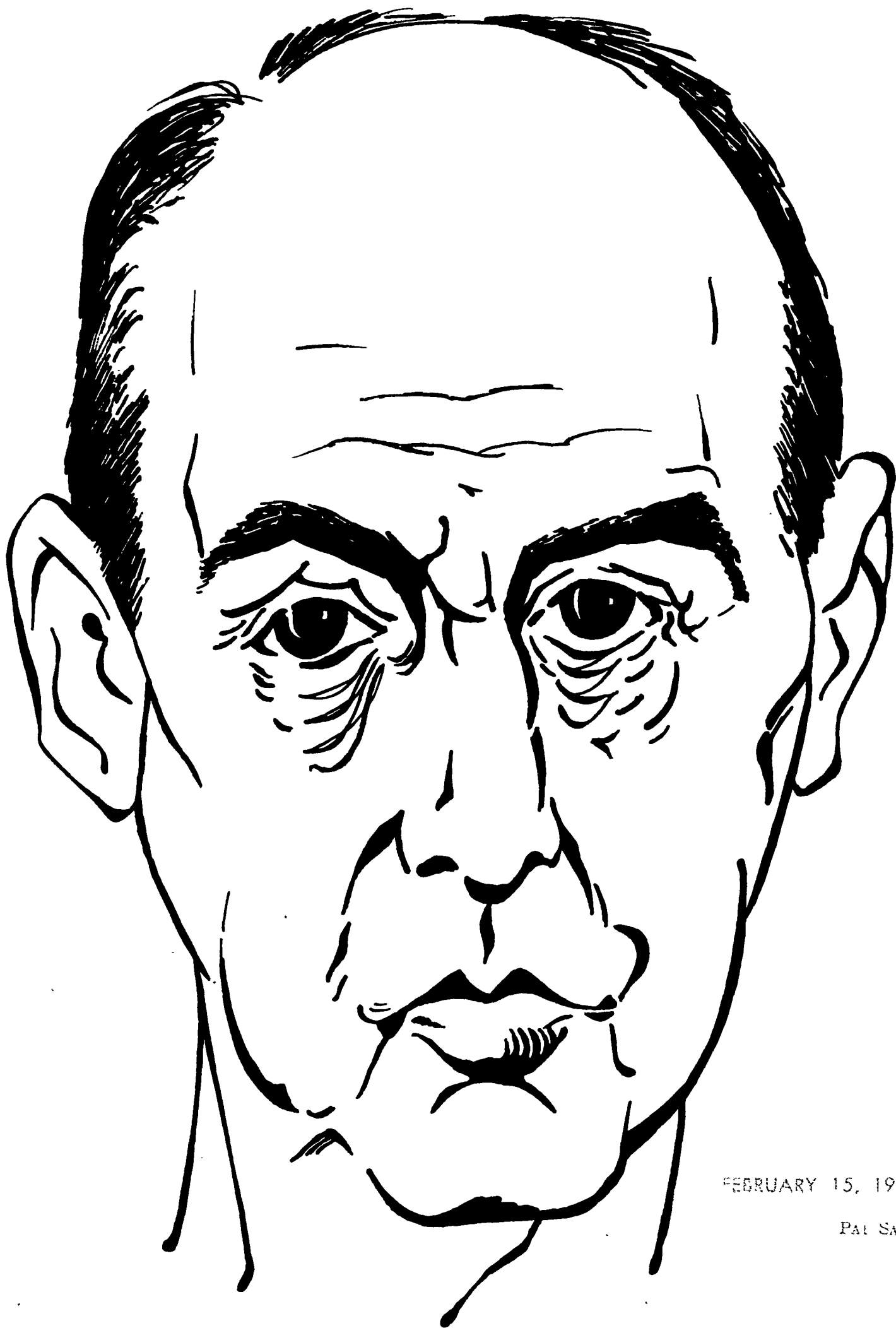


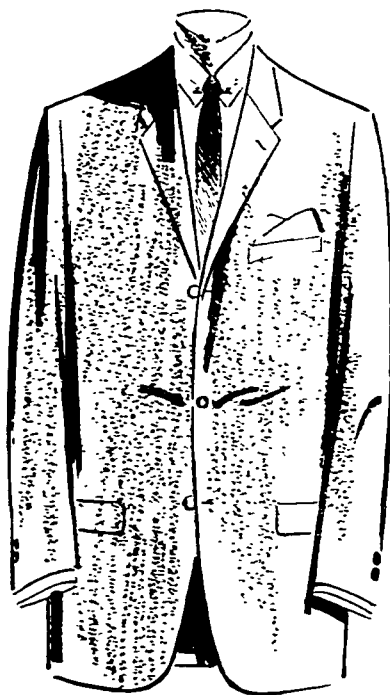
The SCHOLASTIC



FEBRUARY 15, 1963

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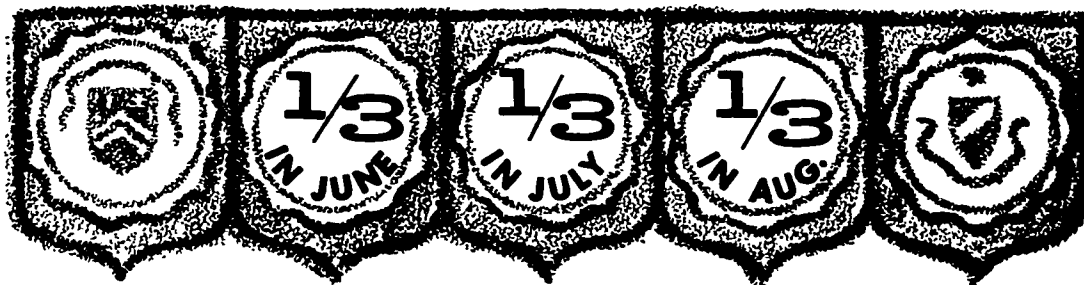
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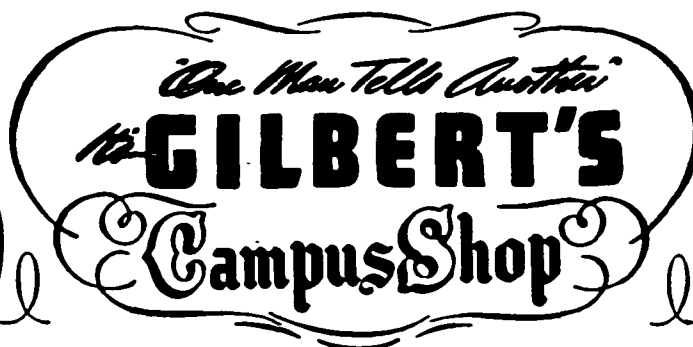
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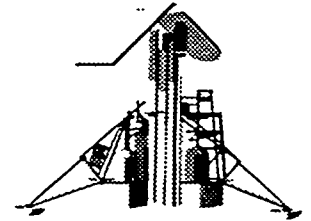


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CAMPUS INTERVIEWS

February 27, 1963

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THE CURSE OF THE CAMPUS: NO. 1

Hate me if you will, but I must speak. We college types are far too complacent. Sure, we've got plenty to be proud of. We've got atom smashers, we've got graduate schools, we've got new peaks in scholarship, new highs in academic honors. And yet, in the midst of these triumphs, we have failed dismally to make any progress in solving the oldest and most horrendous of all campus problems: we've still got roommates.

To be sure, *all* roommates are not bad. There is the well-documented case of Hilquit Glebe, a student at the Manhattan College of Agriculture, majoring in curds and whey, who admitted publicly that he actually *liked* his roommate—an odd admission when you consider that his roommate, Mervis Trunz by name, was frankly not too winsome a fellow. He practiced his tympani in his room, he kept an alligator, and he collected airplane tires.

But, on the other hand, Mervis bought two packs of Marlboro Cigarettes every day and gave one of them to Hilquit and—I ask you—who can stay mad at a man who gives you Marlboro Cigarettes? Who, upon tasting that flavorful blend of Marlboro tobaccos, upon drawing through that pure white Marlboro filter, upon exulting in this best of all possible cigarettes, Marlboro—who, I say, can harden his heart against his neighbor?

Certainly not Hilquit. Certainly not I. Certainly not you, as you will find when you scurry to your nearest tobacconist and buy a supply. Marlboros come in soft pack or Flip-Top Box. Tobacconists come in small, medium, and large.

But I digress. Roommates, I say, are still with us and I fear they always will be, so we better learn how to get along with them. It *can* be done, you know. Take, for instance, the classic case of Dolly Pitcher and Molly Madison.

Dolly and Molly, roommates at a prominent Midwestern girls' school (Vassar) had a problem that seemed insoluble. Dolly could only study late at night, and Molly could not stay awake past nine o'clock. If Dolly kept the lights on, the room was too bright for Molly to sleep. If Molly turned the lights off, the room was too dark for Dolly to study.

What to do?

Well sir, these two intelligent American kids found an answer. They got a miner's cap for Dolly! Thus, she had enough light to study by, and still the room was dark enough for Molly to sleep.

It must be admitted, however, that this solution, ingenious as it was, had some unexpected sequelae. Dolly got so enchanted with her miner's cap that she switched her major from 18th Century poetry to mining and metallurgy. Shortly after graduation she had what appeared to be a great stroke of luck: While out prospecting, she discovered what is without question the world's largest feldspar mine. This might have made Dolly very rich except that nobody, alas, has yet discovered a use for feldspar. Today Dolly, a broken woman, squeezes out a



meagre living making echoes for tourists in Mammoth Cave.

Nor has Molly fared conspicuously better. Once Dolly got the miner's hat, Molly was able to catch up on her long-lost sleep. She woke after eight days, refreshed and vigorous—more vigorous, alas, than she realized. It was the afternoon of the annual Dean's tea. Molly stood in line with her classmates, waiting to shake the Dean's hand. At last her turn came, and Molly, full of strength and health, gave the Dean a firm handshake—so firm, indeed, that all five of the Dean's knuckles were permanently fused.

The Dean sued for a million dollars, and, of course, won. Today Molly, a broken woman, is paying off her debt by walking the Dean's cat every afternoon for ten cents an hour

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Student Government

WE WOULD LIKE to clarify our position on Student Government. Our feeling is not that Kevin Hart has done a poorer job than past Notre Dame Student Body Presidents. We feel he has, perhaps, done a better job, for he has not allowed the petty politics and futile forensics on ridiculous topics to reverberate along the bleak walls of the Student Center Amphitheatre. We differ from him, however, and we think from most former student government administrations, in that we believe that student government can be effective (and thus somewhat meaningful) only if it can form a student consensus, a consensus both cohesive and powerful enough to force the administration to change its views. Fr. Hesburgh admitted as much when he told us last week that "any change has to come from below."

Perhaps Kevin Hart and other student leaders would benefit from this counsel by Walter Lippmann: "The deliberate making of issues is very nearly the core of the statesman's task. His greatest wisdom is required to select a policy that will fertilize the public mind." They also must remember that, as Dean Acheson has said: "The essence of leadership is the successful resolution of problems and the successful attainment of objectives *which impress themselves as being important to those whom one is called upon to lead.*"

The *Commonweal's* Protestant

THE MERE existence of this column — unfettered comment by a Protestant in a Roman Catholic journal — is itself a significant symbol of Catholic openness and generosity in the new era of ecumenical relationship that has recently dawned." So said Robert McAfee Brown, Stanford's leading Protestant theologian, in his first column of the new year in *Commonweal*, the journal edited by Roman Catholic laymen. The idea for the column originated at the *Commonweal*.

In addition to trying to interest Catholic readers in Protestant affairs, the column will serve as an unsupervised comment on Catholic happenings and attitudes. Brown will also use his column to comment on his activities as one of the observers at the Second Vatican Council.

With all the talk of dialogue and ecumenism in the air starting to repeat itself, and sound hollow, one had begun to wonder how much actual dialogue was taking place. Such concrete and intelligent steps as those the *Commonweal* has taken, permit one to nurture again the modest hope that has arisen during Pope John's reign.

The editor's choice of Brown appears particularly fortunate in light of his first column. Brown looks forward to when he is able to write "not primarily as a Protestant to Catholics, dealing with points of difference, but writing rather as a Christian to fellow Christians, presupposing points of conviction we already share, and examining some problem or issue in the name of our common allegiance to Christ, as we face together, whether as Catholics or Protestants, a world that is tragically torn asunder precisely because it does not share the perspective we share — that the resources of both wisdom and grace are manifested through a cross and an empty tomb."

Self-Criticism

JAMES O'GARA in the February 15, issue of *Commonweal* has written a devastating critique of the suppressors of self-criticism. Opening with the question "Will exposure to self-criticism hurt the morale of Catholic students" O'Gara states that a lay columnist in a diocesan paper put this question to himself recently, "promptly answering it with a ringing affirmative." O'Gara's column satirically offers what these proponents of compulsory quietude apparently want to hear. His article is a caustic ridicule of the absurdity—the naive and un-Christian evasion of the complex problems of reality — that is consequent to such a position.

We applaud O'Gara's stand, realizing that his seeming extremism is a necessary tonic to the stultifying atmosphere that still prevails among much of the American hierarchy and the latent Catholic masses. The froth of activity engendered by the sputterings of the "emergent layman" (activated by the self-criticism of Monsignor John Tracy Ellis and others) has certainly not permeated the oceans of Catholic mendacity.

