

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC MAY 13, 1960



J. FLORENT



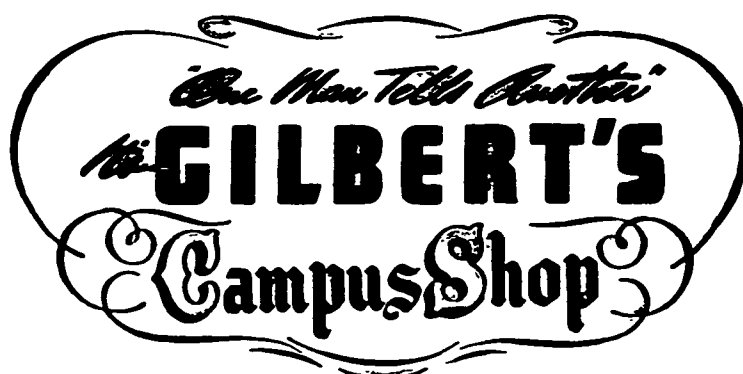
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On the Campus—Notre Dame

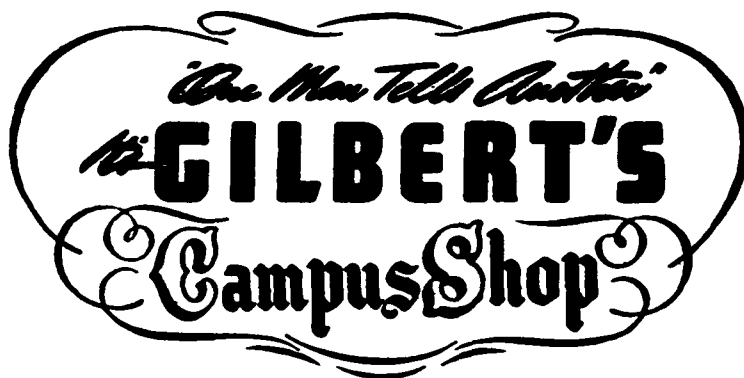
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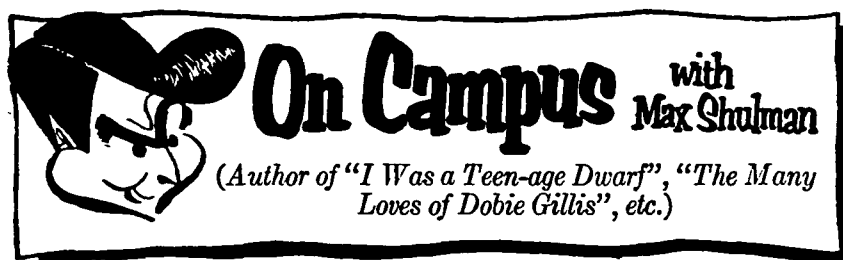
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On the Campus—Notre Dame

May 13, 1960



EUROPE MADE SIMPLE: NO. 2

Last week we discussed England, the first stop on the tour of Europe that every American college student is going to make this summer. Today we will discuss your next stop, France—or the Pearl of the Pacific, as it is generally called.

To get from England to France, one greases one's body and swims the English Channel. Similarly, to get from France to Spain, one greases one's body and slides down the Pyrenees. As you can see, the most important single item to take to Europe is a valise full of grease.

No, I am wrong. The most important single item to take to Europe is a valise full of Marlboro Cigarettes. Oh, what a piece of work is Marlboro! If you think flavor went out when filters came in, treat yourself to a Marlboro. The filter works perfectly, and yet you get the full, zestful, edifying taste of the choice tobaccos that precede the filter. This remarkable feat of cigarette engineering was achieved by Marlboro's research team—Fred Soft-pack and Walter Fliptop—and I, for one, am grateful.

But I digress. We were speaking of France—or the Serpent of the Nile, as it is popularly termed.

First let us briefly sum up the history of France. The nation was discovered in 1492 by Madame Guillotine. There followed a series of costly wars with Schleswig-Holstein, the Cleveland Indians, and Captain Dreyfus. Stability finally came to this troubled land with the coronation of Marshal Foch, who married Lorraine Alsace and had three children: Flopsy, Mopsy, and Charlemagne. This later became known as the Petit Trianon.

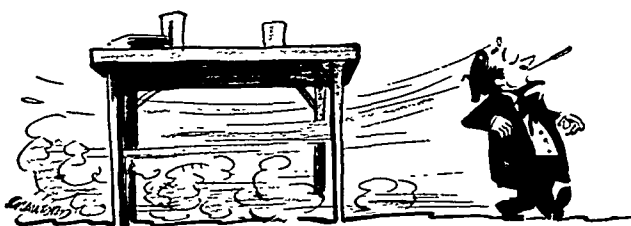
Marshal Foch—or the Boy Orator of the Platte, as he was affectionately called—was succeeded by Napoleon who introduced shortness to France. Until

Napoleon, the French were the tallest nation in Europe. After Napoleon, most Frenchmen were able to walk comfortably under card tables. This later became known as the Hunchback of Notre Dame.

Napoleon was finally exiled to Elba where he made the famous statement, "Able was I ere I saw Elba," which reads the same whether you spell it forwards or backwards. You can also spell Marlboro backwards—Oroblram. Do not, however, try to smoke Marlboro backwards because that undoes all the efficacy of the great Marlboro filter.

After Napoleon's death the French people fell into a great depression, known as the Louisiana Purchase. For over a century everybody sat around moping and refusing his food. This torpor was not lifted until Eiffel built his famous tower, which made everybody giggle so hard that today France is the gayest country in all Europe.

Each night the colorful natives gather



Most Frenchmen were able to walk under Card Tables...

at sidewalk cafes and shout "Oo-la-la" as Maurice Chevalier promenades down the Champs Elysees swinging his Malacca cane. Then, tired but happy, everyone goes to the Louvre for bowls of onion soup.

The principal industry of France is cashing travelers checks.

Well sir, I guess that's all you need to know about France. Next week we'll visit the Land of the Midnight Sun—Spain.

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* * *

Next week, this week, every week, the best of the filter cigarettes is Marlboro, the best of the non-filters is Philip Morris; both available in soft pack or flip-top box.

Repercussions

DISTURBED

Editor:

To Mr. Easterly I suggest a checking of his "facts" about Northern discrimination. The many Negro citizens of Kenosha, Wisconsin, my hometown, would be surprised to find out that they had "24 hours to leave town." Such a statement is completely false.

Bill Scheckler
211 Walsh Hall
Kenosha, Wisconsin

Editor:

In *re* the article, "Southern Situation Sit-In '60," by Skip Easterly, Alabama State College is not in Birmingham, but in the State Capital, Montgomery. Perhaps this is a good example as to the research he did before writing that piece of literature.

Did Mr. Easterly also forget that in some of our Southern states there exist laws and ordinances forbidding Negroes and whites to congregate in the same place for the same purpose, and that this could be the reason why there have been so many arrests during these demonstrations? Also, there are such things as inciting to riot (unconsciously or otherwise) and loitering which invite police action. Laws are made to be respected, not broken.

Mr. Easterly would have done much better by telling our student body why the Southern white is so indignant to these sit-ins. Such demonstrations will only make matters worse, not better. Force is not the answer. It is to be found in a way to make the Southerner want to change such existing laws and accept the Negro as he should be accepted.

Skip, work on that one.

Dennis Penny,
327 Howard

Editor:

It looks as if the new team running our "student organ," the SCHOLASTIC, are just as bad as the last bunch! Once again another pro-NAACP, antisegregationist article. There was only one article this time but its length made up for that, you fellows were sure to see!

How about doing as I suggested in my (Continued on page 24)

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MAY 13, 1960

Founded 1867

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THEIR BUSINESS, BUT: We don't pretend to have all the answers nor do we want to tell the student government how it should run its own internal affairs. However, it seems to us that a rather strange thing happened at the recent selection of Student Senate officers for the coming year. No less than two Keegan nominees were turned down by the Senate and in their places were selected persons nominated and favored by outgoing seniors. Certainly it is a rather strange thing when the newly elected Student Body President cannot even have his own choice of officers to work with in the coming year. If we should have to speculate as to a reason, we would say that it was the result of a "Stop Clark" movement, the initial beginnings of which could be seen long before the pre-Easter elections. The SCHOLASTIC criticized such a plan from the beginning and it seems that the student body agreed with us. But the Student Senate is a different matter. Apparently caring little either for the obvious choice of the electorate or for the desires of the newly elected president, the Senate decided to chart its own course. It is our hope that this start will not prove to be a source of constant trouble in the 1960-61 Senate.

A SECOND LOOK: On May 19th a former Notre Dame student by the name of Dr. Thomas Dooley will appear at St. Mary's. Known throughout the country for his foreign medical missionary work in Indo-China, Dooley is in this country on one of his many fund raising trips for MEDICO, the medical group with which he works. Locally he is greatly admired, and at times this admiration almost approaches worship. Obviously this feeling is based on the fact that Dooley attended this University. Still more obviously, it is not based on an accurate knowledge of what exactly the Doctor is doing in Indo-China. While people at Notre Dame and St. Mary's are quick to shower him with compliments, people in Europe and Indo-China, many of them learned medical authorities, question Dooley's motives and even his actions. Some condemn him harshly. In a recent article in a national magazine Dooley was said to be extremely egotistic and was accused of practicing 19th-century medicine in a hit-and-run fashion. It is not our attempt to discredit Dr. Dooley, but the SCHOLASTIC feels that a more thorough examination of his work and background (other than the fact that he went to school here) is in order before we can put him on a pedestal by characterizing him as a great "Notre Dame man."

A UNION MAN'S UNION MAN: Notre Dame was privileged this week to have David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America, on campus for a short talk in the Engineering Auditorium. McDonald has long been considered one of the nation's ablest and most dynamic union men and his record in the steel industry is a credit to both his own organization and to American labor in general. After a few brief remarks, Mr. McDonald entertained a question and answer session which proved to be rather interesting. At that time the labor leader made a point which we believe is well worth reiterating. In answer to a query about Teamster Boss James R. Hoffa, McDonald replied that condemning a man before he was proven guilty was a much more dangerous thing than all the corruption found in shady unions. Possibly the Michigan labor boss is guilty of what he is accused, but is it not a fundamental provision of our way of life that a man is presumed innocent until proven guilty? Should this fundamental tenet of our way of life be twisted to say the opposite, those who would preserve democracy by so destroying criminals are, at the same time, destroying themselves.

NUMBER THREE: The last issue of the 1959-60 *Juggler* is off the press, and the staff of Notre Dame's literary and art journal has done another excellent job. The spring *Juggler*, using an olive green lining for its smooth white cover, contains a larger number of fiction works than its two predecessors and has an expanded art section of 12 pages. As usual the magazine features some of the best campus writing from a wide variety of authors, including many old contributors and several newcomers. In spite of many difficulties incurred in setting up the issue, including the last minute deletion of a story and a painting, the *Juggler* staff was able to speed up its press time in order that the final copy would be in the hands of subscribers before final examinations. The new *Juggler* is a credit to everyone who had a part in its publication, especially its editor Jim Yoch. The SCHOLASTIC is confident that its sister publication, next year under the guidance of Chris Watters, will maintain the exceptionally high standard it has set for itself this year.

—B. T. & T.



