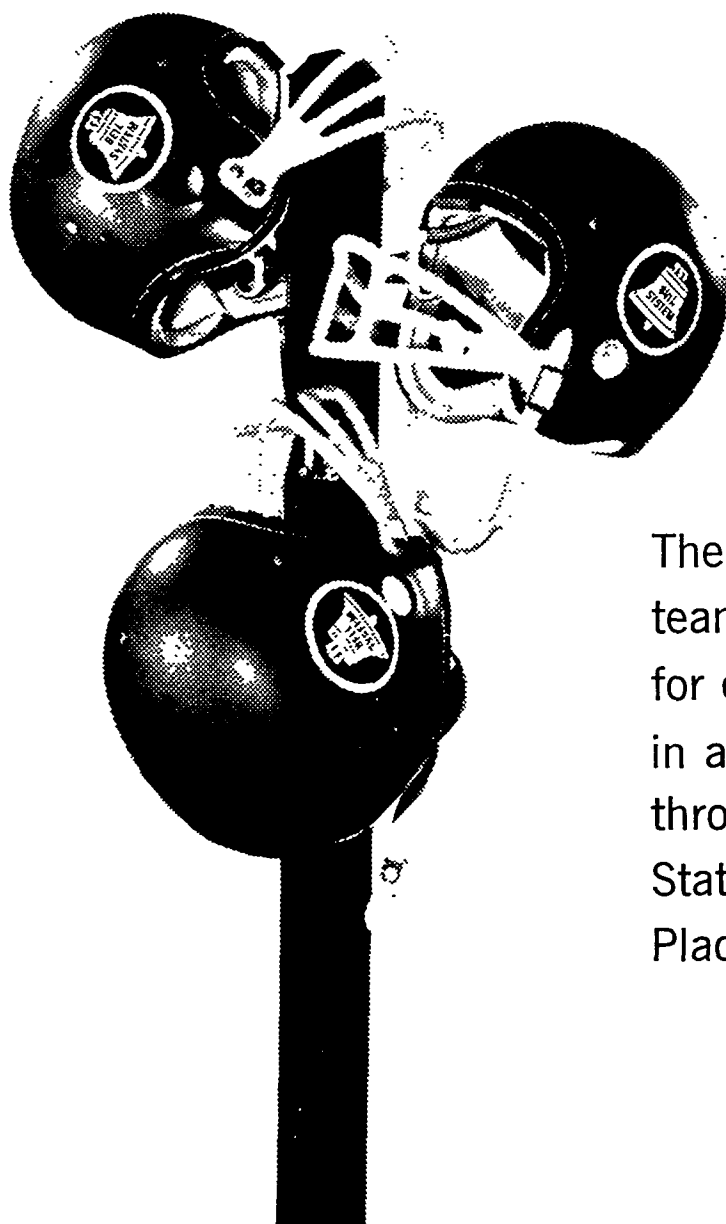
Pajakowski: There is at present no specific urban renewal program, but the Model Cities legislation is young and could affect this area very easily. And I want to say this too: It may not be in my lifetime, or in a couple of lifetimes, but I envision Notre Dame as one of the greatest Catholic institutions of learning in the world, and that someday our community may be totally dependent on the economy of ND. I feel that it is growing so proportionally, that, in my lifetime, it may be one of the major economies in the city.

Scholastic: Would you ever send South Bend police onto the campus to investigate for any other purpose?

Pajakowski: No. I have complete confidence in the administration of the University of Notre Dame. ■

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November 8 and 9



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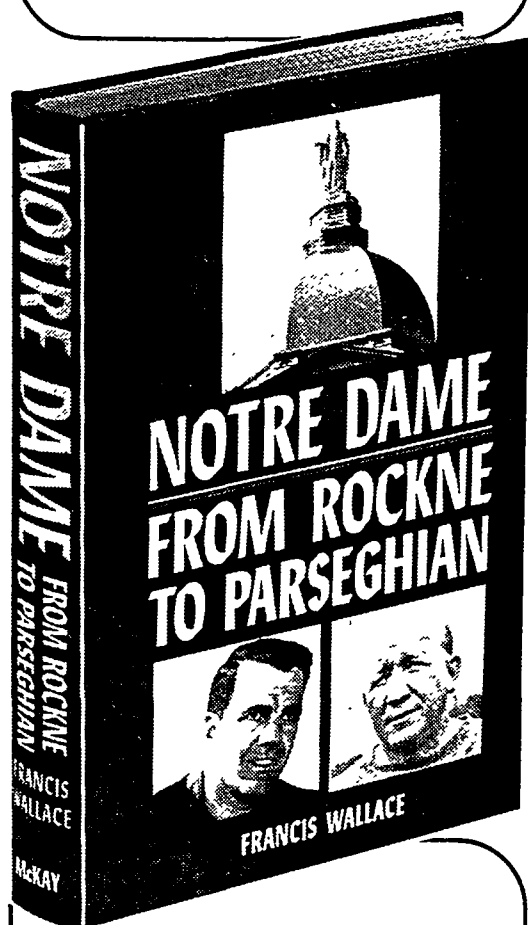