Commonweal has noted blatant manifestations of Catholic irresponsibility in the poor quality of the Church press. On the diocesan level especially, Catholic newspapers present parishioners with an almost unbelievably limited scope of vision. The pathetic inadequacy of most editorial attempts, the unimportance and irrelevancy of topics covered is striking (see "The Issue Is Greatness" by Robert G. Hoyt and "A Question of Purpose" by John O'Connor in the same issue). Though dealing with another aspect, Anthony J. Bader in the January 15, issue of *New City* has identified the Catholic problem with the title of his article, "The Ghetto Mentality Has Lasted, Because The Ghetto Has Lasted."

Those who are struggling to surpass this isolationism of the mind, who believe that for Christianity to be real it must be evangelical, are, in fact, alienated. They are dissociated from the narrow-mindedness and lethargy of the American Church. Characteristic of this feeling is the felt need for reappraisal, epitomized in the expressions of men like Fr. Andrew Greeley and Michael Novak. Until the self-criticism of these men, striving for a vibrant Catholicism, is recognized as the reactions of sensitive souls in this, what Gerald Vann, O.P. has called, "The Age of Insanity," much of the necessary work of reform and renewal will never be accomplished.

Unfortunately, the majority of Catholics have not examined the implications of the Church's emphasis of the Mystical Body, of which we are all integral wholes. Neither has the majority, nor even a strong minority, made Christianity meaningful in their own lives in actual *contact* with the secular culture in which we also participate. The conversion of the soul, necessary for action with conviction, has not seemed necessary for us; the resulting morass of indifference is glaringly contrasted with the demands of the Christian task to teach the world Christ's message.

Lecture Series

THE OPEN FORUM approach of the *student* lecture series (to begin next Sunday) could be an enlightened avenue to strenuous debate and provoking thought among students. It is certainly an excellent idea that deserves support.

Motivating this attempt to stimulate discussion is a concern for our indifference to problems of social welfare and morality — problems that are much more easily avoided than confronted. Most of our aversions stem from two positions: a feeling that we have all the answers, and the more subtle academic resistance of intellectual detachment. Underlying these natural defenses is our unwillingness to be touched deeply, to become personally involved with public issues. One of the most interesting approaches to a solution seems to be a face-to-face debate among students who actually feel something and are eager to express their prejudices. The hope is to institutionalize a gadfly, with varying participants, and to open the door to argument.

One advantage that these debates provide is a challenge — a chance to uncover weaknesses of opinions in ourselves and others. It's just too easy to rant and rave in the semiprivate of our rooms, on the way to class, and in line for meals, among a small group of similar-minded fellows. Here is a fine opportunity for open conflict of divergent opinion on important problems. Another advantage is that these debates will not be simply an intellectual affair: it is assumed that participants will be more than fired up for what they have to say. Challenging from the audience will be expected.

DeGaulle

GENERAL DE GAULLE'S veto of England's Common Market bid may have fortunate effects. Western nations have been suddenly confronted with the very real fact of life that One-Worldism is not so easily come by as its theory is concocted. Nationalistic motives are still pre-eminent factors in world politics. The West's own *troika*, speeding toward a united Europe that's to be somehow or other guided or guarded by the United States of America, has hit a rut. Whether or not it can regain momentum we will see in the coming months.

We do not deny that a united West is ultimately the best thing for all concerned—indeed, only a united world could be better. But is it not dangerous to speed toward this ideal overhastily, almost recklessly? The theoreticians who mapped the strategy for a United States of Europe, constructed on the foundations of the Common Market, may be somewhat zealously idealistic. Just now Europe may be unready for political union. Traditions of independence and customs remain virile; prides, jealousies, and humiliations remain extant—even after eighteen years of armistice. Perhaps it was lucky that General de Gaulle applied his monkey wrench to the gears when he did.

That De Gaulle had first and foremost France's interests at heart seems established: there's that much of nationalism in the affair: de Gaulle used his veto to see that England didn't get one of her own. Fear that England's obligations to her Commonwealth sisters would make her a selfishly inclined member, in a sense able to blackmail the Continental powers into unhappy trade arrangements, prompted de Gaulle to turn his thumb down. We may therefore wonder just how much British nationalism is involved.

There are American interests involved as well: military, political, economic. As for the last, David Lawrence has keenly pointed out that this country would find it much easier to transact business with a single European unit rather than several states. With so many fingers in the pie, perhaps de Gaulle

himself felt things were proceeding a bit too rapidly: obviously some things would have to be ironed out. One crease can probably be removed as soon as England is willing to scissor her Commonwealth ties. A European community must be a progressive viable force, unfettered by traditionalist economic ties that conceivably could impede the progress of Europe proper.

De Gaulle's actions initially astonished the West. They continue to puzzle many people. Some charge that de Gaulle is attempting to snatch Western leadership from President Kennedy. Europe, de Gaulle feels, is seriously compromised by having to rely on decisions made in Washington on defense and economic policy. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was itself conceived to provide the immediate striking force that's needed to retaliate to sudden attack. But de Gaulle's attitude toward NATO has been less than gratifying to many Westerners. With his own deterrent force de Gaulle would feel secure.

A quickly perceived implication is this: given a militarily independent France, (and, for that matter, a militarily independent Italy, Germany, and England) is American armed power a continuing necessity in Europe? Very likely United States strength will no longer be required in a Europe raised to sufficiently independent brawn. Commitments must certainly be retained—this is no appeal for a return to isolationism on the part of the United States; a one-fronted West is the only balance to an ideologically active East. Europe would become a tightly treated, tightly bulwarked continent. The much unwanted American soldier, still regarded in many places as the troop of an occupying force, could graciously return home. At the least such a move would be a most grand gesture of good will and trust—something practically unheard of in days of big diplomacy.

Certainly, ceding military control to European powers is no move to be made overnight. It may require a kind of five-year plan, during which time development of our allies' military potential could be directed and aided. It is important that we realize that these *are* our allies and that despite the disastrous happenings of the past forty years, they must today be trusted.

The Common Market was inaugurated as an economic system. We accept the principle that economic unity paves the way for political unity. If the *troika* has been slowed, it has not been upset: only a more gradual pace need be measured. An independent Europe, tightly secured with strong defensive alliances, will in the long run be best for the West.



Letters

Dear Editor:

To complain about anything at Notre Dame is perhaps the most fruitless task known to man. The thick walls of the Administration Building seem to be quite impervious to any complaints or criticism. Yet in spite of this, there comes a moment when, ineffectually or not, one must give vent to one's ire. I wish to refer specifically to the situation in the office of Academic Affairs with regard to transcripts. It is already bad enough when they charge \$1.00 per transcript (and this can cause a financial strain to one who is applying to several graduate schools and fellowship programs), but when they have the gall to charge an extra dollar apiece for a supplementary report containing just one semester's credits. . . .

If it actually costs Academic Affairs that much to send such a report, then this inefficiency betrays incredible stupidity in the running of the office. If (as is likely) it costs them much less, there is no way that such an incredible abuse can be excused.

It would not be so bad if this were just an isolated instance of a "let the students be damned" attitude. Unfortunately it is rather a manifesta-

tion of precisely such a general attitude. Other examples could be given; to wit:

a) All the petty rules of night check, etc., designed not for the benefit of the students (is there still anyone, even around here, naïve enough to claim that the way to produce *mature*, educated Christians is by making them be in their hall after midnight?) but rather designed, irrespective of any convenience it may cause to the students, to reduce the chance of any incident which might in the least embarrass the Administration. Analogous remarks can be made of the rules on cars.

b) The regulations on class cuts — intended to save some dull and incompetent professor the embarrassment of having to lecture to an empty classroom, and a public admission by the University that either there are a large number of such professors, or else that this "great" University is unable to attract students of sufficient caliber that they will go to class without being forced. Or perhaps both.

But why continue? Anyone who stays at Notre Dame for more than an occasional visit must realize these and much more — all the manifestations of the aberrant philosophy on which this University is run: not for the sake of the students, not for the faculty, nor even for the greater glory of God, but more importantly, for the greater glory of the C.S.C.'s.

A. G. Hermida
413 Walsh Hall

DEVOTIONS

Dear Editor:

I would only like to say in the exhausted voice of a second semester senior that being late for Mass is quite a bit different from being "late for an appointment with an important person." Perhaps the fact so many seem to think so accounts for so many being late.

John Reishman
334 Alumni

Dear Editor:

While the disrespect for the Mass evidenced by students arriving late and leaving early is regrettable, the polemic of Fr. Teske at the 12:15 Mass this Sunday is little better. It would seem that this disrespect for the Mass is not wholly the fault of the Notre Dame Student Body. Some of the guilt belongs to the Congregation of Holy Cross. In the liturgy, the theology courses, the sermons and the *Religious Bulletin*, the Notre Dame student is generally presented with an unintellectual brand of Catholicism which the Church in France and Germany had outgrown

by the turn of the century. And ironically this "Low Church" Catholicism is presented to the students with an air of paternal condescension. Our library is closed for May devotions and yet Fr. Teske chides us for immaturity and threatens to lock the doors of the church at the start of Mass.

Kevin Cahill
435 Walsh

McCONNELLISM

Dear Editor:

Frank McConnell's harsh and uncomprehending criticism of "Through a Glass Darkly" and "The Virgin Spring" was hard enough to take, but his recent criticism of "Hiroshima, Mon Amour," reaching a nadir (see, I can use esoteric words too) of the critic's art, cannot go unchallenged. Mr. McConnell's fundamental hypothesis seems to be "If I don't see the point, there can't be any; if I don't see the unity, the picture is not unified." May I suggest that your Mr. McConnell sleeps through the films he so glibly chops up.

Let us leave aside the question of whether the motion picture can be "really valid art," as Mr. McConnell claims it cannot be. This largely depends on what we take to be art, though Mr. McConnell's statement seems to be the conclusion of another McConnellism, i.e., "If I haven't seen a good movie, there aren't any."

One of the claims of the critic is that the movie is a technical study of memory. Another is that Hiroshima had little to do with the theme of the picture. On the contrary, the film is an expression of the struggle of a woman trying to forget her past and its tragedy. Her lover, and the city of Hiroshima itself, learned to adjust to the past despite the horrors it had brought; the woman was unsuccessful. The fact that her lover was Japanese, and the many scenes of the destruction that the atomic bomb wrought on Hiroshima, were, I think, not at all incidental to the points that were trying to be made. A movie can have several themes; I am of the opinion that one of the themes of this movie was the folly of war, and the hope that we will never endure an atomic holocaust. Viewed with these points in mind the picture has a remarkable unity, and there is very little in it which cannot be related to one of the themes I have mentioned. That Mr. McConnell failed to bring up either one of these themes makes me think he "missed the boat" completely.

Michael Gemignani
515 N. St. Joseph
South Bend, Ind.

Contact Lens Specialist

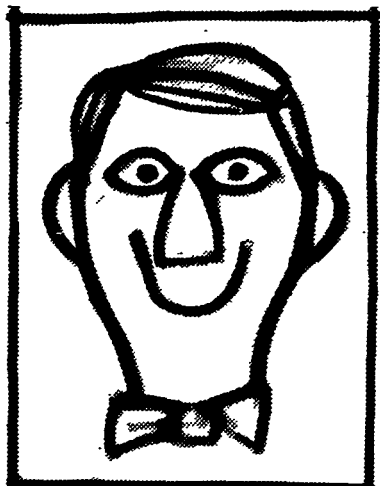
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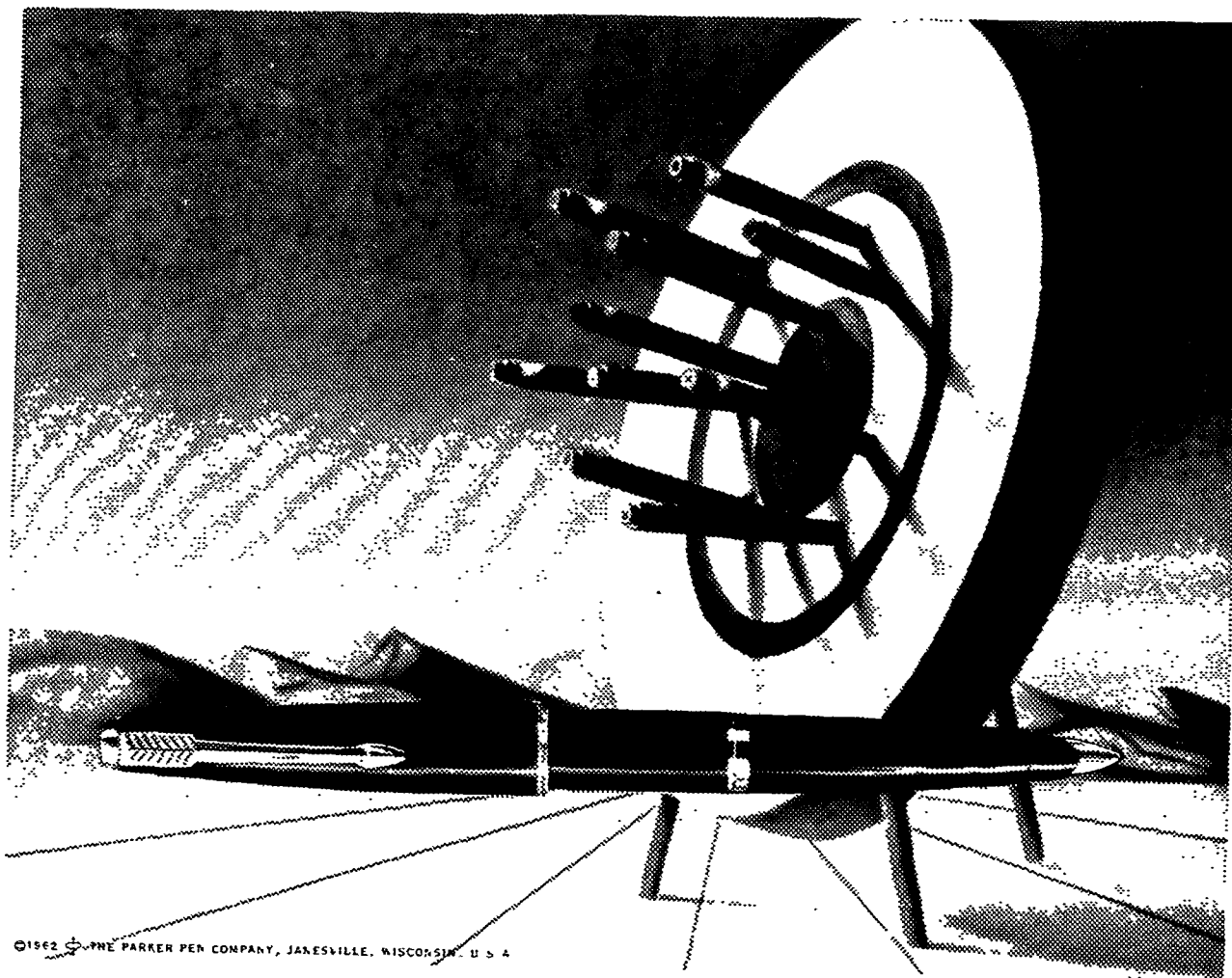
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campus at a glance

• For Notre Dame undergraduates the economic facts of life have dictated, for the fourth year in a row, a \$100 increase in tuition, according to an announcement this past week by Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, executive vice-president and treasurer. Effective next September, tuition for the undergraduate will be \$1300 per year, spelling an over-all charge for boarding students ranging between \$2080 and \$2220. Remaining unchanged will be the \$1000 per year tuition for graduate and law students and the board, room, and laundry fees for on-campus students. The latter fees have been constant since 1952.

For those to whom the increased rates will be an undue hardship, special loan considerations may be given, according to Father Joyce.

• Prof. A.L. Gabriel, director of the Mediaeval Institute at Notre Dame, has been elected a Corresponding Fellow of France's *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*. The Membership in this exclusive Academy, founded in 1663 by Louis XIV, is limited to forty foreign Corresponding Fellows, and has only one other known American member.

• It is said that the following story was very popular around heaven a few days ago:

"It so happened that Father Engleton died, and when he got up here to heaven, St. Peter told him: 'Father, you led a good life on earth, and so we are going to give you a fine reward.' No sooner said, than Fr. Engleton got a beautiful new racing bike, with more gears than he could ever use. Father was very happy, and soon was racing his bike all over heaven.

"A few days later Fr. Joyce died, and when he got up to heaven, St. Peter told him: 'Well, Father, you led a good life on earth too, and you will get a fine reward also.' True to his word, St. Peter presented Fr. Joyce with a beautiful, brand-new Oldsmobile 98. Father immediately took off to make a tour of heaven, and as luck would have it, pretty soon met Fr. Engleton and his bike. They were very happy to see each other, and pretty soon were talking about the good old days at N. D. As they stood there on the side of the road, they saw approaching them the most fabulous car either had ever seen: a most elegant, huge Rolls-Royce limousine. On the Rolls front were three large golden letters: T. M. H.

"Fr. Joyce immediately said to Fr. Engleton: 'Hey, there's Father Hesburgh in his limousine. Let's stop him and talk to him.' So they waved from the side of the road, and shouted

'Hey, Teddy,' but the Rolls passed them by without giving any answer. 'Obviously,' said Fr. Engleton, 'he didn't notice us. Let's go over to St. Peter and find out where he is staying so we can visit him.'

"They both got into Fr. Joyce's Olds and drove over to St. Peter's office. 'St. Peter,' they asked 'tell us where Fr. Hesburgh is staying in heaven, so we can go visit him.' St. Peter checked his little book, and replied: 'I'm sorry, gentlemen, but Fr. Hesburgh is not dead yet.'

"In that case,' Fr. Engleton replied, 'whose is that big black Rolls-Royce with the gold initials T. M. H. in the front?'

"Oh, that,' answered St. Peter, 'is God's car. You see, sometimes God thinks that he is Fr. Hesburgh.'

• By the way, Cheryl Lampley, who finished "second" in the Notre Dame Homecoming Queen Contest, was the cover girl on this month's *Playboy* magazine.

• The new head of the mathematics department here at the University is Dr. Thomas E. Stewart. Dr. Stewart, who joined the N.D. faculty as an



assistant professor in 1961 and is now an associate professor, succeeds Dr. Arnold Ross, who had resigned to become chairman of the mathematics department at Ohio State University.

Dr. Stewart entered Christian Brothers' College in 1953 and in 1955 came to Notre Dame, obtaining here his B.S. and Ph.D. degrees in math. He then attended the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton from 1959-1961. In the math department he now holds the position of head-

elect and will officially take over the department in September of 1963.

Dr. Stewart states that he expects a great number of changes in the department but not necessarily of a policy nature. Envisioned for the future:

- strong effort to eliminate graduate student teaching. Henceforth these teachers would assist in seminars only.

- a much improved, much more intensified situation on the graduate study levels.

- maintaining of the present teacher training program.

- addition of some outstanding math teachers to the faculty in the near future.

- a general faculty expansion (at present it is 28) to meet a broader program on all levels.

- aware that math is a requirement for all Notre Dame students, there will be an effort to see that the necessary material is presented in a more interesting manner.

Commenting on the over-all situation, Dr. Stewart had this to say: "I believe the department, as such, here at Notre Dame is on the threshold of developing one of the most outstanding communities of mathematics scholars in the country and one which will significantly contribute to the culture of the country."

• President Kennedy's education bill does not provide for federal aid to private schools, but according to Dr. George N. Shuster, only tax support for public and private schools alike will change the "total picture" of Catholic education in the United States. Dr. Shuster, assistant to the president of Notre Dame, writing in the February issue of *Extension* magazine, prophesies that "this is not going to happen soon" and sees that "the great obstacle is not the public law but the public unwillingness."

While biding time for federal aid, Dr. Shuster recommends the Catholic school system maintain and improve present standards of its teaching religious and concentrate on the "over-all problem . . . , which will require the development of new methods and undoubtedly a new organization."

Dr. Shuster is presently engaged in a three-year, Carnegie-financed study of Catholic elementary and secondary schools.

• In this age of nuclear secrets and
(Continued on page 30)

On Other Campuses

• A resident counsellor at Northwestern University was fired a week ago. One of the apparent reasons for this was that he allowed information about George Lincoln Rockwell's intended speech to leak to the campus daily paper. He revealed that students were preparing petitions opposing the administration's refusal to allow the speech by Rockwell, the head of the American Nazi Party.

• The Michigan State Legislature is attempting to strengthen a ban on its state campuses against speakers "advocating, teaching, or urging subversion." One senator said that the controversial speaker policies approved by the Council for Public Higher Education "is supposed to keep the Communists off the campuses. But it's not working." Presently, prospective speakers are required to say whether they are or have been Communists. Frank Wilkinson, a Communist lecturer, avoided this ban by denying that he was a Communist.

• In the January *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*, Professor William Van Alstyne of Ohio State University said, "Campus censorship in 1962 easily rivaled that of any previous year." A considerable number of guest lecturers, formally invited to state university campuses by recognized student organizations have been turned away by members of the ad-

ministration. The restrictions have entered the area of freedom of speech. He concluded: "Universities would render a far greater service by abandoning substantive limitations on guest speakers altogether. Any other policy necessarily expresses a skepticism of student intelligence and fear of the appeal of today's social critics. Both inferences are contrary to the categorical imperatives of a free society."

In response to an attempt of a state official to stop further lectures in a series which began with neo-fascist Sir Oswald Mosely, Dr. Clifford C. Furnas, chancellor of the University of Buffalo, said: "If there be an issue, it is an issue of education. Can and should young people who are now receiving their last formal education in a university setting be permitted to investigate directly and at first hand any idea advanced by man? Evil ideas which in our age are spread about us must also be studied by scholars and students if they are to be dealt with. . . . I trust our students to judge properly what will be said."

• The education bill recently presented by President Kennedy to Congress contains far-reaching proposals for higher education. The bill, if passed, would provide a 50% increase in funds for the National Defense Education Act student loan program; an increase in NDEA graduate

fellowships from 1500 to 10,000 per year; a three-year, \$67 million grant program for work-study plans at colleges; a three-year, \$150 million program for insuring commercial loans to students making funds available to students who do not qualify for NDEA loans. National Science Foundation scholarships would increase from 2800 to 8700 a year.

The bill would provide a three-year, \$300 million program for buildings, books, and equipment in public and private college libraries, technical schools, science facilities, and graduate programs and would expand grants for teaching and research in science.

The teacher-training, guidance, and counseling programs of the NDEA would be extended and enlarged.

One proposition is a federal subsidy to schools to provide more part-time jobs for college students, with half the wages coming from federal funds. The jobs, up to 15 hours a week and \$500 a school year for undergraduates (\$1000 for graduates), must be directly connected with education — work as a grader, or in the school library.

• South Carolina, the last state with unbroken public school segregation, yielded when Clemson College admitted Harvey Gantt, a 20-year-old architectural student, at the beginning of the second semester. The transfer student from Iowa State University was surprised by his calm and friendly reception on the campus. But the state government is dedicated

(Continued on page 38)

Feiffer

GENTLEMEN, IT'S TIME WE IN THE PEACE MOVEMENT STOPPED BLAMING OTHERS FOR OUR FAILURES AND LOOKED TO THE REAL CAUSE: OURSELVES.



WE HAVE FAILED TO PROJECT THE RIGHT IMAGE. PEACE, LIKE ANYTHING ELSE, IS A PRODUCT. IF WE INTEND TO MASS-MARKET IT WE MUST DO OUR SHARE OF CONSUMER RESEARCH.



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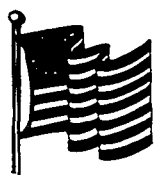
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I'M SURE CONGRESS WILL BE HAPPY TO GIVE US ALL WE WANT.



Chicago Daily Tribune

THE VOICE OF A LITTLE PEST

LOCAL NEWS HERE AND ABROAD

Dear Editor,

I'm very sorry you found fault with my last dispatch; altho I still believe that *cough* is easier to read than *cof*. Anyway, thank you for sending me the new fonetic dictionary. Not too much happened in South Bend today. Here are the stories.

SOUTH BEND. A grand jury was convened today by the county prosecutor to investigate reported scandals surrounding class registration at the nearby University of Notre Dame. Assistant Prosecutor Robert F. Snodgut, a much decorated veteran of the Normandy campaign and other World War II battles, claimed that he has evidence showing that class cards for Father Dunne's theology class were being sold by early registrants for \$5 each. Furthermore, a class-card counterfeit ring is reported by "reliable sources" to exist. Altho the location of their IBM card punch unit has not been discovered, many of the ringleaders have been taken into custody.

The University has remained tight-lipped about this scandal, refusing to disclose the figures on the number of students registered in the more popular catechism classes. When contacted in Thailand, the President of the University refused to comment, even tho he did express surprise at allegations that as many as 350 students were registered in one section.

Since the first news of the scandal broke two days ago, the prosecutor's office has been deluged with complaints by irate students who claim that early registration permits were not honored by the guards in cases where students were known by the registration machine to be planning to take theology courses instead of philosophy courses.

It is expected that the first evidence which Mr. Snodgut will present when the jury begins hearing evidence tomorrow morning will be eyewitness accounts of threats made by a high official to have a student "kicked out of school." Upon being unable to change sections, the student allegedly told this official where to relocate his department with respect to his anatomy.

What it all adds up to is that the Kennedy administration has no intention of ever getting the government out of the taxpayers' pockets.

SOUTH BEND. A fiery dispute between Bro. Conan Moran (C.S.C.) and a group of irate students took place in the Bookstore late yesterday afternoon. The students, all possessing coupons entitling them to 5c discounts when purchasing *Gleam* toothpaste, became incensed when Bro. Moran failed to honor the coupons. When the students accused him of being opposed to the "American way" and the gross nation-

al product, Bro. Moran retorted by saying, "Take your business elsewhere if you like."

Many people in the South Bend area remember Bro. Moran as the adamant foe of trading stamps which he has never given at his place of business.

What it all adds up to is that the Kennedy administration has no intention of ever getting the government out of the taxpayers' pockets.

I'm afraid that the above is the only news which I have to offer for today. There have been no important thefts outside of the Bookstore; there have been no great disasters; and the only display of public immorality was in the Fiesta Lounge.

To make up for the scarcity of news which I have to report, I'm enclosing the following interview which David Condom might like to offer to all the readers attending his Wake for the news.

The old saying "Never bet against Notre Dame or the Chicago Bears" should be heeded this year by followers of intercollegiate croquet. Although plagued by scholastic ineligibility of two of his best players, Notre Dame coach Gil Humbert is surprisingly calm. Coach Humbert maintains that there is a great deal of student interest in croquet as a varsity sport.

"But, of course, everyone is talking about this team, and there's a reason: we're different."

The nursing, coddling, and pampering of a team of neurotics is no easy job any time; but Coach Humbert has a good chance of winning a game this season. One game is played at home. When asked about the reluctance of other teams to play at Notre Dame, the coach replied: "Of course, our court is not the equal of those of other schools which have been playing croquet for a number of years. For one thing, the ground here hasn't fully settled. Then too, some of the other schools don't like the spirit shown by the spectators here."

How did he get into his vocation? What are the problems of being croquet coach for a major college?

"Well, I guess mainly I wanted to be coach to get me recognition. Of course, I have a devotion to Notre Dame as my alma mammy.

"My biggest problem right now is that the team is out of shape. However, next week end we're going to go on a 50-mile hike for the President."

What it all adds up to is that the Kennedy administration has no intention of ever getting the government out of the taxpayers' pockets.

Tho not much happened today, I hope to have a good story tomorrow on expenditures on the new radiation building by the A.E.C. which will, of course, prove our customary point.

Your faithful reporter,
J. J. Pottmyer

More than Belief

by Ralph Martin

IF THE FUTURE has historians they will look back to the mid-point of our century and see the flash of light which was Adlai Stevenson: the perspective from which they look will indicate how well we have understood the meaning of his career. Perhaps he will be seen as a brief, futile brightness, who managed to illumine the globe for a moment, but whose spark found no answer and was soon swallowed by the rapidly gathering darkness. Then again, if there are historians, he might be seen as a man whose trust in the people, in America's uniqueness, was not in vain, that there were those who had the intelligence, strength and courage to say as he did, "I believe that something can be done, that the deadlock can be broken, that the world can make a new beginning toward peace. . . . We have to do more than believe in the good; we have to fight for it."

Mr. Stevenson is a man who believes that the dream of a new America begins in the classroom, but if there is no world there can be no classroom; if there are tragic wars and miserable squandering of human lives and natural resources there can be no quiet places, no places of peace where the meaning and values which have existed precariously for centuries, and are now threatened with extinction by the howlings of our century, can become visible and present to us more and more. World War III? "I believe that humanity has some higher and nobler destiny."

He has not been understood if one says that yes, he is fine to have around, but as president? No one can say if the darkness has heightened in the last few years and no one can say that it has lessened. We chose Eisenhower and Kennedy over Stevenson; many have strong opinions that

both are truly sons of our century — participating fully in the confusion of values, opportunities and possibilities — neither being able to understand what America had once meant. Is it too soon to say that we have not endured, that we are no longer the young, hopeful land, that we too are being engulfed by the dark waters?

In his campaign of 1956, Stevenson spoke of a New America and of being an American. "It's an unresolved responsibility, a responsibility to make this country a sounding board for new ideas, a welcomer of everything free and hopeful, a generous nation . . . a responsibility, in short, to make America what we started out to be — and what the whole free world expects us to be. . . . A free society cannot be content with a goal of mere life with-



Fred Ward — Black Star

out want. It has always had within it a visionary spark, a dream that man, liberated from crushing work, aching hunger and constant insecurity would discover wider interests, nobler aims — the aesthetic, the moral, the religious."

There is a deep-rooted prejudice in the American mind that the idealist and the realist are two different persons; that one is a fanciful imaginer who has no real understanding of the

world of people, that the other has a grasp of hard cold facts, and knows what the story is. This conservative position is often characterized by an intellectual inability to converse and discuss, a rigid and fearful locking onto old linguistic patterns which have lost meaning, and a proud boast of being realists, coupled with a sneer at the "dreams" of liberalism. Mr. Stevenson, inheritor and interpreter of our Western tradition in greater measure than any political figure in recent times, has quite seriously established the claim of being the greatest realist, yet doesn't object to being called an idealist. In our time he has found it suitable to go under the name of liberal and the structure of the Democratic party; the meaning he has attached to these temporal structures goes beyond our century and echoes through our country's and the West's past. Besides being intelligent and far-seeing, he is extremely articulate, and an outstanding wit.

"Every four years the Republicans get concerned about the people — a sort of leap year liberalism — the difference between the two parties can be stated very simply. When the Republican leaders think of economic problems, they see a ledger and a cash-book. When Democrats think of economic problems, they see men, women, and children — for a century and a half, the Democratic party has been the party of respectful people, of reverence for life, of hope for each child's future, of belief that 'the highest revelation is that God is in every man' — people are all that are important, all people are equally important, and such ideas as property and corporate business are only means, not ends."

To those supposed realists who say "America First, to hell with the rest of the world," Stevenson replies: "Don't you see that today it is to our interest, our very deepest interest, that the world is at peace and all men have a chance?"

"Once we were not ashamed in this country to be idealists. Once we were proud to confess that an American is a man who wants peace and believes in a better future and loves his fellow man. We must reclaim these great

(Continued on page 35)

SCHOLASTIC AWARDS

THERE is a conspicuous vacuum at Notre Dame in the realm of recognition to outstanding students. In answer to this demand this issue marks the appearance of the first annual SCHOLASTIC Awards stressing academic achievement, diversification of intellectual interests, leadership in point of service in worthwhile activities, and degree of formative influence on fellow students. No other campus award, save the *Dome* selections published at the close of the academic year, honors those members of the senior class who have contributed to the intellectual atmosphere while actively participating in extra-curriculars that are adjuncts to their educational life at this University.

After careful screening of over 50 candidates a five-man senior board—Rege Campfield, dean's list accounting major; Allen Korenjak, editor of the *Tech Review*; Robert Ramirez, editor of the *Science Quarterly*; and the editor and managing editor of the SCHOLASTIC—the list was narrowed to the eight men whose pictures appear on this page. Since no attempt was made to limit the honor to an arbitrary number of seniors the selection was a difficult one. As a result several deserving men whose qualifications, though excellent, could not satisfactorily compare with these eight were passed over.

Much could be said about each of these students, but their own records indicate to a great extent the reasons for this recognition.

KEVIN CAHILL: Physics major from New York City; 5.45 average (highest among seniors in physics); Wranglers.

AL KILLILEA: Political science major from Andover, Mass.; President YCS, two years; 5.1 average; CILA (spent 1962 summer in Mexico).

PAUL LEHNER: Accounting major from South Bend; 5.5 average; Secretary-Treasurer of Blue Circle; Company Commander NROTC.

MICHAEL MCCARTHY: AB General Program from Greenwich, Conn.; AB Advisory Board; Associate editor of the *Juggler*; Wranglers; Stay Hall Committee; Delegate to International Conference on Atlantic Community.

DENNIS MCMAHON: Chemical Engineer from Brooklyn; Chairman and General Chairman, Engineering Open House; *Tech Review*; WSND; Collegiate Jazz Festival.

ROBERT MCNEILL: AB General Program from Winnetka, Ill.; 5.8 average (highest in AB); Rhodes Scholar; AB Senator, junior year.

JOHN REISHMAN: English major from Charleston, West Vir.; 4.8 average; editor, *Juggler*, two years; Wranglers; Bookman.

THOMAS SCHLERETH: History major from Pittsburgh; 5.033 average; Blue Circle three years; AB Advisory Board; Student Government Treasurer, junior year; CILA (spent summer in Peru); Contributing editor of SCHOLASTIC; Soccer team.



Kevin
Cahill



Al
Killilea



Paul
Lehner



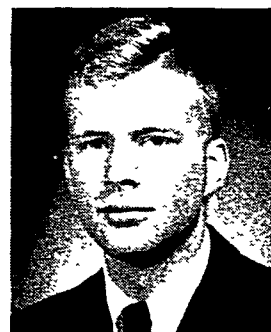
Michael
McCarthy



Dennis
McMahon



Robert
McNeill



John
Reishman



Thomas
Schlereth



Shakespeare a la Hayes

Helen Hayes was the gracious queen of the American theater a generation ago. She is certainly not the queen of this generation; she has not acted frequently on Broadway in the last few years and many critics consider Miss Hayes past her prime. But now she has another role, perhaps as important.

Through "A Program For Two Players, An Evening of Shakespeare," Miss Hayes and Maurice Evans hope to bring the theater to the American people and to show grass-roots America that William Shakespeare is worth being performed. Last Thursday evening Miss Hayes and Mr. Evans presented their selected Shakespearean readings and scenes to an overflow crowd at O'Laughlin Auditorium on the St. Mary's College campus. The performance was part of a Shakespearean tour that will cover 69 cities and universities in 19 weeks.

Rising costs have driven both freedom and the public from the Broadway and the Off-Broadway theater, both long synonymous with the American theater.

Rising costs for both the producer and public first occurred on Broadway when Equity, the actors' association, began demanding greater concessions from stage producers upon its formation in 1919. "Costs have hurt Broadway for a long while," Miss Hayes said in a SCHOLASTIC interview before her performance at St. Mary's. "Young people have dreams, and you need freedom to experiment if your dreams are to come true, so they left Broadway and went to Off-Broadway. I used to go to Off-Broadway and cheer for them every Sunday when I was in New York. But when I sat on the Equity Council I saw the Council's younger members draw in the reins on this Off-Broadway freedom and demand more concessions from Off-Broadway."

Rising costs have gradually driven Broadway to benefits. A charity society will purchase all, or a large percentage of, the tickets to a newly opening Broadway play for up to a four-month period, intending to raise the prices several hundred percent with the profit going to charity.

Benefits protect the play from New York drama critics who can kill a new play with one bad review. With the seats all sold to the benefits, the

Kate and Petruchio from The Taming of the Shrew.

new production has sufficient revenue to guarantee a two-month run, during which time it is discovered that the play isn't as bad as the critics said, thus giving the play a longer run.

Since people who have an interest in drama often cannot afford benefit tickets, the audiences who first see the play will often be more interested in polio or cancer than drama or often attend only for prestige purposes. Such audiences could not approach the audience of a grade school play in appreciation and sensitivity.

Financial difficulties in the American theater have reached from New York to Stratford, Connecticut, where the United States attempts to produce its own Shakespearean festival. Each season the festival presents three Shakespeare productions, but always runs into the red during the third production. "'A Program For Two Players' has grown out of an attempt to solve the festival's financial difficulties several seasons ago," Miss Hayes said. "Maurice Evans suggested to me that he and I do a two-person Shakespeare production that would save the cost of one Stratford production and so keep the festival from going into the red on their third production of that season."

"After we had started rehearsals and saw how much work would be required to present an evening of Shakespeare for two players, we decided to perfect and master the program some more, once the Stratford season had ended, and then play the universities," Miss Hayes continued.

"I have found the student audiences we have played to on this Shakespeare tour much more sensitive than ordinary commercial audiences and this has been a happy surprise," Miss Hayes said. "I had expected student audiences to be very critical and difficult to reach. On the contrary, though, the student audience better knows and is more experienced with Shakespeare than the average theater-going audience. The student audiences that I've encountered on this tour have been the best audiences I've played to; I've never enjoyed myself more," she bubbled.

After their performance Miss Hayes and Mr. Evans met with a small group of drama students and teachers assembled at St. Mary's for a drama workshop. Before Miss Hayes arrived at the meeting, Mr. Evans told the group that Miss Hayes had been so awed by the enthusiastic and appreciative response which the audi-

ence had given to her portrayal of Rosalind in *As You Like It* that she had said to him between scenes, "I feel silly; they're overdoing it."

"To comment on the state of the American theater is difficult because an honest commentary leaves you flatfooted," Mr. Evans said. "The American theater is so poor because it's so expensive. Broadway has out-priced itself from the public. Every generation must be exposed to Shakespeare," he said. "With 'A Program For Two Players' Miss Hayes and I have gotten around costs and have tried to inform youngsters that William Shakespeare is worth being performed. The American theater must change; it is quiescent and in bad shape," Mr. Evans said.

Miss Hayes and Mr. Evans see the university theater as a bright spot in the American theater. "The grass roots American theater must be healthy, for a theater can only be as good as the grass roots it feeds from," Mr. Evans said. "The University along with the regional theaters will keep the American theater alive and give the theater back to the people," Miss Hayes added.

Any revitalization of American theater will require consistent and devoted actors, not a long line of Marlon Brandos. Because she is a queen, Helen Hayes has said of herself, "I could never be a temperamental star, only my own middle-class self." Miss Hayes emphasizes the necessity for character in an actor. "In watching the careers of myself and others in the theater I have seen that talent, training, passion, and other gifts of an actor can desert one if character is not present as a steward for talent. One cannot develop character after one has started in the theater. Character must be inculcated in an actor's youth. That's why I'm so grateful for my Catholic schooling; religious schooling gives the inner poise and character so necessary," Miss Hayes said.

But Helen Hayes, though still the sole queen of the American theater, is of another generation and can anticipate a role as queen mother of the American theater.

"Sometimes I look forward to when I can drop the torch, or millstone . . . sometimes it feels like a millstone . . . but it's been a torch all through this tour to the universities saying the words of Shakespeare. . . . Oh! that's excitement for an actor!"

—JOHN ROGERS

65 Faculty Members From NOTRE DAME University say:

We Shall Work, Vote and Pray for the Election of Governor Stevenson

This Statement Issued by 65 Members of the
Notre Dame University Faculty is addressed to all Americans.

Notre Dame, Indiana
October 27, 1952

The high quality of Governor Stevenson as a man and as a leader—a quality thoroughly demonstrated in the unusual decency, honesty, courage and intelligence of his campaign—convinces us that we must, as responsible citizens, support him for election to the presidency of the United States. This is what we believe about Governor Stevenson:

FIRST: We believe that he offers a realistic foreign policy directed to the maintenance of the strength of our own nation and leading to the peace and prosperity of all free nations.

SECOND: We believe that he represents a domestic policy devoted to the achievement of justice and prosperity for all groups and elements of our society and set firmly against special favors to special interests.

THIRD: We believe that he will be forthright and dauntless in combatting the twin tyrannies—un-Christian and anti-Christian—that threaten our democratic freedom and independence: on the one side, the vast and evil movement of Communism crawling over the face of the earth and, on the other, the menace of McCarthyism, representing the awful appearance on the American scene of Fascism and Nazi primitivism.

FOURTH: We believe that he will give no quarter—and his record in disposing of corruption in his own state is remarkably clear and unassailable—to any immoral citizens who would prey upon our government, our business and our daily life.

FIFTH: Above all, we admire Governor Stevenson for his profound spiritual insight into the rises—social, political and economic—of our time. He is no cheap philosopher of progress: nor has he any use for the mongers of despair. He has shown himself to have a Christian sense of history, and society. He grasps the mystery of the existence of man in the midst of time and time's tasks. He knows and describes the incredible difficulties that confront Americans—the leaders today of the peoples struggling for human order and human rights—in their effort to establish and to deepen the form and reality of freedom across the world. Rejecting all crude blustering and foolish formulas. Refusing to delude the people by lies and phrases. He tells us, in the spirit of the words of St. Luke: "It is by endurance that you will secure possession of your souls."

We believe that Governor Stevenson is a great man, a rare man properly recruited from the people, whom he warmly reveres—a man rising among us almost as an act of Providence when we so badly need him. We believe that he is more capable than his opponent of leading us into our finest maturity as a national community and as the central power of the earth. We believe—at the risk of seeming extravagant—that his defeat would be the misfortune of every citizen, the misfortune of our country, and the misfortune of the world.

We have written, signed and published this statement because we feel deeply about Governor Stevenson and the meaning of his candidacy for our own present and future welfare. We shall hope, work, vote—and pray—for the good fortune of his election.

It must be made clear that we subscribe to this statement of conviction as individuals and as citizens. Obviously this statement in no way commits the university of which we are members.

Frank O'Malley
John A. Cassidy
John Logan
Thomas McKimmey
John J. Gianville
Joseph W. Evans
Russell R. Williams
Leo M. Corbaci
Richard Balfe
Paul A. Montavon
James A. Corbett
James A. McCarthy
Eileen Conley
W. H. Hamill
Ernest L. Eliel
Milton Burton
Karl Kreilkamp
Joseph C. Ryan
Arnold E. Ross
Ernest E. Sandeen
Anton Hermann Chroust
Cecil Birder

Rufus William Rauch
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Marshall Smelser
Waldemar Gurian
Daniel C. O'Grady
Walter L. Shilts
Ralph F. Weber
P. A. McCusker
Richard Otter
Michael Casey
Francis E. Moran
Charles C. Price
Thomas P. Madden
Stephen T. Ronay
Davere Plunkett
George Wack

Edward J. Cronin
Stephen Hauser
Otto Bird
Thomas P. Bergin
Roger Paul Peters
Marie K. Lawrence
Paul Carroll
Thomas M. Brown
John J. Kennedy
Christopher Faban
Richard Sullivan
Mortimer Donovan
Richard T. Early
Ralph B. Davis
John L. Magee
Louis Hasley
Vincent P. Desantis
M. A. Fitzsimons
L. Leon Bernard
Aaron I. Abell
Bernard B. Finnan

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS FOR STEVENSON

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This advertisement originally appeared in the New York Times eleven years ago. We reprint it here as a gesture of pride, both in the signers and in Mr. Stevenson, Notre Dame's Patriot of the Year.



Melville

in

Dry

Dock

by

Carl

Wiedemann

HERMAN MELVILLE'S *Dry Dock* was once adapted for the stage and appeared on Broadway. It closed after one week. The Coxe and Chapman adaptation of *Billy Budd* by the same author has certainly fared much better, but as a play it is haunted by some of the same incongruities of Melville-on-the-stage that must have ruined the stage version of *Moby Dick*. Some of these inconsistencies are particularly pressing on college players, but some could have been avoided.

It should be noted that the University Theater's performance of *Billy Budd* is always satisfying entertainment. Though often struggling to remain competent, the performance provides consistent enjoyment. Part of the enjoyment stems from the fact that the cast has to work so hard to maintain control of what is frequently an awkward and recalcitrant piece of theater.

It would be silly to argue some neo-Classical theory that tragedy and comedy are entirely separate genre and cannot be mixed in one play, mixed as are the comic and tragic elements of daily living. But the audience is not a keyboard of emotions to be played upon at will by the playwright. The audience at *Billy Budd* often has difficulty making the rapid changes from humorous to heavy scenes that the play makes. Some part of this difficulty can be traced to the fact that no amount of make-up or costuming can make college actors look like the dregs of Bristol that the hardened, impressed seamen of the *H.M.S. Indomitable* are supposed to be.

Frank Vitro, as Jenkins, Captain of the Maintop, does everything but shiny up a mast, or actually slit someone's throat in trying to portray a real salt, but he is still lacking what is not his fault — about thirty years. His performance lacks no verve or animation, but it is more reminiscent of *West Side Story* than the British Navy.

The rest of the crew has the flavor of college students on a cruise or a rumble in Manhattan, and the quasi-cockney intonations don't avail very much. Frank Obert, as Claggert's flunky, Squeak, has more the manner of an Oriental houseboy than a cringing vassal. But all the scenes with the

The Scholastic

crew are exceedingly funny and lively, probably funnier than they are written to be, because the crew members are a bit unconvincing and thus self-mocking.

The audience has trouble changing mood from the ribald scenes with the crew to the more sober moments which intervene. The play itself can be faulted for the better part of this confusion of tone wherein the audience is not sure what attitude it should have toward the proceedings.

The two members of the crew who are most believable, the Dansker and O'Daniel, played by Terry Francke and Sean Griffin respectively, are both character parts. Sean Griffin dances a merry hornpipe about the deck as the bandy-legged, caustic little Irishman of the maintop, and he has the advantage of not having to affect a British seaman's accent.

Terry Francke has a role that is a real chore as the mysterious Dansker, the man who always sleeps on his watch. The function of the Dansker in the play is somewhat obscure. He seems to be the man who tries to be an onlooker in society as represented by the *Indomitable*, and so shares in the guilt of the two deaths by his failure to act. The role is difficult because the Dansker is a very old man. Speaking like an ancient is a severe elocution problem for a young man, lest he sound like a laryngitis case due to South Bend weather, but Francke is able to produce the aged Dansker without sounding for a moment phony.

The chief crew member, foretopman Billy Budd, has a strong resemblance to a Notre Dame student, and Hank Whittemore has less trouble with his part than does the rest of the crew. More centrally, Whittemore does capture Billy Budd's destructive innocence, which results in his own and Claggert's deaths. Whittemore gets across Billy Budd's uncomprehending goodness and unflagging charm as well as his pernicious inability or unwillingness to recognize evil and cruelty when confronted by them in the Master-at-Arms. It is easy to understand, thanks to Whittemore, why Billy Budd is likened to an angel of God or to the blue sky into which he is last seen ascending. However, the

play does not demonstrate very thoroughly why Billy Budd is such a favorite with the crew. The audience is left to fill in the reasons, but Whittemore's Billy Budd seems a little too angelic and charming to command the respect and devotion of a mutinous crew. The youthfulness of the crew helps to cover up this flaw of an overly puerile Billy. The treatment of Billy Budd's stuttering is a little heavy-handed. The literary tradition is that the person who stutters sees and feels so much that he cannot utter it. Hank Whittemore makes the stutter appear more like a speech impediment than a welling up of emotions.

The performance clearly indicates Billy Budd's culpability in the two deaths, but doesn't take a stand on the possibility of a sycophant side to his character. The performance also ducks the question of Claggert's possible homosexual desire for Billy Budd. This last question is avoided because Claggert as played by Roger Dalton doesn't seem any older than Billy Budd. Roger Dalton's speed, timing and inflection are generally good, but he has mental lapses where he seems like Gardiner, the fuzzy-cheeked midshipman played by Michael Roddy.

Mr. Dalton also can become wooden if his speeches are of any length. It should be said that Melville-like dialogue spoken by characters in a play can often sound ridiculous by itself. It is one thing to read about the evil in the world permeating all things. And quite another to hear another person saying it without the benefit of blank verse. Roger Dalton can't quite seem to bend his tongue around the artificiality of many of his lines. In the briefer exchanges he is certainly malicious and hateful enough and his Claggert is twisted and perverted and is unfathomable as his image, the sea. But because of a volatile flavor in his performance, Dalton makes Claggert seem much more like a "Rebel Without a Cause" than a satanic person. Claggert speaks like Captain Ahab, but Roger Dalton puts in an adolescent fall. The total effect is not unpleasing though.

The officers have an easier time of it in Coxe and Chapman's navy and as actors. It is obviously easier for a college student to portray the dandified

British officer than a cutthroat. This ease in imitating real officers can be seen clearly in R.O.T.C. Elmer Dunn, C. Michael Newbrand, and David Clennon as officers Seymour, Ratcliff and Wyatt, capitalize on some really "fat" theatrical scenes on the bridge of the ship, and in the work-horse scene of the theater, the courtroom. Their British English is quite clipped, and aside from a few times when their gestures and delivery become ineffectual, they run a "Fleet ship."

With Dick Kavanaugh as Captain Edward Fairfax Vere there is no doubt who is the hero of *Billy Budd*. Though Vere is the captain of the *Indomitable*, Richard Kavanaugh is the anchor man. He is able to take some of the theatrical load off a sometimes hard-pressed cast. He brings out in poignant detail the strain on the man in the middle, caught between nature and society, freedom and order, conscience and duty. He is caught literally between the Devil, Claggert, and the deep blue sky, Billy Budd.

Vere is a different kind of hero from the tragic Hamlet. Vere is the man who must make the decision, not act it out. Mr. Kavanaugh neatly interweaves the themes of pomp and circumstances beyond human judgment or control. Richard Kavanaugh's artistry is hard put, though, to hold the dramatic tension in the long court scene, but he does an amazing job with a rhetoric that sounds much more artificial than Shakespeare's. He adds many fine small touches such as an electric sensitivity to the mention of mutiny. Because of such a commanding stage presence, it is easy to forgive him his occasional swashbuckling.

A play that could drag interminably moves quite smartly to a theatrically pleasing climax, while remaining entertaining throughout. The unfortunate decision was the choice of sets, an unhappy compromise between realistic and suggestive, combining the worst effects of both on an already complicated staging arrangement. Even bare stage would have been better, since no amount of craft in Washington Hall could produce the sting of the salt spray. But luckily it is Captain Vere and directors who must make the decisions, not the SCHOLASTIC writers.



Phaedra

DASSIN'S *Phaedra* is neither an adaptation of Euripides' nor of Racine's play; the resemblance is just sufficient to validate the use of the same title. Mr. Dassin saw fit to interpret Phaedra's lover, Alexis, as a kind of artistic neurotic with a strong moral sense and a weak will. Anthony Perkins plays the part well, but it is the wrong part, the wrong interpretation. The movie would present more of a tragic situation if Alexis were a strong and passionate, not so ecstatic, lover. But in trying to transpose the play into a twentieth-century context, the tragedy becomes vitiate, and the movie turns out to be a satire on commercialism — at least in one important sense.

Melina Mercouri plays Phaedra with a great deal of professional skill. There is nothing naïve about her acting. Her gestures, her smile, and especially the now passionate, now fierce and foreboding, now sad or resigned look in her eyes, are skillful rather than the result of fortunate casting. She presents Dassin's Phaedra very well.

The story is a play on the son-mother theme which disposes itself very well to moral tragedy; and though the movie sets this action against a larger background—a social one—it does not avoid moral judgment. But the moral judgment is not the result of a dramatic development; it is postulated. When Thanos (Raf Vallone) hits Alexis, beating him for making love to Phaedra, Alexis bleeds on only one side of his face: he is only partially guilty. But this is not given concrete meaning in the movie. We see the ethical implications — which take hold of the larger drama, the conflict between love and the mechanics of society — but we see no moral implications. The entire moral import of the movie is a *given*:

Phaedra is obsessed by her initial affair with Alexis. In a sense the movie fails to achieve any sort of unity, because causes are not related to effects. Where there is a dramatic *given*, as there is in *King Lear*, it should not be questioned except insofar as it fails to set other dramatic forces in motion or insofar as other dramatic forces exist which bear no relation to it. Given that Phaedra is obsessed by her passion for Alexis, it should follow that the moral judgment of the second-to-last scene relates to this obsession. What happens is that the *given* makes Phaedra the personification of an almost inhuman sort of lust which Alexis must be careful to avoid but which destroys him even though he tries to avoid it. Thus the dramatic control shifts to Alexis, the tone changes, and the movie loses its degree of unity.

And all the while the social situation develops: Phaedra's particular sort of intense evil is made the manifestation of the commercial or materialistic determination in society. She refuses to remain with Alexis because she prefers the richer life, the gifts and wealth, of Thanos. But she changes her mind later, which indicates dramatically that the external force — money — is the real evil, and she is only the manifestation of it: it made her do something she later regretted. And, if by nothing else, the viewer is constantly reminded of this by the droning airplane and helicopter, symbols of the commercial attitude, which appear and resound whenever there is a structural division in the movie — whenever the setting changes from one country to another — and randomly at other times. Also, Thanos cuts Alexis' face, when he beats him, with a ring — rings having been established in the movie as symbols of the materialistic life. Moreover, Phaedra is symbolized by the S.S. *Phaedra*, Thanos' newest ship which

sinks in disaster at the end of the movie, indicating Phaedra's association with another commercial, materialistic symbol.

Two scenes are especially notable because they are important and expert; both, however, are a bit overdone, it would seem. The passion scene, which is the crisis of the drama, is an example of very interesting visual effects, fire, symbolic of passion, and water, symbolic of both catharsis and sex. The photography of this scene merges fire and water and the lovers — there is a bright fire in the background, the lovers are set against it, and in the foreground water pours down a glass (the scene occurs, of course, during a storm which subsides after the passionate incident is completed). Both fire and water are extended symbols: Phaedra sees her name written in fire in the sky, and she sees it burn out; she washes her hands before her suicide, and she washes Alexis' bleeding face.

The movie illustrates an effort to become truly tragic in the last scene, with its overdone suicides. Alexis in his commercially suitable car, with his face bleeding, singing with the radio playing Bach, plunges over a cliff; Phaedra very quietly takes an overdose of sleeping pills, lies down with a mask over her eyes and dies.

The production is exciting and intense despite certain failings, and it manages to reveal good acting and good photography at their best.

—JAMES DEVLIN

State: "Reptacilus," 3:55, 6:20, 9:45.
"Warriors," 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Granada: "Who's Got the Action,"
3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 9:00.

Colfax: "Son of Flubber," 3:00, 5:00,
7:00, 9:00.

Avon: "Phaedra," 6:45, 8:45, 10:45.



Mary

Mary Allin Travers chose to visit the Notre Dame campus and sing with her friends, Peter and Paul, under the unharmonic geodesic pseudo-sky. They sang good pseudo-out-in-the-open folk music — the music was, especially because of the dome, sometimes frustrating. But Miss Travers was always frustrating. It would seem that she proceeds from and plays upon a very controlled sex appeal, stepping coquettishly into the background between songs to gesticulate seductively, only to emerge moments later and affront the audience with movements and tones of voice now coy, now forbidding, now damning and condemning. She managed to be simultaneously congenial, hateful, and sensuous, playing upon her limpid voice and tense body and toying with the audience's emotions until nothing remained but fatigue and a feeling of wonder at such an arty, black-dressed, then golden-dressed, female.



The 1-3-1

Although the academic axe dealt a heavy blow to Notre Dame's basketball five, knocking Larry Sheffield and Ron Reed out of action, Coach John Jordan still intends using the fundamentals of his 1-3-1 offense — a basketball formula which, in its own right, has become an institution at Notre Dame. In his twelfth year as Irish basketball mentor, Jordan labels the 1-3-1 offense in part as a "system of quick picks," the effectiveness of which depends upon one player's executing an efficiently set screen and the immediate response of a potential scorer to utilize this screen or "pick" and shoot accurately from behind it.

"It's a matter of timing, split-second timing," says Jordan. "This is an important point; if you don't have the timing, you're not going to win, and this is what we lacked most at St. John's, along with Sheffield and Reed."

In the 1-3-1 system, this timing is an essential ingredient in an offensive formation that starts play from either a strong side or a weak side. Two forwards, a guard and the center — Andreoli and Miller, Matthews, and Sahm respectively — compose the strong side. The weak side consists

of the other guard — until recently, Larry Sheffield, and since Sheffield's ineligibility, nobody in particular (Jordan is still shuffling his men to find a proper replacement for the flashy guard).

Basically, the attack is geared to the strong side or the weak side depending upon how the opposing squad's defense is employed. It is up to Matthews to decide what side to play but oftentimes he is guided by Jordan. As Jordan says: "Matthews is the key to the attack . . . he starts things moving. If it looks like we can capitalize on the weak side, I'll yell 'weak side!' and Matthews will start the play there."

Jordan feels that the worth of the 1-3-1 offense lies mainly in that it is a "good offense against all defenses," and also that it is an effective means of controlling the offensive backboard. "Rebounding is the game," says Jordan. "We're fortunate to have such great height in Sahm and Miller and we utilize this height efficiently on the offensive board as well as the defensive board. We're conceding our opponents nothing on the offensive board; we want good position here

just as we want it and expect it on the defensive boards. . . . We usually have a reasonable knowledge of where the ball will land if a shot is missed. In using the 1-3-1 or double pivot, we can usually get three players quickly and easily in and around the basket for the rebound." (See diagram I.)

The 1-3-1 offense, for the most part, is unique. Few teams in the nation use it as the principal weapon of their attack. De Paul's Ray Meyers uses a variation of it, but according to Jordan, "most coaches will tend to get impatient with it because of the time required for perfecting the system." Then too, other teams might not have the personnel — that wonderful mixture of height and speed which makes the system effective. For Jordan, the 1-3-1 requires "practice and more practice." The effective "pick" — a noteworthy instance illustrated in diagram II — is the result of "hours and hours" of practice sessions.

To John Jordan, the 1-3-1 is a matter of timing. With Sheffield and Reed ineligible, revisions in the system might have to be made to compensate for the Office of Academic Affairs' not-too-timely interruption of Notre Dame's march to the NCAA regionals.

—Gary Sabatte

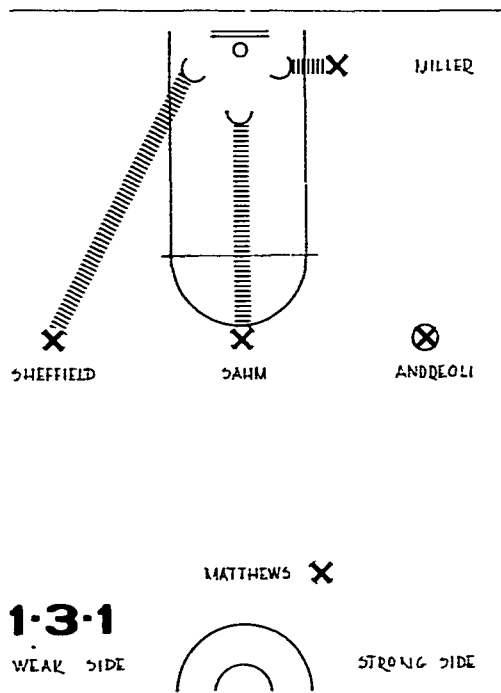


Diagram I

The 1-3-1 offense depends for its success on control of the offensive boards by three or four rebounders. Here Andreoli shoots from outside, and Miller, Sahm, and Sheffield all drive for a possible rebound. Andreoli, following his shot, can give the Irish four men under the basket.

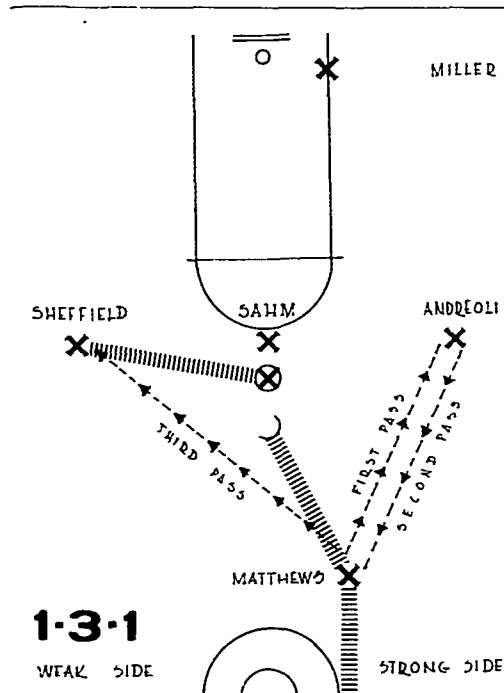


Diagram II

In a typical play pattern, Matthews passes to Andreoli, gets the ball back and quickly throws it to Sheffield, who takes advantage of Sahm's pick and shoots. If unable to shoot, he can pass to Andreoli or back to Matthews.

Bucks Psyched!

Notre Dame's prospects at the beginning of the Midwest Open Team Chess Festival were not too bright. Their team's rating was the lowest among the entrants; their fourth board player, Ed Barkmeyer, baggage in hand, arrived only minutes before the opening round; and their first opponent was Case Institute, the pre-tourney favorite. A third board conversation during the round was symbolic of the situation: Joe McCarty (ND): "Just for my record, what's your rating?" (A rating is a numerical evaluation of a player's strength. It has been estimated that a player will win one out of ten games against a player 200 points higher than himself.) George Baumanis (Case): "1978. What's yours?" J. McC.: "1683. But don't let this worry you." G.B.: "Oh, it doesn't."

Thirty-two moves later, he still wasn't worried — he was entirely confident of squaring things the next time they met. A win on the first board enabled Notre Dame to draw the match, and gave them their first half-point.

At the end of the day, two rounds later, Notre Dame was leading the tournament with a score of $2\frac{1}{2}$ points, $\frac{1}{2}$ point ahead of Case and Ohio State University and 1 point ahead of Dayton. One of these teams would win the tournament.

In the fourth round, against strong Ohio State, Notre Dame gained a psychological advantage when Paul Vidmar, the second board player, was asked if he was related to the Yugoslav grand master, Milan Vidmar. Although no relationship exists, Paul replied, "My friends call me Milan," and his opponent was understandably shaken.

Further progress was made on the third board. While he was engaged in intense concentration, the OSU player discovered that his ND opponent had surrendered his seat to a comely co-ed and was conducting the game over her shoulder. Finding these odds insurmountable, OSU yielded the match $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Meanwhile, Case had added two wins to its score, and Notre Dame needed a victory over Dayton in the final round to maintain its winning margin.

The match, and with it the tournament, went to Notre Dame. In addition, the prize for the best record on first board was awarded to Paul Dupuis (won 4, lost 1) and the third board prize to Joe McCarty (won 3, drew 2).

Voice in the Crowd

Notre Dame's basketball team is severely handicapped for the second half of this season because of the ineligibility of sophomore stars Larry Sheffield and Ron Reed. Whether or not this will be a fatal blow to the Irish squad is the major question debated by its followers.

This, obviously, puts great pressure on the remaining key individuals on the club. Only continually outstanding performances by these players will enable Notre Dame to salvage the highly successful season it appeared to be heading for.

BALANCE LOST

The loss of Sheffield and Reed takes away the strongest feature of this team: its over-all balance. In previous games, any of the "starting six" could emerge as top scorer in an attack designed to accentuate this balance. Also a poor game by one or two of these starters was usually offset by an outstanding performance by one of the others. When this "hot night" was missing, the Irish lost. Now the team cannot afford these poor games by even one of its members against quality opposition.

Reed's absence means the loss of a topflight rebounder and a brilliant, although erratic, scorer. However, the natural improvement of sophs Jay Miller and Walt Sahm on the boards will do much to dispel this loss.

The greater blow is the loss of the smooth, high-scoring Sheffield. Sheffield gave many performances that showed a poise rare among sophomores. His absence will create a notable gap in the Notre Dame attack.

INCONSISTENCY

Like most sophomores, Miller and Sahm have been extremely inconsistent on the court. Sahm has looked both very good and terrible in various games, while Miller has been plagued by continual foul trouble. Consistent performances, perhaps too much to expect from sophomores, are needed in the remaining games.

Co-captain John Andreoli has been the steadiest member of the team this season. This must continue or else this squad could easily collapse. Added to this must be a return to early season form by the other co-captain, John Matthews. Matthews' total performance has fallen off after some outstanding December games.

REBOUND?

With tournament selecting time here, the Irish must give indication that this basically is still an outstanding club to be rated any kind of a chance in any postseason tourney. The performance of these key individuals, plus support from Sam Skarich and Larry Jesewitz, during the next three weeks will determine the final judgment of this team: either that of a team which showed great early promise but folded with the loss of two players, or that of a team which came back from this loss with a great effort to become the best athletic team at Notre Dame in recent years.

—John Bechtold

Swimming and the Coach's Wife

Picture yourself in my shoes as I walked into an office in the Rock, expecting to interview Dennis Stark, our swimming coach. In I came, notebook and mouth both opening at once, ready to question the coach, who, on second glance, was not even in the room. In his place, I found two attractive ladies (Mrs. Stark and Mrs. Saverling; please take note), his two sons and a smaller tot trying to persuade someone to lend him a softball.

My first impulse was to excuse myself from this family gathering and return later. However, I realized that this might seem cowardly to others on the SCHOLASTIC staff who have met and overcome such crises and felt that, as an assistant editor, I should

endeavor to set an example for my lesser compatriots.

I had not even heard the door close behind me before Mrs. Stark began releasing her pent up feelings on the SCHOLASTIC's sports department in general and the lack of coverage given the minor sports, swimming in particular. Since I'm not generally one to stand in the way of anything or anyone with such obvious momentum, I graciously let the barbs fly and blamed the entire situation on John Bechtold, my editor. While one of the coach's sons was content to remain on the sidelines, the other, who must have been somewhat embarrassed by the situation, futilely tried to divert his mother. Having had similar experi-

ences with my own mother, I sympathized with both the lad and his mother by chuckling at times and shaking my head at the proper moments.

Coach Stark, meanwhile, dropped in for a moment to give me a few facts about the last three meets. The team had just dropped its third meet of the year by the same score and the coach had decided on a short, postmeet practice. He, therefore, had little time for questions and, by then, I had forgotten most of what I had planned to ask him.

Swimming at Notre Dame achieved varsity status only five years ago, which is one of the reasons why it is still considered a minor sport at this University. There are other reasons, but, I think, this will be the least offensive to Mrs. Stark. The team has never had a losing season with their total record to date reading 28-22-1.

This season, the Irish hold a 3-3 mark, having alternated each victory with a defeat since their opening conquest of Wayne State. Despite this .500 percentage, the Rock is usually jammed for each meet, which usually runs about an hour and a half. If you have yet to witness one of these watery contests, you will have an opportunity to remedy this educational deficiency tomorrow when Notre Dame entertains Purdue. I might add, for those who have never been in the Rock at all, if you go in a sweat shirt, you will sweat.

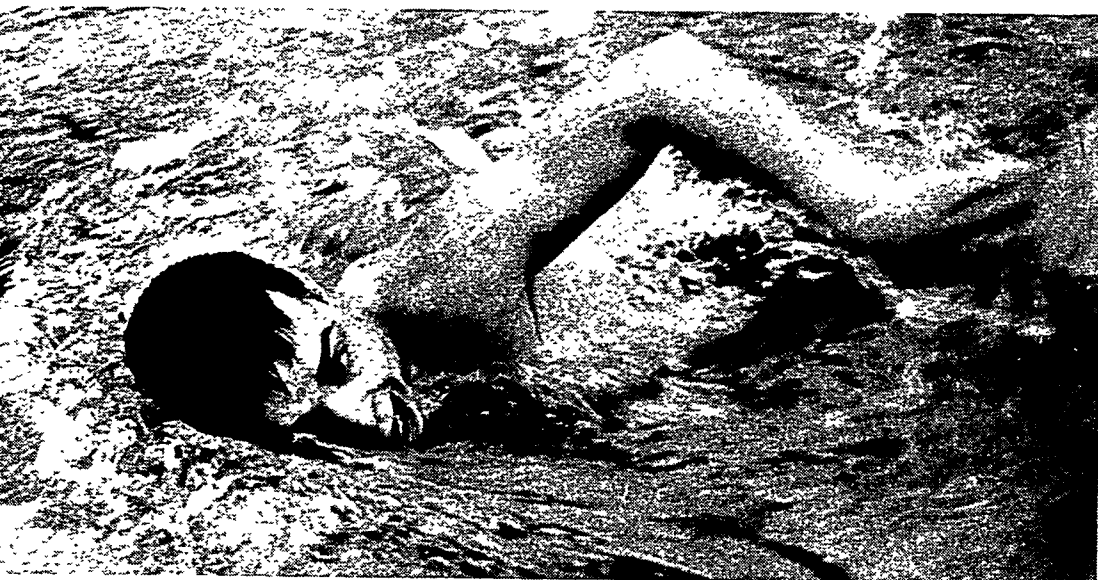
The sophomore class again has played an important role in a varsity sport as sophs Tim Kristl, Rocke Garcia, Tom West, Tom Kennett, Terry Ryan, Rory Culhane and Ted Egan score regularly for the Irish. West, Garcia, Culhane and Kristl have already set varsity records and, if you listen to Egan long enough, he will convince you that he's about due for a record or two.

The team has been crippled, this year, by the loss of Bob Lieb, who was operated on for a kidney ailment earlier this week. Lieb was the team's leading scorer last year and stood a fine chance of duplicating the feat this year before illness struck. In one of the three meets that preceded the discovery of the ailment, Bob lowered his varsity 50-yard free-style record to :23.0 and added that record to the 100-yard mark (:52.3) which he established last year.

Chuck Blanchard has taken over Lieb's spot as mainstay of the team. He holds varsity records in the 200-, 220-, 440- and 500-yard free-style events and is currently replacing Lieb in the 400-yard free-style relay.

—Joseph Ryan

The Scholastic



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SCOREBOARD

Swimming: The loss of sprint free-styler Bob Lieb has hurt the Irish aquamen who now have a 3-3 record. Junior Chuck Blanchard has established two new school records — 1:58.9 for the 200-yd. free style and 5:36.1 in the 500-yd. free style.

Fencing: Tom Dwyer, with a 14-2 individual bout record, and co-captains Ralph DeMatteis and John Wagner helped lift the Irish winning streak to seven with victories over Detroit and Chicago last week.

Wrestling: Captain Fred Morelli (137 lb.), Dave Ames (177 lb.), and heavyweight Ed Rutkowski remained undefeated in dual competition. The squad is now 2-0-1.

Track: Notre Dame trackmen placed fourth in the 18-team Michigan State Relays on February 9. Carl Ludecke won the shot-put for the Irish.

SCORES

Basketball

Notre Dame 69DePaul 83
Notre Dame 96Purdue 86
Notre Dame 74Boston C. 66
Notre Dame 52St. John's 57

Swimming

Notre Dame 38; Northwestern 57
Notre Dame 66; W. Ontario 29
Notre Dame 38; W. Michigan 57

Fencing

Notre Dame 17; Indiana 10
Notre Dame 15; Iowa 12
Notre Dame 16; Detroit 11
Notre Dame 14; Chicago 13

Wrestling

Notre Dame 24; Illinois Navy Pier 5
Notre Dame 12; Bowling Green 12

SCHEDULE

Basketball

Feb. 13, Gannon College at ND
Feb. 16, Navy at Notre Dame
Feb. 18, Bowling Green at BG
Feb. 21, NYU at Madison Sq. Garden

Swimming

Feb. 12, Bowling Green at BG
Feb. 16, Purdue at Notre Dame

Wrestling

Feb. 13, Univ. of Chicago at ND
Feb. 15-16, Wheaton Inv. at Wheaton

Indoor Track

Feb. 15, Indiana and Purdue at ND

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Campus

(Continued from page 13)

hidden missiles, the South Bend City News Agency considers it treason to disclose the circulation figures of what Notre Dame reads. As far as we can surmise and pump, the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Sun-Times* lead the way in on-campus delivery, followed closely by the *South Bend Tribune*.

The distribution of the local *Tribune* and two of Chicago's tag-up papers (the *News* and the *American*) points out the defects in the campus reading situation. Flocks of hawking news boys, both Notre Damers and tiny townies, solicit whatever profit they can at the beginning of the year with the bright-eyed story of how

they'd like to win a trip to Mexico. Not many of these tykes speak Spanish nor do they have a central agency to which to report. Although papers are delivered every day behind the North and South Dining Halls, delivery routes are haphazard and intersecting.

Perhaps the best survey of news media can be determined by tallying the over-the-counter sale. In the Huddle and the Cafeteria you find the earnest soul who is willing to dole out his silver coin for a slice of the world's happenings. And the figures reveal what many have long suspected: Notre Dame students think that the *Sun-Times* is a better newspaper than the *Chicago Tribune*. But in the words of the Cafeteria's chief vendor,

"We get a lot of old priests who buy the *Chicago Tribune*."

The figures:

THE HUDDLE

250 *Sun-Times*
75 *Chicago Tribune*
40 *South Bend Tribune*
5 *Chicago Daily News*
5 *Chicago American*

THE CAFETERIA

250 *Sun-Times*
209 *South Bend Tribune*
175 *Chicago Tribune*
15 *Chicago Daily News*
15 *Chicago American*

• At 7:30 Sunday in the Student Center Amphitheater, Mike Dunning and Dan Fennell will initiate a series

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of student debates with a discussion of birth control — a highly emotional issue that most Catholics dismiss from consideration a little too swiftly. These debates will continue each week on Sunday night, and should provide some delightful moments of mental conflict. (See editorial.)

- Another event worth noting is the annual recital of the Notre Dame Chamber Orchestra at Washington Hall, Feb. 19, at 8:15 p.m. The feature selections will be from the Baroque period. Bach's Third Brandenburg Concerto and his Double Concerto will headline. Richard Staunton will be the soloist in a horn concerto by Richard Strauss.

- And if your idea of art is synonymous with your idea of St. Mary's, then there are some student paintings in O'Laughlin to provide an aesthetic excuse for taking the walk.

- The Wranglers Honor Society, a group of sixteen students who meet bimonthly to discuss more or less philosophic questions, is inviting applications for membership. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, 260 Dillon Hall, and should include the student's area or areas of interest. The Wranglers make a point of asking applicants not to submit their average.

- "Turner in Indiana" is at Notre Dame and will be at the Art Gallery through February. The exhibition of drawings and paintings by the celebrated English landscape artist John Turner consists of 53 pencil sketches, watercolor drawings, some oil paintings and engraved works from the Pantzer collection. This collection of Turner's watercolors is said to be the largest in the country.

Turner himself has exerted a tremendous influence on landscape painting, with insights into natural perspective and the use of color. His reputation, unlike most artists', was acclaimed during his lifetime and then as now he was noted as possibly the world's greatest landscape artist.

- St. Mary's held elections last week. Unlike Notre Dame, St. Mary's elects student officers in the middle of the school year, simply for the reason that this sort of procedure effects a better continuity between student administrations. Thus the newly elected officers have the spring semester to learn their jobs, the summer to plan fall programs.

Newly elected officers include Joan Marks, Student Body President,
(Continued on next page)

BENGAL BOUTS

Training for this year's bouts began last Monday. Anyone else interested should contact Joe Palooka in 108 Howard.



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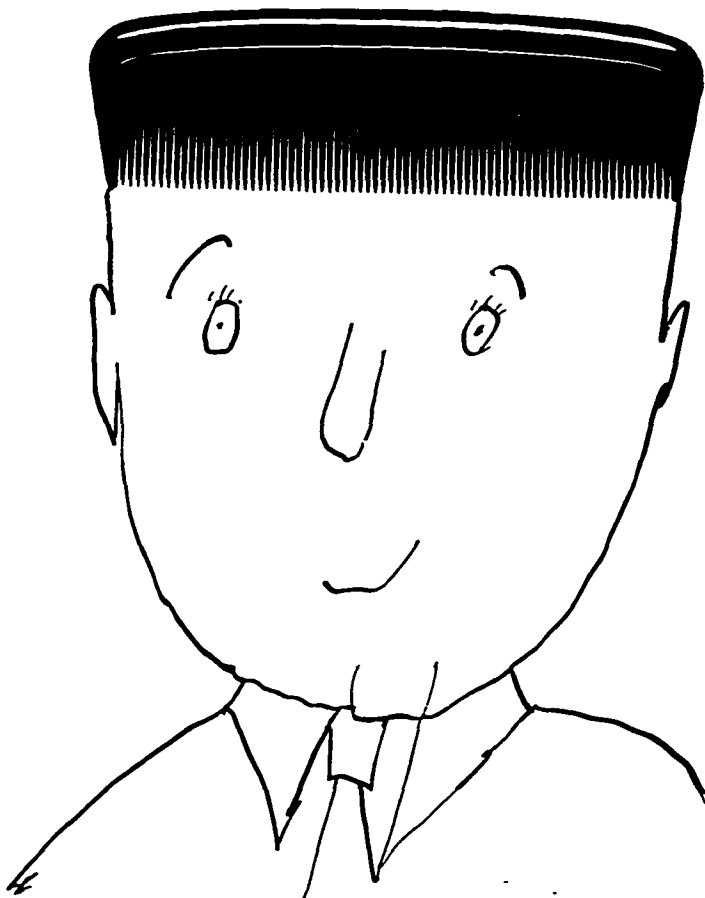
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(Continued from preceding page)

Auralea Sharrar, Vice-President, Megan David, Secretary, and Lois Tegethoff (rhymes with take-it-off, the opposite of put-it-on), Treasurer.

This coming Sunday evening in O'Laughlin Auditorium, beginning at 8:00, Benjamin Britten's opera, an adaptation of Henry James' *Turn of the Screw*, will be presented. The opera, presented by a group of touring players headed by Patricia Neway and Richard Cassilly, has received good reviews and should be interesting entertainment. Price of tickets: \$2.00. The best seats will go to those who come early, since none are reserved.

One final note. The *Reignbeaux*, the hot hall in Le Mans where the girls meet their dates, is now adorned with a sign, appropriately reading: "No parking here."

- The Fifteenth Annual Marriage Institute will open on Wednesday, February 27, with Father Walter Imborski, head of the Pre-Canva Conference in Chicago. The series, consisting of five talks, will be held on consecutive Wednesdays in Lent and is open only to seniors and graduate students. Ticket sales begin on the 19th of this month.

- With a packed suitcase next to the door, Father Hesburgh laid bare the motives for his travels. "Everything is for the benefit of the student around here . . . the administration, the faculty, my travels, it all comes down to the benefit of the undergraduate." On Father Hesburgh's most recent trip abroad he is attending the first meeting of the Conference on Aid to Underdeveloped Nations, which opened yesterday in Geneva.

Last May, the Cardinal Secretary of State asked Fr. Hesburgh to write a paper on the role of the University in the development of the underprivileged nations. Then, while in Antarctica in December, he received a cable from the Cardinal Secretary asking him to head the Vatican delegation to the Conference. Fr. Hesburgh was forced to refuse this honor because of a lack of time, but promised to attend the Conference as a delegate.

After the Conference, Fr. Hesburgh and Fr. Soleta will travel to Innsbruck to talk with officials of the university there about setting up an exchange study program for Notre Dame students.

Shortly after his return to Notre Dame, Fr. Hesburgh will go to Mexico City for a meeting of the Institute for International Education.

Letter from Dachau

Sol Levine was sitting in Dachau's new Social Center one day being forced to eat the bones of his children. He struggled an agonized grin and said "things could be worse. . . ." It seems that there is a similar response from some person who lives nearby . . .

A St. Mary's list of "Things I'm Thankful For":

First, I'm extremely thankful for the opportunity to come in at 11:30 on Friday evening so I can get a nice, quiet night's sleep. Then there's Saga's contribution — a wardrobe polka-dotted with melted jello, also the bright lights in front of Holy Cross so no one will slip, mice that make such cute pets, the five term papers due next week that will help make me a whole woman, and the personal invitation to attend each and every Dean's Convo.

Needless to say, quite a few differences would be apparent now, had these hardy Englishmen chosen Indiana over our Eastern seaboard. The sign on the Dixie might say "Saint Mary's Puritan Prep" and the byword would most certainly be "progress, pilgrims."

White handkerchiefs would be banned on campus, since any sign of surrender would be a flagrant disregard of tradition. The pilgrims never gave up, whether the odds be great or small.

The evolution from dark, ankle length dresses through chaste pastels to the spectral assemblage present today on this campus would never have taken place. Instead there would have been an incomplete metamorphosis in brown and white, resembling uneconomical Franciscans.

The only thunder shaken down from the skies would be from the pulpit, not the cheering section, effected by a counterpart of Cotton Mather, not Johnny Lucas.

Taking all this into consideration, I cannot help but say my special thank-you on November 22 for the bestowal of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock instead of South Bend. I like the statue of Knute Rockne in a trenchcoat, and the perpetual full moon over Sacred Heart, and ruts instead of cobblestones on the road to Notre Dame, and echo yells with white handkerchiefs, and I really don't look good in brown and white.

—MARIA MAZZA



1. I'll tell you what you have to look for in a job. You have to look for *fringe benefits*. That's the big thing today.

Yes—the big thing.

2. You have to consider your needs. You're going to get married some day, aren't you? Then you need life and accident insurance.

Go on—go on—



3. You're going to have kids—so you'll want maternity benefits.

I'd like lots of children.

4. And what about medical bills? That's something every big family has to think about. You need a good major medical plan that covers almost everything.

You're right—you're right!



5. And you're not going to want to work *all* your life, are you? You're going to want to take it easy—you know, travel around, live it up. So you need a retirement plan that guarantees you plenty of dough.

I can see it now.

6. That's why I say you have to look at the fringe benefits when you look for a job.

But don't you also have to look for interesting work, good income, the chance for advancement?



7. You sure do. That's why I'm going to work for Equitable. You get all those job advantages—and all the fringe benefits, too.

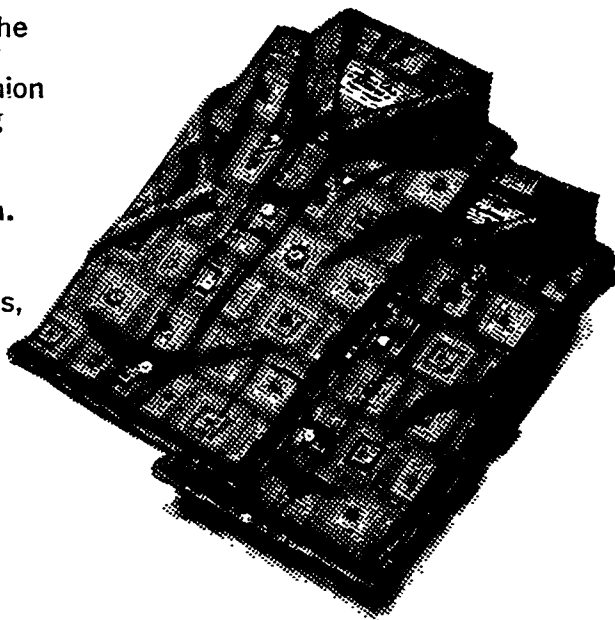
I admire your thinking.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States ©1963
Home Office: 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York 19, New York
See your Placement Officer for date Equitable's employment representative will be on campus. Or write to William E. Blevins, Employment Manager.



After you're married awhile, they say, you begin to look alike. Why wait?

All you married guys gather round. (The rest of you just stand there and learn something.) Get a new University Fashion Sport Shirt by Arrow—with a matching Lady Arrow shirt for your wife. Muted prints in a wide range of colors. Button-down collar. Back collar button. Back pleat. 100% long-staple cotton. "Sanforized" labeled. Short sleeves. Devilishly clever way to tell the campus, "This doll's mine." **\$4** each



Wherever you go you look better in

ARROW

"One Man Tells Another"
GILBERT'S

Adlai Stevenson

(Continued from page 16)

Christian and human ideas. We must dare to say again that the American cause is the cause of all mankind."

And how did such a man, a man of understanding and courage, succeed in the world of politics? After successful university years at Princeton, Harvard, and Northwestern, culminating in a law degree and a deep interest in both domestic and international affairs, he was admitted to the Illinois bar. His grandfather, for whom he was named, was vice-president during Cleveland's second term, and his father, who was also a leading Democrat, steeped him in political lore. To this he brought a fine mind, a sense of purpose, and an impressive control and mastery of his ability.

He soon was noticed by the government and introduced into policy-making positions. He was special counsel for the AAA in the early days of the New Deal and afterwards he joined the famous Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. He had served two years in the Navy towards the close of the First World War, and when WWII came along, he was named special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy; and later, at the special request of Roosevelt, he led various missions to help the rehabilitation of Europe. In 1945, acting as assistant Secretary of State, he took part in the San Francisco Conference which was to lead to the forming of the United Nations.

He was a prominent member of the first three United States delegations to the United Nations until, in 1948, he was elected governor of Illinois by an unprecedented majority of over half a million votes. His four years as governor provided him with an outstanding record so that on the third ballot of the Democratic Convention in 1952, he was chosen as their presidential candidate. He lost. He was nominated again in 1956 by up-and-coming Senator Kennedy, this time on the first ballot. The story of the campaign and election is well known.

* * *

There is great hope for this country when a man like Stevenson chooses public life. There is greater hope when such a man is chosen as a presidential candidate, polls over 27 million votes, and in the process exposes the electorate to some of the finest political speeches ever made.

(Continued on next page)

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"READING
IS TO
THE MIND
WHAT
EXERCISE
IS TO
THE BODY."

SIR RICHARD STEELE

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On December 12, 1960, he was named ambassador to the United Nations, with cabinet rank, by President Kennedy. In early February of this year, on his 63rd birthday, Stevenson was still in this position, yet he had gone through one of the foulest and most confused political doings in recent years. The political cartoons depicting Stevenson climbing out of a swimming pool or with a knife in his back, promise to become classics.

have evoked from the American public and instilled in government officials some unfortunate sentiments. The public, reacting *en masse* to such flashy words as "Munich" and "appeasement," are confirmed in their suspicions of "that intellectual," and government officials no longer feel free to state in the very highest councils what they think and see. The way is now open to flatterers and sloganeers. As Stevenson pointed out:

time should come, the world is doomed. I think it is time to stop this childish talk about hard and soft lines among the advisors of the president. What he wants is cool heads and reason . . . advice is of little value if it is chilled by fear of disclosure and misrepresentation."

U.N. Secretary General U Thant had this to say about Stevenson: "In my experience of public men, I have very rarely come across a statesman of Ambassador Stevenson's stature—with mellow wisdom, perceptive thinking, and balanced judgment. He has been representing his country in the

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United Nations with eminence and with extraordinary competence."

* * *

Perhaps all of our mistakes are fatal; perhaps none are. The part that God plays in the world is strange and uncertain; "Providence" is a word no one understands. What meaning history has, what direction we are traveling in, if any, God only knows. No man has done a better job than Adlai Stevenson in conducting a public career in the light of such a situation. Adlai Stevenson has endured: in his belief in the good and in his fight for it. His life and career are

crossed with mistakes, as all men's are, yet the beauty of his career, of his endurance, of his great intelligence and courage, is something which evokes our deepest gratitude. The Senior Class has chosen well; Notre Dame is honored.

* * *

The reprinted advertisement accompanying this article caused quite a stir when it was published in hundreds of newspapers across the country ten days before the 1952 election. Notre Dame's newly elected president felt that it was an abuse of the University's name. Sacks and sacks of

mail flooded in, commenting on this statement, mostly from outraged conservatives. Professor O'Malley, who authored the statement as he does the citations for honorary degrees and Patriot of the Year awards, looks back on the day with considerable enjoyment. Many more signatures were placed on the document, but because of the last-minute nature of the national extension of the ad, only 65 names were transmitted to New York. (Any persons who didn't have a chance to be included in the published copy may go on record in public support of the document by dropping a note to the SCHOLASTIC.)

Is this the only reason for using Mennen Skin Bracer?

Skin Bracer's rugged, long-lasting aroma is an obvious attribute. But is it everything?

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SUPER SMOOTH SHAVE

New "wetter-than-water" action melts beard's toughness—in seconds. Remarkable new "wetter-than-water" action gives Old Spice Super Smooth Shave its scientific approximation to the feather-touch feel and the efficiency of barber shop shaves. Melts your beard's toughness like hot towels and massage—in seconds.

Shaves that are so comfortable you barely feel the blade. A unique combination of anti-evaporation agents makes Super Smooth Shave stay moist and firm. No re-lathering, no dry spots. Richer and creamier... gives you the most *satisfying* shave... fastest, cleanest—and most comfortable. Regular or mentholated. 1.00.

Old Spice
SHULTON

COVER

Pat Saxe's sketch of Adlai Stevenson appears on our cover this week. An advertisement endorsing Mr. Stevenson appears on page 20. A story about Mr. Stevenson is on page 16. . . .

Other Campuses

(Continued from page 14)

to fight Gantt's case and all other integration attempts at the highest court level.

- There is an advertisement in the *Mississippi Free Press* which reads: "Buy a leather 'tote bag' made by sharecroppers thrown off their land for registering to vote. Send only \$10.79 to . . ."

- Recently Northwestern, following the lead of Ohio State University, dropped its National Student Association membership. The motion in their student Senate that signalled its demise also stipulated that the campaign to orient the campus to the aims of the NSA be discontinued.

- Stay-awake drugs take their toll during finals. There were several students at Northwestern University who suffered reactions to such drugs as dexedrine, Benzedrine, and other stimulants during the recent examination period. An undergraduate at Stanford, suffering acutely from fatigue after days of taking these pills, went into a final and scribbled his name for two hours, unaware that he wasn't writing a paper. Another student wrote a 10-page exam but forgot to turn the page of the bluebook. Result — a giant ink blot.

- Students of Antioch College, Ohio, were working at the newspaper offices in Cleveland to earn co-operative work-study credits required for graduation until a strike hit the papers. Now the Extramural Department has decided that the students can earn their co-op credits by participating in the picket lines.

- The Counselor for Men at Mexico City College has decided that male students will no longer be allowed to wear beards on campus. The ruling went into effect at the beginning of the winter quarter, and no male student with a beard of any form was allowed to register.

- A faculty member at the University of Pittsburgh is waging his own private war against the evils of tobacco. All the cigarette vending machines on campus bear posters warning prospective smokers of the possible consequences they face; e.g., lung cancer, addiction, yellow fingers. (He forgot bad breath.) However, the school newspaper still carries cigarette advertisements and the tobacco companies are undismayed.

ME, EE, AE ENGINEERS



Ever wonder why you've never been to Paradise?

It isn't because no roads lead there. According to the promises held out to engineering students, almost everywhere there's an opening there is an ecstatic little Eden, or one close by.

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What's up at Hamilton Standard? In brief,

a diversification program that includes design and development of propulsion controls, life support systems, other environmental control systems, automatic stabilization systems, electron beam machines, propellers, and ground support equipment.

A Hamilton Standard college personnel representative will be on campus soon. He'll be glad to answer your questions, and to take your application for a position if you decide you like what you've learned about us.

THE DATE: February 27, 28, 1963

Hamilton Standard

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