Kool Answer

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KOOL CROSSWORD

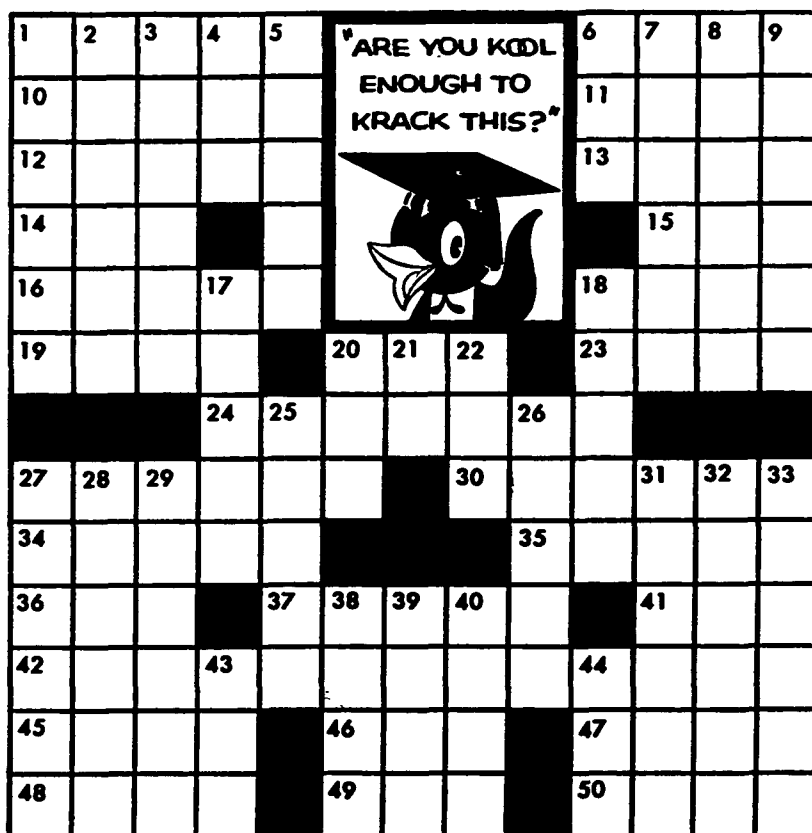
No. 13

ACROSS

- The season for a head cold
- Il ____: he smokes (It.)
- Feel like gelatin
- Stone with New York inside
- Den Linden's first name
- Pig (French)
- Less than a gnat
- Sweetie's last name
- Lots, in paper talk
- Make a ____ change to Kool
- Poetess Millay
- You need help
- They're the last word
- Tough knot to crack
- You'll ____ a real change with Kool
- Alexander's land
- Swiftly
- Flake out
- Little governor
- Plowed land
- Museum piece
- Description of Kool package (3 words)
- Raison d' ____
- Middle of Dinah
- This comes soon
- Juan, Ameche, Cornell
- Place on

DOWN

- Longhair
- Resorted to low humor
- Wicker
- The Prexy
- They're bound to spread
- Dude, like
- Closed
- Oodles
- Surpasses
- Only Kool gives you real Menthol ____
- French gal's name
- Kools ____ the brand for you
- Ego's alter ego
- Understand
- Sizable saline solution
- Heart penetrant
- Horsed around, but petulantly
- City with wine in the middle
- There's one in the town
- Fair, lovable chick
- Best buy your Kools by it
- For this you gotta reach
- It's skinny as Sinatra
- ____ Magnani
- June 6, 1944
- Electrical engineers
- He puts up antennas



When your throat tells you it's time for a change, you need a real change...

YOU NEED THE
Menthol Magic
OF KOOL



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insincere

Whenever one is about to leave an institution which represents a certain segment in his life, such as Notre Dame represents to upcoming June graduates, it is often customary to sit back and take stock of both that institution and his relation to it. In any consideration of this type it is necessary to inspect the objectives of both the University and the student. As has been pointed out by Cardinal Newman and many others, the idea of a University is to educate students by "teaching universal knowledge" to its students. It is the student's task to educate himself, with the help and guidance of the university.

Modern educators have continually stressed the importance of the achievement of knowledge through exploration of ideas ("universal" ideas says Newman) on the university level. The student must, as it were, teach himself. And he must be allowed to do this with good guidance but not overbearing authoritativeness. The head of Notre Dame's education department recently stated that "the campus is the place where commonly accepted ideas can be explored and subjected to criticism without fear of . . . reprisals." He went on to point out that "there is a recognized danger in permitting students who do not have the full responsibility for all of the implications and consequences of their thinking to move freely in the world of ideas, but this is a calculated risk . . . essential to the notion of higher education."

This is absolutely true, and in recent years there has been a very slight tendency at Notre Dame to follow this pattern in the realm of purely academic endeavor. The broadening of some courses of study to include non-Catholic points of view has helped to bring about a more liberal approach to the teaching of "universal knowledge." The addition of faculty members of other faiths has certainly had a good effect in this direction. There is, however, still much ground to be covered. Some departments have yet to profit by the steps taken by others, and a more "universal" and broad-minded program to cover the entire breadth of learning is still a long way off.

In the passage from Father Walsh's speech quoted above, universities were encouraged to permit students "to move freely in the world of ideas." This is in full agreement with Newman's statement that "knowledge . . . exerts a subtle influence in throwing us back on ourselves, and making us our own center, and our minds the measure of all things." If, then, the educated man is to measure *all* things, the training for such judgments must be had at the university, and it must be of such a nature that it encourages the student not only to think, but to *act* for himself. It cannot be imposed from without. The school cannot attempt to restrict or force upon the students those actions which they must learn to do for themselves, any more than it can force them to learn that which they must learn for themselves. After the student leaves the authority of the enforcer of such actions, he will have gained no respect for what has been forced upon him, but only a resentment of it. Then, says Newman, "you have succeeded but in this — in making the world his University." Certainly the process of daily living, for example, of rising in the morning and retiring at night, is the direct interest of the student and should remain within his realm of decision.

If the student can be allowed to "move freely in the realm of ideas" and can be allowed to flirt with the "recognized danger" of which Father Walsh spoke, then he must be allowed to act freely, within reasonable limits, in the conduct of his affairs. Any failure on the part of the school to follow this pattern of governing the conduct of its students, while at the same time recognizing and supposedly fostering the ideals of a liberal education is completely hypocritical. You cannot strive for an ideal on the one hand and completely disavow it on the other. Worse yet, you cannot pretend to strive for an ideal in which you do not really believe.

The question is: Where does this University stand?

—C.T.

barbarian

With the arrival of the spring months, the time is approaching for the Notre Dame Monogram Club's annual initiation exercises. During these rituals, letter winners from the various major teams will be subjected to a number of indignities both before the entire student body and in the privacy of the Fieldhouse. Since the practice has been rather long established (except for one short interruption by University order), few question it and the demonstration is regarded as a sign of the season. However, for the record, the SCHOLASTIC intends to point out a few facts concerning this initiation.

First of all, there are actually two Monogram Clubs. The one we know is the campus group composed of students who have won letters. This group admits members by initiation only and, in actuality, parallels the geographical clubs in structure. The benefits of membership (at the present) are few indeed. The group can claim to have three principal activities each year: a banquet, a picnic, and the initiations. Meetings are few and far between and there is a much closer unity among the members of the heterogeneous geographical clubs than exists between the members of the campus Monogram Club.

The other Monogram Club is composed of those alumni meeting the requirement of having won a varsity letter. Admission is AUTOMATIC upon graduation. The member is entitled to place advance orders for football tickets in a particularly good section of the Stadium. These tickets are in NO WAY CONTINGENT upon belonging to the campus organization. Moreover, the members receive a certificate signed by Mr. Krause, the director of athletics, and by Father Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., executive vice-president of the University. This certificate is the University's official recognition of achievement in athletics by its alumni.

Considering the facts, there seems to be little reason for a student joining the campus Monogram Club, unless he enjoys the abuse he suffers during the initiation, or unless he enjoys handing out such abuse to subsequent joiners. In the past, members have been recruited by the luring promise of football tickets; in actuality the joiner would have received these regardless. Again, the monogram winner has the right to wear his jacket or sweater, regardless of his status with the campus group.

It is not our purpose to destroy the campus group. Certainly it has a right to exist as much as any other student organization. However, we feel that its annual spring shenanigans have done little but destroy the symbolic meaning behind the Notre Dame letter. They degrade college athletics and humiliate persons who have worked in sincerity toward the goals held up by coaches and athletes. Furthermore, these initiations are insulting to the nature of a University which claims to be "striving for excellence."

Our suggestion is a simple one. Those candidates who are "eligible" for admission to the campus Monogram Club should weigh their decision carefully. When they are contacted by members of that group and told what they are expected to do, they might be wise to inquire into the advantages of membership. Above all, before submitting meekly to the taunts of would-be initiators, new monogram winners might reflect upon what they are about to participate in. If they are objective in their evaluation they might come to the conclusion that they are merely helping destroy the high ideals that athletics are supposed to encourage.

—R. B.

RON BLUBAUGH LOOKS AT

LIFE



It's been a busy week that's just passing. An airplane crash has shocked and jolted the world; a maiden princess has become a bride; and a teenager hero has proven that effective salesmanship will create a market for all sorts of garbage (rock 'n roll). Add to this a very revealing article on the past and **LIFE** of May 16 comes out to be one of the finest issues of the year. Now for the details.

"Why did he get caught?" That seems to be the best question of the day. Few of us are willing to question the value of the expedition but it would seem that the first rule of being a spy is that you don't get caught. **LIFE** enters into the question of American aerial reconnaissance with a full series of photographs. Included are a view of the "aggressor" aircraft, the probable rocket which lowered it, and the now

ill-reputed pile of twisted metal which is supposed to be all that remains of the wrecked American "bandit." It all adds up to a big public relations victory for our rotund friend but, I wonder, what does he think about all the ones that got away?

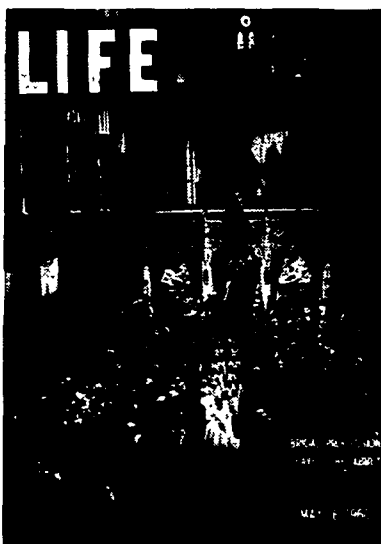
MEG IS MARRIED—DOWN WITH TRADITION

Following the example set last year by Japan's Crown Prince Akihito, Margaret has tied the knot to a commoner. An unusual wedding it was, too. All of the British royalty turned out as did the masses but the most celebrated guests were Tony's three mothers and his father, "Manville" Armstrong Jones. It seems that the bridegroom's father has been a rather active husband and the royal authorities were at a loss as to which mother should receive the invitation. However, the solution was a happy one because all three became guests and they threw in Tony's charwoman, Mrs. Betty Peabody, for good measure. It all looks like a real fine show.

Then there's the one about all around good guy, Dick Clark. You know, he's the fellow who has taken that damnation of all music, rock 'n roll, to the TV. Dick has always been one of the Pat Boone type who guides the musical misery of America to even greater pains through his much-watched American Bandstand. But this time Dick got caught in the cookie jar. It looks like he has been right in there with the rest of the D-J's helping to build himself a personal fortune. Regardless of his guilt or innocence, however, the U.S. teenager is sticking by him. That's what I like about our youth in America. It is loyal.

CONVENTION TIME 1912—THE VICTORY OF A SCHOLAR

Walter Lord, author of **Day of Infamy** and others, will soon publish a new book entitled **The Good Years**. **LIFE** this week has obtained rights to publish an advance selection and judging from it, a very interesting book is about to hit the market. This particular article deals with the Democrat Convention of 1912 when it took that party no less than 46 stormy ballots to come up with a candidate. Elsewhere in **LIFE** is a story on a big U.S. gamble: the **Urbemensch** have rearmed. Russia certainly fears the superior fighting men that Germany has managed to turn out in two World Wars and so the new force of 256,000 promises to be a good risk. With the **Luftwaffe** back overhead, the **Panzers** are this time rolling along in American M-48's. Although new troops look more like G.I.'s than Germans, they follow a distinguished military tradition not found here. Those of us in the Army are thankful for one thing: this time they are on our side.—Adv.



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AT THE

NOTRE DAME BOOKSTORE

on-the-campus

night check is over; lights out

by DIRTY JIM AUSUM

*The drive-in movie where we'd go,
And somehow never watch the show,
We will have these moments to
remember.¹*

* * *

YEAH, moments to remember, and souvenirs

from four years to remember too, little things and big ones, all of them unforgettable.

I was looking through my chest the other day, but there wasn't anything in it except

for the usual rib cage, heart, lungs, etc. so I ceased this introspection and began to look around my room. I was overwhelmed

by the number and kinds of trophies I had picked up. Of course, some of them were cheap and gaudy, but then how many

guys can afford to keep anything worthwhile

and still go to school? This, you realize, is all in jest, and it simply isn't true.

Lots of guys can, what with scholarships and summer jobs and all. One guy I know

had a job for three summers as a fink, and

he fit in so well around here after that that he didn't even need any money; he was fawned upon and idolized in his leather-

sleeved jacket. But I seem to be getting away from the idea of souvenirs, so please

allow me to stop this headlong plunge into

reality and return to the things I found in my room. Over in the corner, there was

a copy of an idea I once submitted simultaneously

to the Cooper underwear company and the

philosopher and man about being, Maritain.

I suggested that Mr. Maritain do a series of five-minute television shows sponsored by the Cooper folks, and they could call the series *Jacque Shorts*. While it is true that the company decided not to do the

show (Mr. Maritain objects to the very existence of blue shirts), they did send me a beautiful robe that they call their Medea model. I haven't had a chance to wear it yet, but I will when it gets cold again. It's an awfully warm looking robe.

AND WHO COULD EVER FORGET

that revolting girl friend of mine, Pauline? The only time anyone ever said anything even remotely nice about her was once when she led a wildcat walkout

of the foundry workers at Jones & Laughlin

in Pittsburgh and somebody said look, there's a striking girl. And yet, she's been a true morale booster for all the guys

who know both her and me. Several of them

have been heard to say that now they know

they'll never have to marry the world's worst woman. Well may I say that if I don't,

I most certainly won't. And she does serve a useful purpose, at that.

I love her for it. But beauty isn't everything,

there's her mind. And there's her mind, and there's her mind and there's her mind.

But she's a sweet thing. She once borrowed

an old phrase and said to me, "The trouble

with you is that you don't know what good

clean fun is," to which I replied, "No, what good is it?" But it is silly to go on with her. Why doesn't one of you

go on with her instead, way on, like to the moon.

IT'S NOT ALL IN WASHINGTON HALL

The University theater, I mean. Some of the best acting since I've been here has taken place in quite different places, like Frankie's basement. I once saw the whole

Molly Bloom soliloquy enacted there. Of course nobody could think of what to do for

an encore, but it was a moving scene nonetheless. And Joer's used to be a popular

spot for underclassmen Thespians, too. I have heard some truly moving recitations

there, such things as "Uhh, I don't have it with me," "I left it in my room,"

"Somebody took my wallet," and "Father took my Notre Dame I.D.,

but I have this Collegiate Press Card." It is likely, though, that the very best acting takes place in the office of the Dean

of Students. How well I can remember the morning of March 4, 1959. At 9:30 a.m. (a lot of the mornings are a.m. now) your

correspondent entered the office, and for nearly thirty minutes he staged a magnificent

performance. He spoke softly, then let his voice swell to a roar. He grimaced, he shook,

he wiggled his ears. He pleaded, he sobbed,

and tears welled up in his eyes. Finally, when he was through, the Dean jumped to his

feet and burst into applause. Then, as the room grew silent, the Dean spoke.

"Son," he said, "You have just won a week's suspension

and a year's probation. Would you like to go today, or tomorrow?" I really didn't mind that so much, but when the awards were

made at the end of the year I didn't even get dishonorable mention.

AND NOW I SHALL SING MY SWAN SONG

But what I want to know is, how come I've

never progressed beyond the ugly duckling

stage? But I am not bitter, and I won't try to show my contempt for all of you by drowning you in acid comments, because you

simply are not contemptible. No matter how

many times people tell you that you are, don't pay any attention. Even if they tell you one hundred times a day, don't believe

them, because you are all good boys and girls. And besides, I don't want this to seem like the end of something. Think of the years ahead of you. You brighter ones will go out and make money and have families

and be happy, while the majority of you can stay here and help me with my Senior Essay.

Then, in the evenings, we can gather around a friendly cup of grog and pass the time away reciting limericks not unlike this one,

with which I choose to close my career.

*Oh ye St. Mary's women perfidious,
And ye Notre Dame classmates insidious,
In My whole education*

There's been one revelation.

These four years have been perfectly hideous.

1. Quagliano, *College Chemistry*.



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Prayer Books. Religious Articles.
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OUR COVER: Depicted today are two activities which when combined draw the energy of a considerable segment of the student body: the Presidential Review and the Engineering Open House. Two apologies of sorts may be due: one to the engineers for that utterly useless gadget being built — the art editor is not in engineering; the second to the Navy and Air Force ROTC units for being slighted — the art editor is also rather partial to the Army.

FOR YOUR

- BILFOLDS
- BRIEF CASES
- GIFTS
- LUGGAGE

HANS-RINTZSCH
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Dr. X. Ploshun

11:00-12:00 P. M. Fri.-Sat. Prerequisite: Applied Magnetism I & II. Experiments dealing with relative evaporation, dryness and messiness of: H_2O on hair, H_2O and alcohol tonics on hair, H_2O and hair cream on hair. Hypothesis: Only 'Vaseline' Hair Tonic is made specially to work with water. It leaves hair neat and manageable. Axiom: 'Vaseline' Hair Tonic replaces oil that water removes. Field trip demonstrating natural attraction of women to men with 'Vaseline' Hair Tonic on hair. (D.Juan's 1st law of gravitation). Reverse propulsion of women to men with messy hair. (D.Juan's 2nd law of negative movement). Laboratory facilities available: 'Vaseline' Hair Tonic, water, comb.

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'ENGINEUITY' THEME OF ANNUAL OPEN HOUSE

Space Expert Speaks At Week-end Affair

by BILL SPARKS

Superb ingenuity and prowess in the field of engineering was unveiled this afternoon as the 1960 version of the annual Engineering Open House, "Engineering Ingenuity," got underway. The policy of this year's program is to develop the question, "What is engineering?" in its socio-historical aspect.

Mr. John Kilmer, a space expert from Minneapolis Honeywell, was the featured speaker at the Engineering Show which opened the week-end activities this afternoon. Mr. Kilmer discussed the "Engineer in Space" before a gathering of students and professors in the Engineering Auditorium. The program, under the direction of Gary Sheuring, was initiated with a welcome address by Dean Goglia followed by the presentation of the Engineer of the Year awards by the staff of the *Technical Review*.

In the main ring. The Drill Hall will hold the fascination of many throughout the week end as it will again house the Auto Show. Under the direction of Pete Martin, a mechanical engineer from New Bethlehem, Pa., the finest collection of cars and exhibits ever shown at Notre Dame will be presented. A variety of sports cars, foreign cars, along with 1960

model compact cars, will be on display for viewing.

The Plymouth XNR, an experimental sports car, will hold the admiration of the many spectators as will its Ford counterpart, the Futuristic.

Foreign car enthusiasts will have a complete look into the Mercedes-Benz 220 SE, the first full-sized passenger car with fuel injection, the Moretti coupe and the Italian experimental Alfa-Romeo Bat V.

The Meister-Brauser Racing team of Chicago will have their 200 mph sports racing cars, the Scarab and the Bocar, on hand.

Three private owners will display their own uniquely-designed autos. To round out this year's auto show will be the 3-D design studios of the Department of Art. This will include drawings and models done in courses throughout the year.

Chariot races, though not common to everyday living, will provide an entertaining spectacle at the half-time of the Old Timers' football game tomorrow afternoon. Each engineering department will compete for the rotating trophy with the chariots, "horsed" by students receiving their commands from the driver. The hundred-yard race will be colored by the ancient costumes of the participants.

Adding luster to an already brilliant Open House will be the eleven departmental exhibits featuring nearly one hundred individual displays. General Chairman of this year's week end is

Tom Hiron, a senior mechanical engineer from Adrian, Mich.

As viewers begin their tour, they will be met by a full-sized Talos missile sent by Bendix in the lobby of the Engineering Building.

Some eye-catchers. Among the more prominent displays will be an architectural garden, a shock wave demonstration, a digital computer, X-ray diffraction, an explanation of the Niagara Falls power plant and a geodetic dome walk-in display. The Engineering science department will present a nuclear reactor cooled with molten metal.

The Auto Show and various exhibits will be open tomorrow from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. to 7 p.m. and Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Guided tours will begin in the Engineering Building as will remote broadcasts by WSND.

Aiding Hiron will be Don Hewitt, coordinator; Jim Kaval, publicity; Joe Bendick, projects; John Donlon, secretary; Ralph Danna, outdoor display and Carl Houck, guided tours.

Doctor Dooley Speaks Thursday in Drill Hall

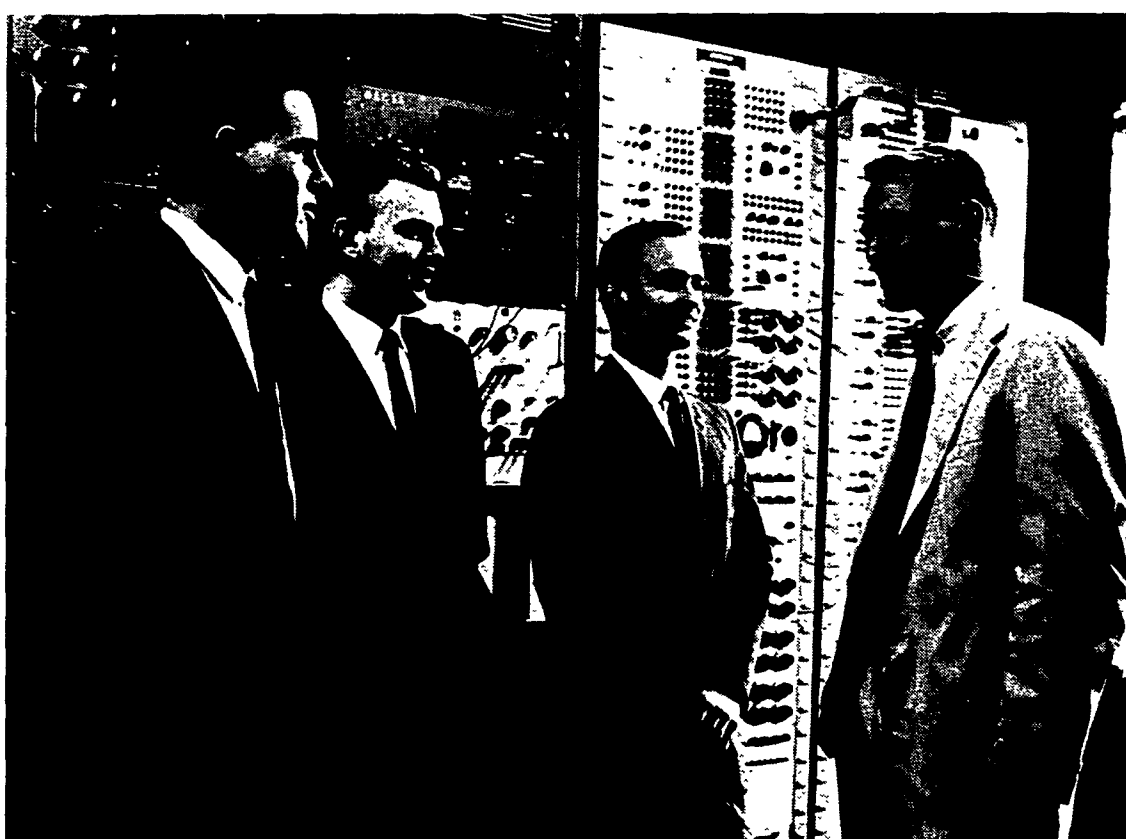
Dr. Thomas Dooley, graduate of Notre Dame and well-known head of the international medical missionary organization Medico, will speak here at 7 p.m. on Thursday, May 19. The talk will be in the Drill Hall.

Dooley first began his medical missionary work when assigned by the navy to aid the 600,000 refugees from Communist North Vietnam in 1954. After fully realizing the physical condition of the Vietnamese and the great amount of disease present, Dooley decided to return to South East Asia after his discharge from the navy. In 1956 he returned to Nam Tha, in the kingdom of Laos, and there set up a hospital with the aid of several other Americans, some of whom had worked with him in Vietnam.

Besides personally treating the multitude of illnesses, Dooley also taught the people personal hygiene and educated Laotian medical practitioners. He continued his work there for a year and then returned to the U.S., leaving the hospital in charge of Laotians.

Dooley, realizing that there was too much work for one doctor, organized the Medico organization. Since then, he has had many volunteers and has set up more hospitals in Laos.

In his work Dooley stresses to the patients the fact that all the medical aid which they receive comes from the United States. In this way he hopes to fight Communism and to act as an American diplomat.



TOM HIRON, JIM KAVAL, PETE MARTIN AND DON HEWITT
A last minute meeting for Engineering Open House Committee

Freshmen to Feature Top CJF Orchestra

Amidst a setting of fish nets, palm trees and an exotic tropical island the freshman class will hold their spring formal, "Jamaica Farewell," in the Student Center tonight. Four hundred couples will dance to the downbeat of Lowell Latto and his Band from Ohio State University from 9 p.m. until 1 a.m.

Latto and his Band are well known to Notre Dame students as one of the top finalists in this spring's College Jazz Festival competition. Latto himself was selected as the "Best Leader of the CJF" and also cited for the outstanding development of his band. Charles Suber, editor of Downbeat mag-



MISS MARILON PIERSON

To reign over "Jamaica Farewell"

azine, said at the Jazz Festival that, "This band from Ohio State will match any professional band on the road."

Responsible for the initial social event of his class is chairman Donato Baldino of McHenry, Ill. Co-ordinating nine sub-committees that made the formal possible, Baldino is enrolled in the school of Arts and Letters and hopes to major in English here at Notre Dame.

Miss Marilon Pierson, Donato's date for the evening, will reign as queen over the Jamaican festivities and will be crowned by the Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., vice-president of the University.

Assisting Chairman Baldino are John Cunningham, executive chairman; Mike Becker, ticket chairman; Lee Piovarcy, business manager; Bob Bartolo, chairman of the Communion breakfast; Joe Kelly, publicity chairman; Dick Juckniess, decorations designer; and Ed Collins, accommodations chairman.

Father Hesburgh will speak to the freshmen and their guests at the eight o'clock Mass this Sunday in Sacred Heart Church and also at their Communion breakfast to follow in the North Dining Hall.

'Technical Review' Names Scheuring Editor; Plan Improvements in Article Scope, Variety

Garry Scheuring, a junior from Iona, Minn., has been named as the editor-in-chief of the Notre Dame *Technical Review*. Scheuring, an aero engineer who has worked on the *Review* ever since his freshman year, will replace this year's top executive, Tom Shishman. Garry had served as the magazine's copy editor this year.

Also named to new posts in the staff are associate editors Tom Medland and Joe Ogurchak both seniors next fall. Medland, who comes from Logansport, Ind., and is seeking a mechanical engineering degree, was the feature editor of the *Review* this year. He is an active member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Also in the market for an M.E. degree is this year's articles editor, Ogurchak, who makes his home in Akron, Ohio, and is also a member of the A.S.M.E.

Into the position of business manager will step this year's office manager John McLaughlin, an electrical engineering major who comes from Washington, D.C. Hank Mittelhauser will assume the dual role of office manager and advertising manager in the 1960-61 publications.

Other new heads that have been named to the *Review* staff include: Bill Long, articles editor; Joe Bendick, copy editor; Dan McGinnis, features editor; and Bob Dusterberg, circulation manager. All of these men with the exception of Junior Dusterberg, are sophomores this year.

Newly appointed editor Scheuring is also a member of the Aeronautical Science Institute and is very interested



GARRY SCHEURING
To engineer Tech Review

in seeing the formation of a chapter of the American Rocket Society here on campus. In the coming issues of the *Review* he hopes to improve the scope of the magazine giving it much more variety and making some of the articles more technical, while reducing others more to the layman's level.

University Announces Faculty Professorships and Associates

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., announced recently the promotion of 28 University faculty members.

Advancement of four men to the rank of full professor was announced. They are Thomas F. Broden, law; Ernest L. Eliel, chemistry; Lawrence H. Lee, engineering science and Ernest E. Sandeen, English.

Named associate professors were William T. Bonwich and Edmund J. McCarthy, marketing management; Leo M. Corbaci, assistant to the vice president for academic affairs; Joseph M. Duffy, Jr.; Seymour L. Gross, English; James P. Kohn, chemical engineering; Rev. Robert S. Pelton, C.S.C., theology and James M. Spillane, modern languages.

Sixteen instructors have been elevated to the rank of assistant professor. Included are Robert E. Burns, Arthur L. Hennessy, Jr., James E. O'Neill and Rev. James J. Zatko, history; Rev. James P. Doll, C.S.C., and Rev. John W. Lubbers, C.S.C., theology and John W. Houck, business organization and management. Also Lester H. Lange and Cecil B. Mast, mathematics; Lewis E. Nicholson and Terence J. Spencer, English; Joseph V. Roberts, general program; Kenneth M. Sayre, philosophy and John A. ter Harr, modern languages.

1960 Beaux Arts Ball Set To Theme of 'Aborigines'

Architects will find themselves far from the familiar atmosphere of drawing boards and blueprints tonight while attending the annual Beaux Arts Ball. The theme of the Ball, which will be held at the Moose Lodge, South Bend from 9:30 p.m. to 1 a.m., is "Aborigines and Old Lace." The Ball will be a costume party.

During the dance, the new officers of the Architects Club will be invested. They are: Raymond Gaio, president, Richard Quinn, vice-president, Robert Canizaro, secretary, and treasurer, Joe Giattina. Gaio is now secretary of the organization and Quinn, a fifth year architect, was past vice-president of his junior class.

A variety of entertainment has been arranged for the Ball. Music will be provided by the Sam Thomas Trio plus one and Martin Yarborough, folk singer. Of special interest will be Latonga, native African dancer.

Chairmen of the event are Thomas Lamb of Chicago and Steven Roake of Great Neck, N. Y. Both are seniors.

Ehrensing to Head YCS Coordination Group; Initiate 'Team' Setup to Increase Efficiency

Taking charge of campus YCS activities next year will be Rudy Ehrensing, who will head a committee of ten juniors and seniors who will plan and coordinate projects of the YCS relating both to the national YCS program and the local chapter needs. The committee will meet bi-weekly with Rev. Louis Putz, C.S.C., chaplain of the Notre Dame group, and will be the decision-making body for the group's affairs on campus.

Ehrensing, a pre-med junior from New Orleans, La., carries a Dean's List average and is a member of the fencing team. Senior members of next year's committee will be Mike Corcoran, sociology major from Sibley, Ia.; English majors Joe Keyerleber, Shaker Heights, Ohio, Mike Smith, Augusta, Ga., and Jerry Wolfe of Owensboro, Ky., a physics major.

Members of the committee who will be juniors next year are science majors Jack Mattox of Tulsa, Okla., Frank Courreges of Shreveport, La., Walt Wilihnganz of Lafayette Hill, Pa, Joe Tannian, a liberal arts student from Portsmouth, Ohio and Fred Springsteel, a math major from Kerkland, Wash.

Notre Dame's local group will be composed of various sub-groups or "teams," which are composed of students with similar interests. These groups will then be responsible to the central ten-man committee.

Next year's "team method," a new system for the campus YCS group, is being used in an effort to carry out the group's work more effectively and efficiently. It is hoped that the new set-up will increase communications between the separate local campus groups as well as

between Notre Dame and YCS groups on other campuses.

The YCS organization started here in 1940 under the direction of Father Putz, who has been chaplain since that time. During the past year the group has been active in the race relations controversy, promoted the dialogue Masses on campus and took part in the national convention in Chicago.

The group also continued its earlier programs: the campus book exchange, tutor program, campus press and the Leo XIII Lenten Lecture Series.

New Class Schedule Planned For Eliminating Late Lunch

Beginning next September, classes will begin at the following hours: 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 1, 2, 3 and 4 p.m. This future administrative policy of holding afternoon classes on the hour has been originated for efficiency purposes.

The new policy will see the end to late lunch permits, a nuisance to over 450 students this year. By eliminating the 12:30 class all students will get at least 40 minutes to eat.

Another reason for the change is to use more space efficiently. Next year there will be available 149 classrooms, six fewer than at the present time. In order to compensate for this loss a more reasonable class schedule will be devised.

This year only 6% of the students attend 4:30 p.m. classes. Only one fifth of the classrooms are in use for the 12:30 p.m. class, which is to be eliminated.

L. David Otte

NEW ERA?

There is no denying the fact: the John Keegan regime of student government has begun. Everyone seems to have their own hunches on what it will bring to Notre Dame, but they don't necessarily concur. In fact, they don't even concur on John Keegan. One wonders why.



Monday's meeting of the Senate took only one-half hour, but it started one-half hour late. At it, Keegan asked for "initiative and high goals," promised recognition for performance, and said he sought a "well-knit and compatible group." No issue there, I guess, like motherhood.

Keegan's helpmates were announced: Walt O'Toole, director of student organizations; Tim Hinchey, finance committee; John Walsh, academic commissioner; Mike Nash, student affairs commissioner; John Clark, social commissioner; John Kromkowski, international commissioner; Dave Sommer, head of the jazz festival; George Bott, executive secretary; Don Rice, head of the student responsibility committee; Brian Tuohy, head of the publicity committee; and Al Hamilton, WSND representative.

The new administration is going to try to have a student trip plane to the fall game with Miami, hopes to have a bigger and better homecoming week end with a queen and all kinds of big-name entertainment, and promises to have another one of those infamous bonfires.

Bernie Lee, a student ousted at Alabama State Teacher's College at Birmingham, was given \$70 as partial subsidy for the desegregation speech he will give here Sunday. He's a favorite of the NSA, NFCCS, and the YCS, but not of the Southerners. It could be interesting.

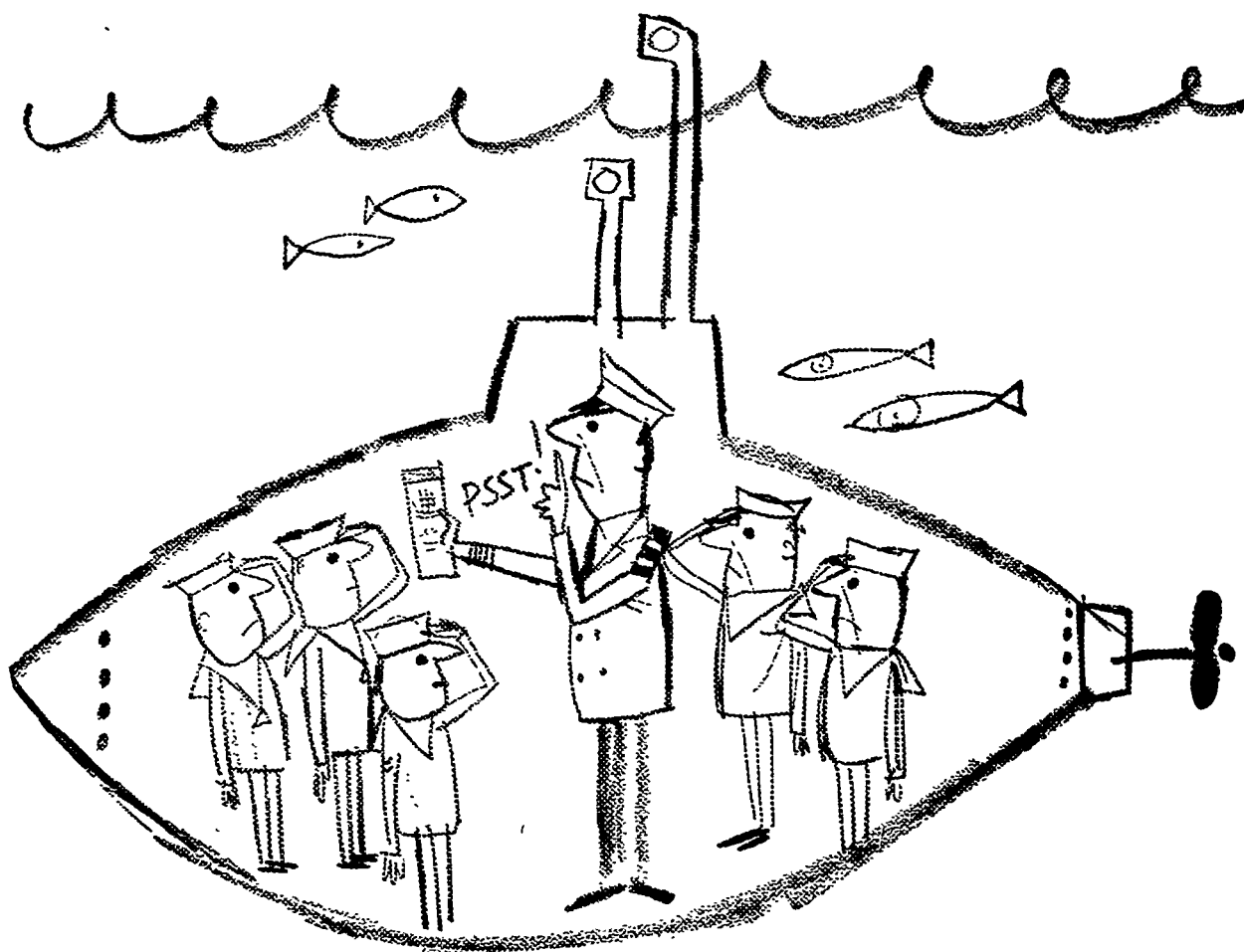
Another move on that subject was made Monday, and it was to table again the civil rights fight. A strong motion was going to be made sympathizing with the sit-ins, but this did not rest well with everyone. A more moderate one might be presented, depending on the pro and con brochure being put out by the Senate, and what happens because of it. Unless a direct referendum is called, the old question will inevitably arise: should a politician vote what he wants, or what his constituents want? Monday night, 7:45, could be hairy.