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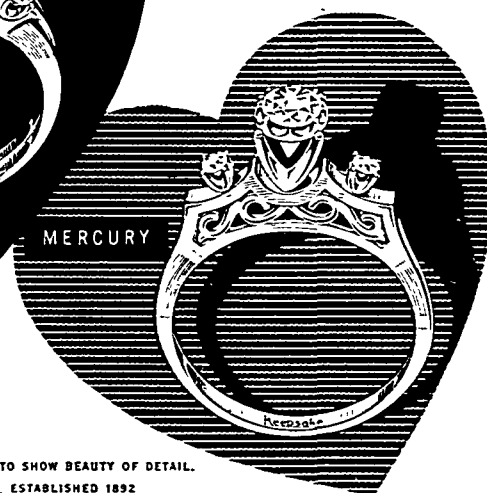
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Mike
McInerney

The Last Word



THIS IS A WEEK of memories and celebration for the SCHOLASTIC, a week of welcoming back old friends. The idea for a reunion of SCHOLASTIC editors from past years during this, our one-hundredth anniversary year, occurred to us last spring.

Unfortunately the magazine operates (along with everything else) on a University-approved budget, which once finalized, takes an act of God to change. This year's budget was approved for us (thank you) last December. When we took over in April, the books had been closed for months.

And no provisions had been made for any anniversary celebrations.

But the SCHOLASTIC has its good angels who watch over and protect it. One of these, surprisingly enough, turns out to be former Editor and Good Angel John Twohey ('65-'66). John has been busy all week, gathering SCHOLASTIC people from as far away as 1963 and New York City. And so due to Mr. Twohey's diligence and spirit of tradition we will have our reunion after all.

Also back for the Navy game: Managing Editor Carl Magel and Copy Editor Jim Breshette from last year's staff; and Managing Editor Rick Weirich, Sports Editor Tom Bettag, and Contributing Editor Bill Roach from the Era of Twohey. From the '64-'65 SCHOLASTIC come Editor Mel Noel, Managing Editor Joe Wilson, Associate Editor Frank Smith, News Editor Al Dudash, and Contributor Jack Rowe. Out of the ancient pre-Ara era of 1963-1964 arise Editor Tom Hoobler, Managing Editor Dick Stranger, Sports Editor Terry Wolkerstorfer, Art Editor Larry Stickling and, of course, Letters Editor Rusty Staub. We heartily welcome them back to the womb.

ASIDE FROM THE reunion there will be other reasons to reminisce this weekend. Just four years ago as a high school senior and high school editor we laid eyes on this campus for the first time and watched Notre Dame get beaten that year by a very strong football team from Annapolis, led by a very strong, very good passing quarterback named Roger Staubach. The score of that game was 35-12 and we left the campus thinking Notre Dame might be a nice place to go to college.

And that was 1963 and Fr. Hesburgh had spoken at the pep rally the night before (he used to do that kind of thing) and on the way down from Detroit the car radio informed us things had reached a crisis in Vietnam; the corrupt government of Ngo Dinh Diem and his brother-in-law, Ngo Dinh Nhu had been overthrown and they had probably been assassinated and the whole mess had been approved by President Kennedy and they were saying Jack would ultimately have to take the blame or praise for his decision. And all that happened in 1963.

The last we heard Roger Staubach was throwing hand grenades to the Viet Cong (or whatever they throw from ships — it isn't footballs) and the outcome of *that* game is anybody's guess.

Notre Dame has gotten some 25,000 new alumni since Tom Hoobler was

SCHOLASTIC editor and Ave Maria Press has run off some 80-plus issues of this magazine in those four years. And four years after Diem, South Vietnam has inaugurated a new president (there have been a few others in between).