In other action, the Senate loaned \$35 to the Class of 1962, which apparently is mighty poor, and \$200 to summer storage for their first activities. Both will be paid back. A help of \$100 to aid in the formal application for an engineering honor society was also suggested, but tabled.

And the Keegan people are under way.



JERRY WOLFE, JOSEPH KEYERLEBER, RUDY EHRENSING AND MIKE SMITH
Senior committee members to guide YCS fortunes.



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CONSIDERABLE skepticism attended the announcement of the University Theater's plans for a production of *The Most Happy Fella*. Frank Loesser's singing marathon poses enough difficulties to make a troupe of professionals blanch, and far more seasoned college groups than ours have shied away from it. The skepticism was ill-founded however, for Father Harvey and his large cast present a production that in almost every way does complete justice to the material. There is very little one can say about a production like this except it is very good, very good indeed. There are moments that stand out as worthy of particular attention and there are, inevitably, flaws which mar, however slightly. But in the last analysis, the only really significant thing is that the production is a success on all fronts.

The script is an adaptation of Sidney Howard's *They Knew What They Wanted*, a play which is less than a dramatic masterpiece. But the union drama and music is an uncommonly blest one, and the score is one of the best that modern theater has produced. The action concerns an aging California vintner's attempt to bring a little sunshine into his declining years by marrying a young waitress. He sends her a proposal accompanied by a picture which purports to be of himself. When the waitress arrives and finds the young man of the picture not to be her intended but his young foreman, trouble ensues. But, when he is involved in an accident she nurses him back to health and a beautiful relationship is blossoming when more trouble ensues. The strength of the script lies in its well-developed characters and the relationships between them which are, if not subtle, at least complex.

Loesser's score is not merely a conglomeration of set pieces for which the action comes to a screeching halt. The songs and fragments of songs run throughout the play, and there is cohesiveness in the scorescript, which is equalled perhaps only by *My Fair Lady*. And Loesser has given his singing actors far more difficult music than the affable tunes of Lerner and Loewe.



'Most Happy Fella'

by Bernard McElroy

The first problem a director must solve then is the monumental job of casting, and to succeed he must have one of two kinds of people at his disposal; either singers who can act or actors who can sing. Father Harvey has met with great success here, for the thing which most strikes one about this production is that a great deal of first rate talent has been gleaned from among the students of Notre Dame and St. Mary's. Certainly none of the players fill their roles to perfection. Those with the best voices often are not the actors the roles require, nor can all the good actors acquit themselves without fault in the music. But there is such a good balance struck, such evidence of thorough training and preparation, that whatever shortcomings there are become negligible factors.

The Tony of Mike McKee is a case in point. He is not ideally suited to the role either physically or vocally, his tenor-baritone being a shade light and his appearance reminding one of County Cork more than old Napoli. But McKee knows his business and if he does not dominate the stage, he invariably graces it well. Dramatically he succeeds consistently in conveying the enthusiasm and good nature, and at times even the loneliness and longing of the character. His acting is technical and suggests being carefully planned rather than brilliantly conceived. But one must not underrate careful planning; the final scenes of the play are acted with taste and conviction that could not have been otherwise achieved. Vocally he displays an ability to husband his resources and he gets into trouble only when trying to push his voice beyond its limitations. Then there is a tendency to spread, and if the top notes are powerful, they are also hard-driven. He fares best in the most lyrical portions of the score, and his work in the ensemble, "How Beautiful the Days," is one of the best singing bits in the performance. Myrna Walker possesses the best voice which the trans-Dixie lend-lease policy has so far yielded. Far from being the usually wobbly soubrette, she possesses a voice of great warmth and considerable power, and, except for a noticeable break between the lower and upper ranges, she uses it quite well. Dramatically she is more successful as the tender, worried girl of the later scenes than as the independent, rootless one of the beginning. She is not always conscious of the relationships between characters, but she performs with sincerity, and it is a pleasure to hear a female lead in Washington Hall sung well.

Another exceptional voice is possessed by Fred Gade. His light lyric tenor, a voice of extremely pleasing quality which he uses with considerable skill, is heard to better advantage in Washington Hall than in the cavern across the road. He sings "Love and Kindness" so very well that one is quite willing to overlook the fact that he cannot act.

The exact converse is true of Joe Harrington as the young foreman. That he can act is well known to anyone who has seen his previous work. The foreman is the only really well-developed character in this production, the only one who stands

(Continued on page 19)

NO DRUMS...TRUMPETS

By BARRY FITZPATRICK



Last week an article in defense of the sit-in demonstrations recently popular with the Negro in the South appeared in this magazine. At the present time two alternate resolutions concerning these demonstrations are before the Student Senate at Notre Dame and an inquiry is being distributed to the student body in order that the senators may ascertain which, if either, of these resolutions would be acceptable to the students. A great deal of interest has been generated over this issue on the national as well as the campus level. The purpose of this article will be to outline the rationale adopted by those who oppose the sit-in demonstrations as an instrument in promoting better race relations.

Edmund Burke has said:

It is my contention that the sit-in demonstrations run a very high risk of so violating the harmony of the social order and so disturbing the continuity of the social fabric as to make them highly questionable from a moral point of view as well as from a political one.

In last week's article the general implication was made that the Southern political leaders were unjustly discriminating against the Negro in their widespread condemnation of the sit-ins and the prohibitive measures which they have taken. One cannot help but wonder whether the author bothered to consider the reasons why these leaders have been so outspokenly critical of recent

Negro tactics. Governor Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, after prohibiting further demonstrations, made the following statement:

It became perfectly obvious to everyone on the scene that things were getting out of hand . . . I had to take cognizance of the explosive nature of the circumstances . . . Our warnings have been to colored and white demonstrators alike.

On March 20, Governor Collins of Florida, a longtime moderate on matters of race relations, spoke via radio and TV to the people of his state. Governor Collins explained that he was "ashamed" of the situations which had come about as a result of the sit-ins in Florida, that there were "mobs forming in this nation and in this state" and "that we are going to have law and order in this state. I don't care who the citizen is."

But I want to call your attention to the fact that the right to demonstrate in all cases is limited by the fact that if there is any clear and present danger that demonstrations will incite public disorder, it is unlawful.

Governor Collins applied this rule in March of this year just as he had applied it two years ago when the Ku Klux Klan announced a "peaceful" demonstration.

Mr. Skip Easterly, the author of last week's article, three times cited the fact that in all sit-in demonstrations staged by Southern Negroes, the parties involved were "well dressed, orderly, and non-violent." Can Mr. Easterly really be so unrealistic as to believe in any possibility of non-violence when 3,000 Negroes march on the State Capitol in Montgomery, Ala., and are subsequently met by 10,000 white men marching in the opposite direction. Can he, and other proponents of "non-violent" demonstrations, really consider these demonstrations conducive to an orderly citizenry when unmistakable signs of Klan rebirth are in evidence. In one Alabama county 400 crosses were burnt in a single night following a series of Negro sit-ins. Three weeks ago seven people were shotgunned in Biloxi, Miss., during a "non-violent" demonstration. In Nashville, Tenn., following a three-week "cease fire," opposing forces did battle with shovels and knives. Even Mr. Easterly has admitted that the baseball bat is more and more frequently finding its way into "non-violent" demonstrations. If any doubt remains concerning the "clear and present" danger of violent outbreaks occurring at "non-violent" demonstrations, let someone account for the large number of law enforcement officers which appear at each demonstration, even the student demonstration here in South Bend, April 7th.

AN ADMISSION

I will be the first to admit that most of the violence is brought about through the action of the whites; nevertheless, the fact remains that with the existing racial situation in the South, the philosophy of "non-violence" is a contradiction in terms.

Can any real balance be seen between these and other outbreaks of violence and the concrete results of the sit-ins to date, the integration of four lunch counters, two in border states, Texas and Missouri, and two in North Carolina, a state heretofore considered a front-runner in the alleviation of racial discrimination.

This matter has been introduced in order to point out the ill effects which the sit-in movement may have on the general welfare and order of society and the injustice to the community which may result.

Supporters of this movement insist on calling the charges on which the Negroes are arrested "trumped up." The fact that these "non-violent" demonstrators are charged with Breach of the Peace seems entirely unjust to these people. *Black's Legal Dictionary* defines Breach of the Peace as: "a violation or disturbance of the public tranquility and order" and *American Jurisprudence* 8, 835, 83, complements this definition with: "nor is actual personal violence an essential element in this offense." Thus, failure to have the demonstrators arrested when "clear and present danger" prevails could be construed as a violation of a public

official's duty and denial of equal protection of the law to those members of the society whose rights are jeopardized by the demonstrations.

At this point I want to pause and make it very clear to the readers that I am by no means an opponent of the Negro or in favor of denying the Negro his rights. I agree wholeheartedly with the premise that certain practices by which the Negro is suppressed are in disharmony with Christian principles. I do, however, feel that the answer to this problem is not to be found in the sit-in demonstrations. Those who disagree with this point of view may feel that the new attention and publicity accorded the situation since the first of February may aid the Negroes' fight. There is, however, very little evidence in support of this contention. The movement may, in fact, have a result exactly opposite to the one hoped for.

IRONY OF N. CAROLINA

It is indeed ironic that the two centers of sit-in activity are also recognized as front-runners in the formulation of workable integration plans and in the destruction of existing racial barriers. Greensboro was one of three North Carolina cities which agreed to desegregate its schools immediately following the Supreme Court decision of 1954. Many of the city's restaurants are desegregated. The city library and public recreational parks are open to all races as is the new City Civic Center. A Negro serves on the seven-member council, put into office by white votes since the Negro population is not large enough (26% of 120,000) to elect a candidate in a city-wide election. Negroes also hold positions on all major city commissions.

Nashville, Tenn., where school integration under the model "Tennessee Plan" had begun very shortly after the 1954 decision, has recently been transformed into one of the hotbeds of racial turmoil in the South. Negro leaders in Nashville do not seem to realize the difficult political situation they have created for themselves. The effect of the sit-ins on the career of Mayor Ben West, long identified with Estes Kefauver as a true friend of the Negro, may be catastrophic from the Negroes' point of view. Taking into consideration the political pressure brought about by the demonstrations, the next municipal election may return a segregationist.

Do the Negro demonstrators in the South and their counterparts on this campus and elsewhere realize how far back they could be set if the sit-ins caused the political upheaval they are capable of. If Mayor William Hartsfield of Atlanta is voted out of office by the noisier segregationists in that city, rallied by the common antagonism stirred up by the demonstrations, what would become of all the fine work that man has done for the Negro. In some areas (notably housing), Atlanta's progress with this problem is far superior to that of many Northern cities according to the re-

port of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

A TELLING STORY

North Carolina, generally recognized as the South's most liberal representative with regard to racial difficulties, has a four-way Democratic primary May 28. Do the advocates of sit-in demonstrations on this campus realize that I. Beverly Lake, a professor of law at Wake Forest and one of the most violent of Southern segregationists, changed his mind and entered the race against the more liberal Governor Luther Hodges only after enough racial trouble had been stirred up by the sit-ins to make the racial problem a significant campaign issue. Thus, instead of a political step forward, the Southern Negro, as a direct result of the sit-in, may be faced with a rather substantial leap backwards.

Earlier in this article intimations were made regarding the legality of the sit-in demonstrations. This is such an essential point that it warrants more detailed consideration. The legal principles involved center primarily around the notion of "disturbing the public tranquility and order" and the idea that the sit-ins violate the rights of private property guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

The right and, indeed, the duty to protect the community from a breach of the peace is inherent in the police power of a state. It would therefore seem that on any occasion where "clear and present danger" of a breach of the peace is in evidence, public officials have the right and the duty to take prohibitive measures. Measures of this sort have been taken in almost every instance of Southern sit-in demonstrations and justly so, for I think the facts clearly show that the possibility of maintaining the public tranquility and order during racial demonstrations is slim indeed. Mr. Chief Justice Vinson, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court on *Feiner v. N.Y.* (1951) cited the language of another case, *Cantwell v. Conn.* (1940), as being appropriate:

When clear and present danger of riot, disorder, interference with traffic upon a public street, or other immediate threat to public safety, peace, or order appears, the power of the state to prevent or punish is obvious.

That the Southern leaders were entirely within their rights and that they acted with a great deal of wisdom and out of concern for the public welfare seems a rather well founded conclusion. But there is another legal principle with which the proponents of the sit-in movements must take issue, "the right to acquire, enjoy, own and dispose of property."

Since the Civil Rights Act of 1875 was held unconstitutional (1883), the Supreme Court has never varied from the viewpoint that the Fourteenth Amendment prevents racial discrimination by the state and that the Bill of Rights insures against discrimination

by the Federal Government. Neither prevents discrimination by private parties; in fact, neither prevents private individuals from doing anything. The Court has consistently upheld the right of private property owners, accused of violating the due process clause of the Fifth or Fourteenth Amendment, to enter into restrictive covenants regarding disposal of real estate. The situation surrounding the sit-ins seems essentially the same. The discrimination is on the part of private individuals, the store managers, and the Negroes are in no way denied any civil rights. They are being denied an entirely arbitrary social privilege.

On the other hand, the Negroes may themselves be guilty of violating the rights of others. Aside from the obvious danger to the community which is brought about by the "non-violent" demonstrations, the rights of the store owners are being trampled upon. The demonstrations are causing large disturbances in the stores. Regular customers, fearful of becoming involved in the demonstrations, have been staying away from the stores. Business is, in general, being disrupted. This seems a direct violation of the rights of store owners by denying them their right to enjoy their private property.

Section 241 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code of 1950 provides that: "If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States or because of his having so exercised the same . . . they shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years or both."

I would like to suggest that certain principles invoked in labor disputes may possibly be applicable to the sit-ins. Any state has the right to ban picketing when no direct economic connection between pickets and picketed can be demonstrated. This can more properly be applied to pickets at Northern branches of chain stores which operate on a segregated basis in areas where local tradition deems it necessary. It has been suggested before that this amounts to a kind of "secondary boycott."

In last week's article Mr. Easterly deems "utterly ridiculous and extremely false" any statement to the effect that the NAACP has stages or instigated any of the demonstrations. How then does Mr. Easterly account for a letter which is in my possession and which was written to a person on this campus by a committee of the NAACP urging that the recipient stage a demonstration and outlining the committee's rules for such demonstrations. How does he account for the admission made by the first Negro to sit-in in February, Ezell Blair, that after the first day he and his companions solicited and obtained the support of the local Chairman of the NAACP, Dr. George Simkins? How does he explain the elaborate plans for the forthcoming legal battle now being drafted by Thurgood Marshall NAACP

General Council. Although these facts can add little emphasis to my position, they do show that the sit-in movement has a good deal more organization than one cares to admit. They are not the spontaneous thing Mr. Easterly would have us believe they are. Of course last week's commentator has admitted to spending only twenty days in the South and may not be as well informed as he should be before passing a final judgement on the sit-in movement.

I do not pretend to pass any sort of final judgement on the merits of the sit-in movement. That is not my job; nor is it Mr. Easterly's. We should merely tabulate the advantages and disadvantages to which this movement may lay claim. It would seem, however, that the disadvantages far outweigh the advantages.

Last week's well travelled reporter, the Student Senate, and the student body should also keep in mind the low

probability of the general racial problem being solved on a national level. They should remember that if they endorse this movement formally they are doing a great injustice to those students who live in the areas where this problem prevails and ultimately to their own cause. For it is these students who may one day attain the responsibility of local leadership in the affected areas and thus be in a position to do *something*. Nothing will be accomplished by an emotional crusade on the part of this or any other student body. Nothing will be accomplished by making the breakdown of racial barriers a surrogate religion. The armor of Christian principles is a strong one indeed, but it is one thing for an individual to apply them in his everyday life and quite another to inject them as weapons into a movement bent on suddenly breaking down a class structure which was three hundred years in the making.

AT THE THEATERS

Continuing its present British kick, the Avon presents this week a murder mystery called *Sapphire*. Sapphire herself is a Negro-passing-as-white (a current fad), and appears briefly at the beginning, beautifully mangled and murdered in full color. Detectives Nigel Patrick and Michael Craig then set off to find the murderer (or murderers) and meet with the usual success. It would be unfair to name the killer here, and I won't do it — because I don't know whodunit. But the movie is better than the normal British treatment of murder, and might be worth seeing.

The Colfax has Robert Taylor treading the same jungle path Gregory Peck, Susan Hayward, and Ava Gardner carefully followed some years ago with more success. In *Killers of Kilimanjaro*, there is nothing of the *Snows* and Taylor spends his time making noises like a Great White Hunter and casting glances in Anne Aubrey's direction. The plot is simple in its dullness, and Taylor refuses to stop playing the brave man out on his own. This detracts from whatever you can find in the Cinemascope and Technicolor gadgets. Nothingness.

Probably the only thing downtown which is really worth your money is *The Unforgiven*, showing at the Granada until May 18. John Huston directed this un-typical Western starring Burt Lancaster, Audrey Hepburn, Lillian Gish, Audie Murphy, and Charles Bickford. In every aspect of the movie, you can feel Huston's touch of precision, and the result is not only a powerful clash of interests but a very entertaining motion picture. The stars are a little uncertain in a couple of scenes, but even Lancaster turns out a convincingly good performance. You should not miss this Movie of the Week, which will give you over two hours of good viewing without a dull moment. Much more than TV can offer at present.

The State is keeping up its so-so double feature binge by showing *The Purple Gang* and *The Atomic Submarine*. The former tries to capitalize on the success of *Al Capone*, and does a poor job of it. Barry Sullivan, playing a sort of onscreen Untouchable Ness, almost singlehandedly captures a mob of no-goodniks and brings them to justice. In the meantime, his wife loses her unborn baby and goes thoroughly insane. Very good, wholesome, family fun.

The Atomic Submarine is supposed to appeal to headline conscious adults, but whom are they trying to kid? Starring an atomic sub, Arthur Franz, and Dick Foran, this horrible thing dips into the science-fiction stew and sprinkles the liquid on the polar seas. See the thrilling and deadly hide-and-seek game played by the atomic sub and the radioactive-type blotch on the radar screen.

Last Thursday, the University Theater did an unexpected thing: they premiered an extremely enjoyable musical. *The Most Happy Fella* is a lively show in its own right, and as staged by the University Theater it becomes even livelier. Mike McKee is excellent, though in parts he has trouble breaching the solid wall of music Mr. Biondo places between the stage and the audience. McKee's gray temples were accomplished by putting a hat on his head and painting white all the hair that still showed, and James Thurber had a hand in the painting of the act curtain, but aside from this the staging was fresh and good. Myrna Walker and Karen Koehnemann are definitely two of the best stage personalities who have ever crossed the Dixie. Don't miss this show.

Coming up: Andrew and Virginia Stone's gutting of the *Ile de France* is put on screen as *The Last Voyage*, coming to the Colfax next week. Tennessee Williams, Marlon Brando, Joanne Woodward, and Anna Magnani join forces in *The Fugitive Kind*, a movie to watch for, soon at the Granada.

—Tony Wong

The Scholastic

'Happy Fella'

(Continued from page 15)

out as a genuine person. Moreover, Harrington has an intensity and communicativeness about him which dominates the scene whenever he is on stage. In the first act he very nearly succeeds in making the play his story, which is not as it should be. His singing is competent, if a bit ragged about the edges.

All these roles however are well filled. Tom Karaty as Herman displays considerable versatility and strikes the best balance of the evening between vocal, dramatic and hoofing arts. He is an affable comic, a vigorous dancer and can sing music that is definitely not for a voice of limited range. Karen Koehne-mann can't sing or act (unless shouting and grimacing is singing and acting) but she can dance and she has about her a certain frantic energy which permeates her entire performance. Much more important, she has a good deal of instinctive savvy about how to string an audience along and make them love it. Phil Jones, Dick Nowery, and Bill Flaherty as the chefs all evidence good voices and their ensemble work is flawless. They are pretty funny too.

One of the most pleasant surprises is the chorus. In the past, Washington Hall choruses have tended to be thin and somewhat less than musicianly. In this instance, however, under the direction of Father McAuliffe, they produce sound which is full and well blended, and the diction and cueing is well-nigh perfect.

Father Harvey's direction has all the sureness of a professional, which of course he is, and things move along at a lively clip. Simply for trying *Most Happy Fella* he deserves all available accolades, but for trying and succeeding so well, he and his hard-working crew thoroughly deserve the SRO signs they will be displaying tonight and tomorrow.

campus character:



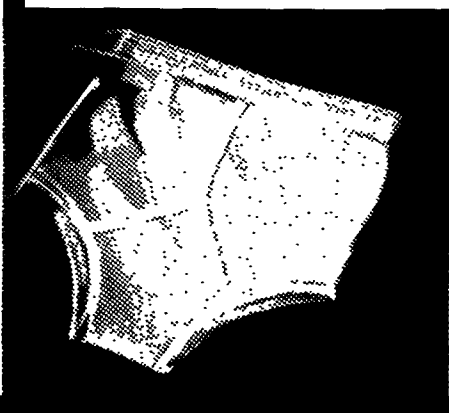
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LAST CHANCE

Tonight and tomorrow night mark the final showings of the University Theatre's spring musical, "The Most Happy Fella," in Washington Hall. Tickets are available for the price of \$1.50 at the Washington Hall Box Office after 4 p.m.



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N.D. GRIDDER'S TEST OLD TIMERS TOMORROW

School Field New Site Of '60 Spring Contest

by JOHN BECHTOLD

Tomorrow afternoon at School Field, the annual Old Timers-Varsity football game, which concludes spring practice every year at Notre Dame, will take place. School Field is located at 416 South Eddy Street in South Bend. Kickoff time is set for 2 p.m.

In 1955, this annual spring game was also held at School Field, the site of all high school football games in South Bend. The reason for the move is that the playing surface in Notre Dame Stadium is being resodded.

The idea of an Old Timers game was conceived by the late Knute Rockne in the late twenties, mostly for the purpose of creating more interest among the players in spring practice. Since that time, it has been continued every spring. Last year, in what was Coach Joe Kuharich's debut as the Notre Dame mentor, the Varsity won, 21-7.

The 30th annual game will be played tomorrow with many former Irish greats returning to action. Heisman Trophy winner and three-time All-American end Leon Hart heads the star-studded list. 1955 All-American fullback Don Schaefer will see plenty of action in the backfield. The line will be anchored by such stalwarts as Gus Cefelli, Ray Lemek and Fred Poehler at tackles, George Nicula at guard, and Ed Sullivan at center. Catching the passes for the Old Timers will be 1954 Co-Captain Dan Shannon and Dick Prendergast.



ED SULLIVAN
1957 captain returns

One of Notre Dame's greatest passers, George Izo, and possibly their most famed field-goal kicker, Monty Stickles, will be making their final college appearances when they compete for the Old Timers.

Izo, who was twice accorded national "back of the week" honors for his terrific performances in the latter stages of the 1958 season, was handicapped most of last year by a leg injury, but came back to pass the Irish to victories over Iowa and Southern California in the final two contests on the schedule.

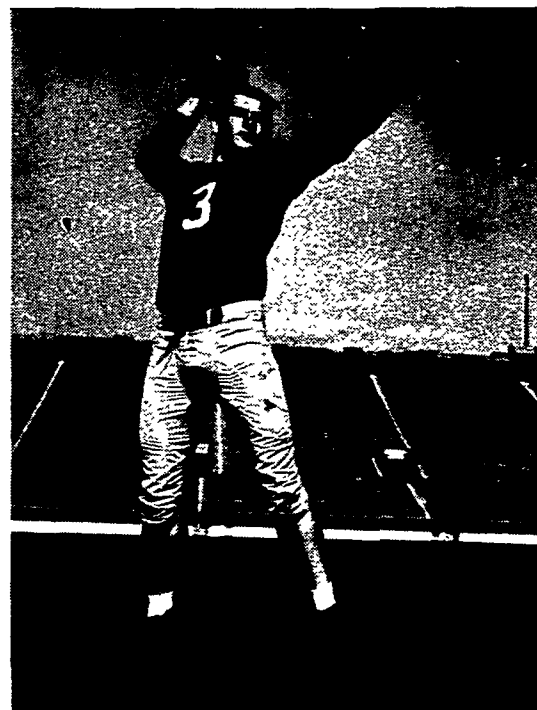
Stickles, an outstanding pass-receiver who is expected to team up with Izo considerably in tomorrow afternoon's contest, twice won All-American honors at end, but he will be remembered longest in Notre Dame grid history for his clutch field goals. As a sophomore, his 29-yard boot with eight minutes remaining in the game upset Army, 23-21. As a junior, a 21-yard placement was the difference as the Irish edged Duke, 9-7. Last year as a senior against Navy, with the score tied at 22 points apiece and only 32 seconds to play, he sent a 43-yard boot through the uprights for another Notre Dame victory. In his three years Stickles kicked five of seven field goal attempts, although he had never attempted one prior to the successful placement against Army as a sophomore.

In the next-to-the-last game of the 1959 campaign, the talents of Izo and Stickles produced a victory over Iowa in the last two minutes of play. Notre Dame trailed, 19-13 at the time, but then a 56-yard touchdown pass from Izo to sophomore halfback George Sefcik tied the score. Then Stickles place-kicked the 20th and game-winning point.

Izo was the second college player picked in this year's professional draft, while Stickles was a first-round choice. Izo will perform for the St. Louis Cardinals this fall, and Stickles for the San Francisco Forty-Niners.

Other seniors from last season's Irish squad playing for the Old Timers tomorrow include last season's captain, Ken Adamson, at guard, Jim Crotty at halfback, Quarterback Don White, and center Bob Scholtz.

Against this array of past Irish stars, next fall's varsity hopes the tradition of the varsity winning will prevail tomorrow. The tentative starting lineup for Coach Kuharich's blue and gold features experience at every position. At ends will be Les Traver and Max Burnell. Sophomores Bob Bill and George Williams start at tackles. Nick Buoniconti and Norbert Roy will open at guard. 205-pound Tom Hecomovick anchors the line at center. Quarterbacking the varsity will be George Haffner, 180-



GEORGE IZO
Switches to Old-Timers

pounder from Chicago's Mt. Carmel High School. Two speedsters, Ray Ratkowski and Angelo Dabiero, operate at halfbacks. Bill Henneghan, a quarterback last year, opens at fullback for the Irish.

Last Saturday the varsity prepared for the game by holding a scrimmage at School Field. The practice session proved to be the longest of the season for the Irish footballers. Starving for the varsity were Clay Schulz at quarterback, freshman Chuck O'Hara at halfback and fullback Joe Perkowski. Four units participated in the Eddy Street action.

In last Saturday's scrimmage, the Greens finally defeated the Whites, 47-26, but only after three extra quarters of action. At the end of the fourth period, the score was tied 20-20. The third and fourth teams began to move the ball better for the remainder of the scrimmage.

Schulz, the Irish defensive quarterback, took over where Haffner and Daryle Lamonica left off. With the score still tied, Schulz quickly led the Green unit to three touchdowns.

Several members of the Notre Dame line were tough at their positions throughout the afternoon. Ends Traver, Burnell, Leo Seiler and John Powers played long and hard with Traver catching two passes for touchdowns.

The middle of the Irish line proved to be rough competitors. Leading the way were Buoniconti, Roy, Bill, Dave Hurd, and Ed Burke.

Jim Sherlock, a freshman end from Mt. Carmel, proved to be competent at kicking extra points as he converted on five of seven attempts.

Wilsonmen to Battle MSU In Dual Meet at Lansing

Tomorrow at East Lansing, Mich., Notre Dame's spikemen attempt to duplicate last year's win over Michigan State. The Irish will not have an easy time in accomplishing this feat as the Spartans have eight returning lettermen and several gifted sophomores.

Heading the lettermen list is Captain Bob Lake. Lake once ran a 4:04.9 mile in a losing race against Penn State. He is slated for action in the mile or the 2-mile event.

25-year-old Willie Atterbury, a world record holder in the 600-yard run, will give the Green a trying time in the middle distance races. Lettermen Jim Carr, Brian Castle and Tony Smith give the Staters additional middle distance strength.

Pole vaulters are in good supply at East Lansing with Mike Kleinhaus, reportedly shooting for a 15-foot clearance, and Lee Ekstrom both having earned monograms last year.

Michigan State appears to be weak in the weight events with Al Neumann in the shot put as the only letterman available for action.

Sophomore Sonny Akpata is expected to be the top State broad jumper, while another soph, Zach Ford, is probably the Spartans' number one 100-yard and 220-yard dash man. Another competitor at these distances is football halfback Herb Adderley.

The mile relay team of Atterbury, Castle, Carr and Ford, Smith or Lake should not prove to be too gracious a host to the Irish foursome.

Last Wednesday the Big State Meet, featuring such powers as Indiana and Purdue, was held at Notre Dame's Cartier Field.

In the final contest of last Saturday's meet Army's mile relay team presented the Cadets with the five big points which gave them a 72-68 victory over Notre Dame.



JERRY FITZPATRICK
Triple winner against Army

KEGLER BANQUET

The Kampus Keglers will draw another successful season to a close with a banquet at the Palais D'or on Thursday evening, May 19. Chow time is slated for 6 p.m. Ed Silliman is in charge of the evening's festivities which will be climaxed with the presentation of awards.

Purdue and Indiana Golfers Oppose Irish in State Meet

Notre Dame's golf team faces a big test this week when it faces Indiana and Purdue on the Indiana University course Saturday. To the winner of this 36-hole medal play tournament goes the title of Big State Meet Champions. Last year Indiana won the Big State Meet with a score of 751, Purdue was second with a 754 and Notre Dame finished third with a 783 total.

Both Purdue and Indiana are golfing powerhouses. Purdue, Big Ten Champion and number two team in the country last year, has most of its starting team back. Indiana has seven returning lettermen from a team that finished third in the Big Ten last year. For Indiana, the two men most feared by the Irish are Ron Royer and Jon Sommer, both of whom can break 70 and have recorded scores as low as 64.

On Monday the Irish go to East Lansing to play a dual meet with Michigan State. The Spartans have five out of their first six starting men back this year and their record to date is almost spotless. They have defeated both Northwestern and Wisconsin by over 17 points apiece.

Purdue, Indiana and Michigan State will be Notre Dame's three toughest opponents. However, the Irish have done well, having lost only to Iowa.

The number one spot on the team is held by Captain Terry Lally, while second, third and fourth spots go to Christie Flanagan, Tom Grace and Frank Hund respectively. It's a tossup as to whom will play the fifth and sixth position but Ray Patak, Phil Schuster and Bruce Odlaug are three who have shown they desire these two spots.

Rev. George Holderith, C.S.C., head coach, has attributed the success of this year's team to four main factors: the great improvement shown by Lally and Flanagan; the ability of sophomore Grace to fill the number three spot, the dependable winning play of Hund and the addition of Rev. Clarence Durbin, C.S.C., to the coaching staff.

Father Durbin has been able to take over most of Father Holderith's leg work and is constantly available to the team members whenever instructions are needed. He brings to the team the benefits of his years of coaching and championship golf experience.

ND Baseballers Meet Tough Michigan Foes

The Notre Dame baseball team, which boosted its over-all season record to a nifty 14-3 last week, will play two Big Ten teams this week, meeting Michigan State at East Lansing on Wednesday and then entertaining Michigan in a return match on Thursday at Cartier Field. Game time for this game will be 3 o'clock.

As of May 8, Michigan State was in eighth place in the Big Ten with a 2-4 record. The big stickman for the Spartans is catcher Bob Monczka. Pitching mainstays are righties Mickey Sinks and Don Sackett.

In an earlier game on May 2, the Kline-men defeated Michigan, 8-4, on the latter's home field. Effective nine-hit hurling by Nick Palihnich and three base hits by second sacker Jack Gentempo paced the Irish. The win was Palihnich's fourth straight of the current campaign. In this game Gentempo raised his batting average to .475, high on the team.

Revenge was sweet for the Irish last Friday as they settled an old score with the Broncos of Western Michigan by swamping the Kalamazoo nine, 12-2, at Cartier Field. Prior to this game, the Irish had been beaten seven times in a row by the defending Mid-American Conference champs, including two games



NICK PALIHNICH
Irish mound ace

in the District Four NCAA playoffs here last year.

The Irish wasted little time showing their superiority as they tallied all 12 runs in the first five innings. Winning pitcher Jack Mitchell himself paced the attack with a trio of singles. Third baseman Dan Hagan had a double and two singles to tie Mitchell for individual honors. First baseman John Carretta had two doubles and three rbi's; right fielder Frank Finnegan blasted a triple which drove in two runs.

Visiting Spartan Netmen Engage Irish Tomorrow

Last Wednesday, the Notre Dame varsity tennis team met Western Michigan University at Kalamazoo. This week they return home to face Toledo University on Tuesday.

Previous to the Western Michigan meet, the Irish had compiled a 8-4 record in competition this year.

On May 6 and 7, Coach Tom Fallon's racketmen were at Iowa City, Iowa, competing in the two-day quadrangular meet with Iowa, Northwestern, and Ohio State. On Friday, the first day of the meet, the Irish whipped Iowa and Ohio State, with identical 7-2 victories. Don Ralph, Bill Heinbecker, Ray Bender and Brian Campanaro all posted single victories for the Irish over the Buckeyes, while Ralph and B. Heinbecker, Bender and Pete Heinbecker and Stevenson and Campanaro took a clean sweep for Notre Dame in the doubles competition of that match.

Against the state University of Iowa later in the day, Notre Dame's Ralph, Bender, the Heinbecker brothers, Stevenson, and Campanaro again brought home the victory for the defending Na-

tional Champion Irish team, while the doubles team of Ralph and Heinbecker defeated the Hawkeye representatives, 8-5. Iowa's Utley and Voxman proved too strong for the Bender and P. Heinbecker team, as did Nadig and Narin when they defeated Stevenson and DeWald.

On Sunday the Irish streak stopped as they lost to Northwestern University, 6-3, to place second in the entire meet. Notre Dame's top men, Ralph, B. Heinbecker and Bender won their matches, but P. Heinbecker, Dee Stevenson and Brian Campanaro of Notre Dame lost.

Inside competition. Rain forced the match inside, where Northwestern duplicated the Irish feat of the day before by defeating the three Irish doubles teams for a sweep of the doubles matches, a victory in the match, and first place in the meet. Winners in

the doubles for the Wildcats were Messick-Heiben, Koniki-Lockhart, and Krem-Bard, defeating respectively the twosomes of Ralph-Heinbecker, Bender-Heinbecker, and Stevenson-Campanaro of Notre Dame.

Tomorrow Fallon's squad meets Michigan State University on the Irish courts. They meet the University of Michigan on Monday, again on their home courts. As M.S.U. beat Northwestern 5-4 earlier in the season, Notre Dame will have their hands full in tomorrow's match. Although the Wolverines may be a slight bit weaker than in previous years, they are always one of the top contenders for the Big Ten Crown, and must be considered as such this year.

Because of the scheduling of the Old-Timer's Game tomorrow, Coach Fallon is trying to arrange to have the tennis match with the Spartans in the morning.



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Repercussions

(Continued from page 4)

last letter to "Repercussions" (which you so carefully deleted for publications)—let the anti-integrationist get his opinions in the SCHOLASTIC in a long article. There are two sides to every story but you are making sure only one of those sides is heard! This is good journalism?

By the way, of the three letters you put under the heading of "Our Southern Readers," mine was the only one written by a Southerner (Laredo, Texas)—one was from Washington, D. C., and the other was from Detroit, Mich. Just goes to show once again that not all Northerners agree with you. What are you going to do about it?

Don Hendon
153 Cavanaugh

(ED: The deleted section mentioned above appeared in the latter part of a rather long letter. As enunciated in the past, it is our policy to shorten letters too long for publication. In regard to the second complaint, it was not our intention to characterize the writers as "Southerners" as much as to attract attention to the letters. Apparently Mr. Hendon feels that identification with his home region attaches some sort of stigma to a letter writer.)

OKLAHOMA!

Editor:

In regards to a letter from the ex-chairman of the Oklahoma delegation directed at the SCHOLASTIC'S "Commentary" column, it would be well to bear in mind the following FACTS.

(1) In spite of the fact that J. Howard Edmondson, Democratic Governor
(Continued on page 25)



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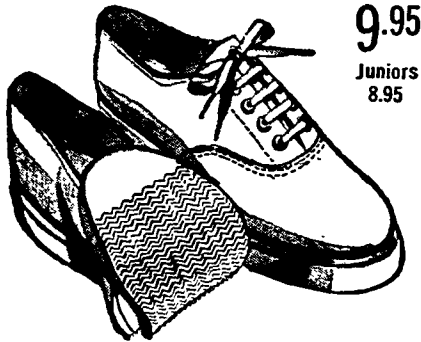


LAST CHANCE

The last issue of the SCHOLASTIC will appear one week from today, May 20. All material for this issue must be in by Monday night. Office hours will be Sunday and Monday evening, 7:30 to 11:30 p.m. At other times contact the new editor in room 319 Badin, or his department heads.

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Repercussions

(Continued from page 24)

of Oklahoma, did, in fact, commit himself to Senator Kennedy, it should be noted that the 29 delegates chosen by vote are unanimously in support of Lyndon B. Johnson. Further, breaking a long-established precedent, Governor Edmondson will not be among the delegates from Oklahoma at the 1960 National Democratic Convention, due to his stand in support of Mr. Kennedy.

(2) In 1956, at the National Democratic Convention, (to be distinguished from the 1956 Mock Democratic Convention) the Oklahoma delegation, it will be remembered, supported Harriman for the Presidential nomination on the party ticket, and chose Kefauver for the Vice-Presidency. At no time did Kennedy receive Oklahoma delegate votes in 1956.

(3) "And finally, for your information," it is unrealistic to suppose that Oklahoma is financially capable of surpassing Texas as the industrial center of the Southwest. The primary occupation of this state of Oklahoma is still agricultural, and will remain so for some time.

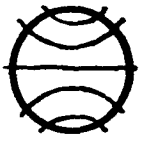
Complimenting the staff of the SCHOLASTIC on their work in publishing a magazine accurately informed, I feel that the "Commentary" column is quite well worth reading.

A. Stone Hartnett
430 Morrissey

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custom and violence

by RONALD KIENLEN

Ronald Kienlen, a junior in the General Program, is currently serving on the Student Government Academic Commission. A member of the Young Republicans, he is widely known for his strong conservatism.

This week he undertakes a refutation of the extralegal means used by integrationists in the South. Branding the demonstrationist theses of last week as immoral, he claims that the customs of society can be changed only by new customs and law, not violent opposition.

THERE is a tremendous enthusiasm and idealism among those who are rabidly exhorting the cause of racial equality. Only the fool could ever doubt that in "The best of all possible worlds" we would have racial equality. Any philosophy which embraces the ethic of charity would have, as one of its goals for mankind, the perfection of man's social actions. This means racial equality. We must definitely strive to attain it, just as we must strive to attain world peace.

The real question confronting us is how to eradicate the social wrong of racial discrimination without damaging society. It would be wise to keep in mind the distinction between a social and a private wrong. (The word social is presumed to have the connotation of public.)

LAW — NOT THE ANSWER

Any attempt to eradicate a social wrong must also be an attempt to strengthen the bonds of society. The bonds of society are not strengthened by greater discipline, more laws, or a tightening of existing controls. Instead, such measures point to a corrupt society—to a body of men who have no common bond. What is more, such laws cannot cure society; they only perpetuate the authority. This is apparently the situation in countries like Russia, China, and Cuba.

The task before us then, is not just one of law and social discipline, but a task of social education. Desegregation would fall under the scope of law; integration under social attitudes. By desegregation is here meant the process of removing all legal sanctions which establish racial discrimination in the use of public materials. Since this is a legal function, consideration must be given to the legal process which exists to guard personal liberties.

In this consideration, care must be given to the precedent of some 175 years

which constitutionalized racial discrimination. Recognition must be given to the unique events which changed the meaning of our Constitution without a change in the Constitution itself.

Whatever your point of view in regard to the Supreme Court's decision, you must recognize that this decision altered tremendously the legality of many laws. But this gigantic stride toward racial equality, in terms of legal status, should not be jeopardized by inciting legal opposition to racial equality. Opposition might take the form of altering the composition of such public materials as educational facilities, ending in racial discrimination through devious but legal means.

Desegregation, however, is not the solution to the problem of racial equality. The real answer lies in integration. Integration is achieved *only* when social attitudes are favorable.

We are forced to recognize the reality of social attitudes in considering the religious issue in politics, and the constitutional reference concerning a religious test for public office. Only by a proper social attitude can equality be actually achieved. This means integration into society of Negroes, Jews, and other minority groups.

Social attitudes are probably best changed through education, community improvement activities, and salesmanship. It would remain for someone with experience, in the field of social relations or advertising, to show how the desired social attitude might best be achieved.

The grim realization must now be obvious—there is no room for social disturbance by minority groups as a means for attaining minority legislation and favorable social attitudes. Sit-ins and demonstrations are among that type of activity which hardens social attitudes against the minority group demonstrating. Even if enough power can be massed (as in the opinion of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.) in order to change existing regulations, the damage done to social attitudes must very carefully be weighed.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

This consideration is undoubtedly Machiavellian, but it is also in agreement with Aquinas's position on custom, law, and the order of society.

Gov. LeRoy Collins' speech (*U. S. News & World Report*, April 4) is worth reading in regard to the question of civil-disobedience and the racial question generally.

An organized program wherein violation of the law is planned cannot but reduce respect for the very law which has just made segregated schools illegal, or it will incite drastic punitive measures. Most likely it will do both.

Any drastic measure must offer greater benefits than the evil involved in obtaining the benefits. The drastic measure can only be used when other means have failed. These are two of the principles outlined by Pope Leo XIII in discussing labor strikes. Certainly the moral questions involved are similar.

Certainly the orderly and peaceful progress reported in our press (cf. *U. S. News & World Report*, April 25) is much preferred to the violence created and the reactionary laws enacted (cf. *U. S. News & World Report*, April 4 and 18). If the violence which is created, by demonstrations in many communities, and the widening rift between the races are considered, it does not appear that the benefits will exceed the evils.

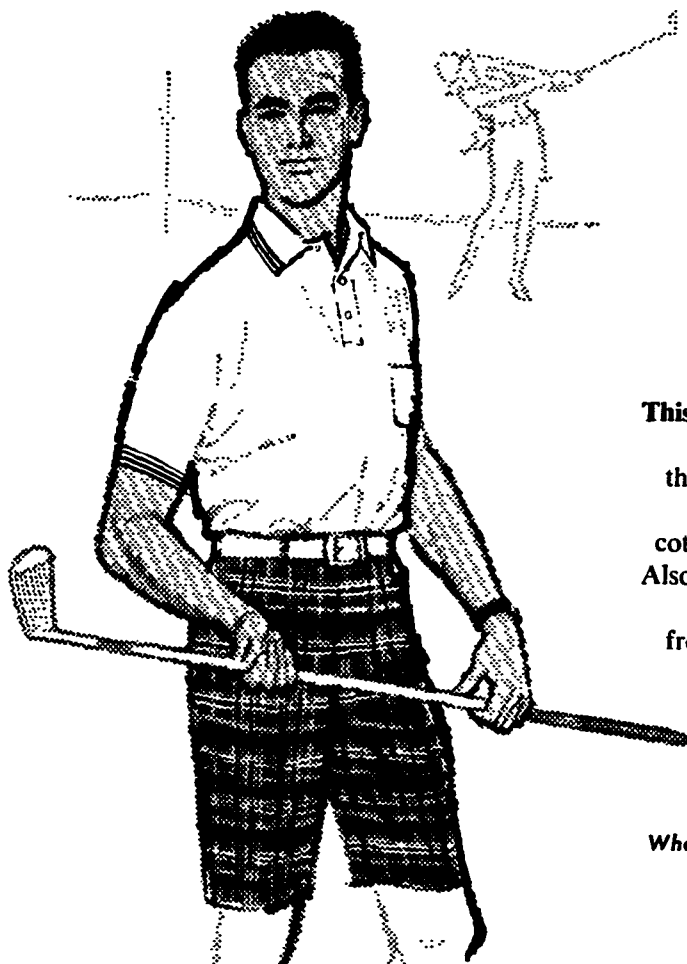
IMMORAL DEMONSTRATION

Moreover, in considering the short time lapse between the Supreme Court decision and the time of the first boycotts and demonstrations, it does not appear that all other means—except demonstrations—have been exhausted. The progress in civil rights legislation—though it satisfies neither the radicals nor the reactionaries—is definitely not exhausted. On the other hand, demonstrations have served to disrupt a favorable social attitude (cf. *U. S. News & World Report* and *Time*, March 21).

On either one of the two preceding grounds, benefit or necessity, it would appear that most, if not all, demonstrations in those areas of racial discrimination are immoral.

In these last few sentences, it might be well to remark on Mr. Keyerleber's statement as it appeared on the Back Page of May 6. Mr. Keyerleber's assumption is that students are the most qualified "to form sound opinions because of the availability of reading material . . . and the greater capacity for knowledge of college students." The question should definitely be asked: Aren't there things in life that can only be learned by living life? If students know as much as Mr. Keyerleber seems to imply, why is it often said that college really only begins an education?

It is now clear that the author is a conservative, but before you radical liberals cry reactionary, reread this article.



Basic College Requirement

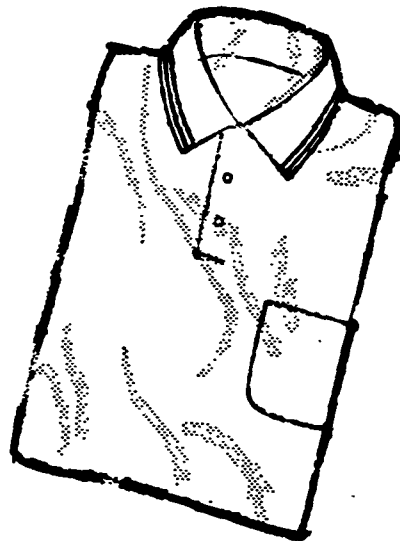
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QUESTION: How many students were in college during 1959, in Indiana?

ANSWER: 94,332.

QUESTION: How many students expect to go to college in 1970, in Indiana?

ANSWER: 163,220.

QUESTION: Do these figures include vocational schools?

ANSWER: No, the vocational program is so vast that no figures are available.

QUESTION: How many parents have made specific financial plans to send their children to college?

ANSWER: 40% have made such plans, BUT *the median amount saved last year was only \$150.*

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QUESTION: How can students do this job . . . ? . . . they are not trained salesmen.

ANSWER: Students are qualified for this work because they know the product (education) and its importance better than anyone else.

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