Tomorrow another Navy team returns to South Bend to face another Notre Dame team. The Navy teams have appreciably weakened since Jolly Roger passed them to victory in 1963. Perhaps the draft and Vietnam war are to blame. We won't hazard a guess as to tomorrow's score. We leave that to Mr. Anderson and the sports staff.

FOR THE FIRST time in five years the SCHOLASTIC makes a major change in the *Campus* news section layout. News Editor Joel Garreau gets credit for the changes. Our old layout was original and at first appealing; but after five years it has outlived its usefulness. There is more news now, more campus news, St. Mary's news, South Bend news. And let's face it: we are tired of the same look after all these years.

A change was needed, and a change we have. It was too easy in the past to line up the pictures all in a row and let the copy fall where it may below. Our new look will mean more work for our typesetters and more imagination on our part, but hopefully, in the end it will be more readable.

News and Notes has been incorporated in one *Campus* section. *On Other Campuses* and *Feiffer* will be back next week. The change is before you. We hope you like it. More importantly, we hope you read it.

SAY KIDS, did ya see John Davidson on TV last week? Wasn't he super? Hey, he's the New TV Star. And what about those cheerleaders? Rah. Rah. Rah! Sis Boom Bah! Gee, John, we're sure glad ya had a good time at Notre Dame last week; we read your press agent's ad in the *Observer* and the SCHOLASTIC, thanking us for showing you around the campus and thrilling us with those keen pretend interviews, makin' us believe we we're all gonna be on TV. We love to play those "pretend" games around here, almost as much as we love to play football.

Speaking of football, we want to thank ya, John, for givin' us that plug before the Southern Cal-Michigan State game and we hope ya didn't get in no trouble with ABC or the viewers or the sponsors for editorializing on TV. Aw, but then the viewers couldn't have gotten too mad; they knew you were just puttin' us on the whole time anyway.

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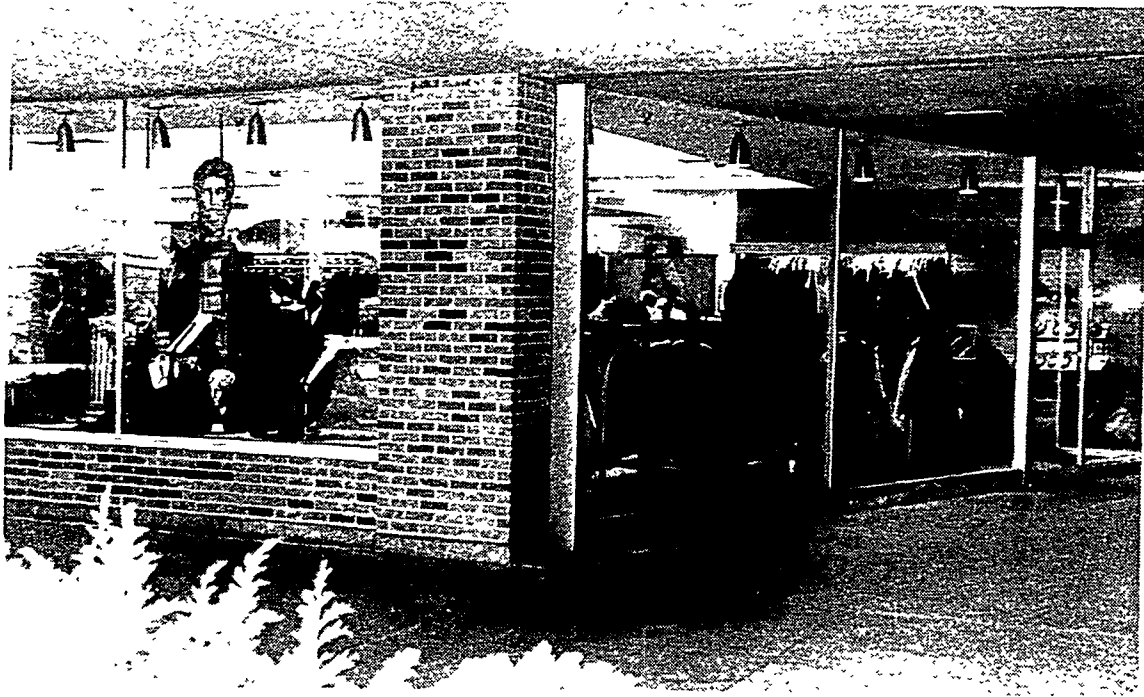
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Father Lemmonson



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ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME