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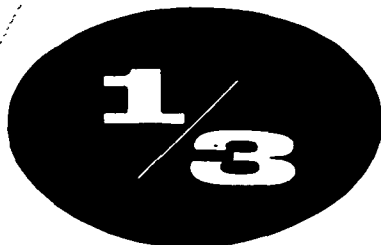
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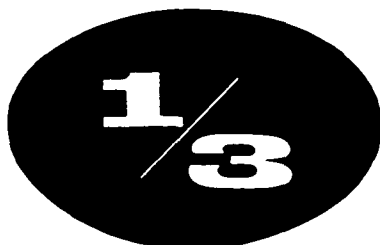
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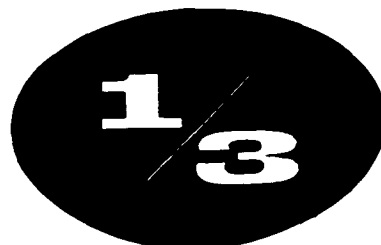
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Anton-Hermann Chroust (left), professor of law, ancient history and philosophy—Dr. M. A. Fitzsimons, professor of history and editor of the Review of Politics

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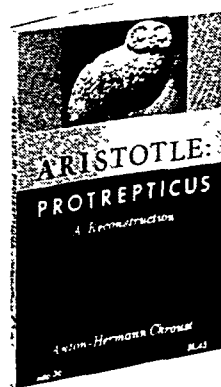
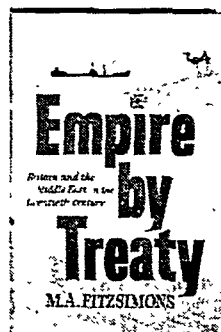
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The Scholastic

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# Challenge and Response

**S**TARK, STERILE in design, the Library seemingly invades the unbroken sky to the east of our old campus; a mural, eleven stories in height, forcefully denies anything approaching a sterile modernity. It proclaims that, behind the rigid lines of the Memorial Library building, behind its own colorful facade, there lies a vast tradition of learning and Christian culture. And there is a collusion of that strait-laced utilitarian design of the moderns with the impressive culture and tradition of history that implies, proclaims, that Notre Dame is now a university of progress. A promise is made that we are now to benefit from the restlessness of the dissatisfied twentieth century, not destroying, but using our heritage to keep what of Truth has been found.

A promise it may be, but it is not without its own difficulties. It is, in fact, less a promise than a challenge, a challenge that was new to Notre Dame only a decade ago. Father Hesburgh issued, and has labored to conquer, his own challenge. But the primary burden necessarily rests on the shoulders of the Administration and the students. It is the Administration which must be held responsible for providing sufficient opportunity for the students' development; the students, in turn, are obliged to commit themselves to principles of intellectual honesty and a telling search for knowledge. The foundation of the challenge, it seems, is constructed of a desire to produce Christian leaders instead of merely orthodox followers.

Physical advances on campus, epitomized by the new Library, demonstrate the Administration's acceptance of the claim placed on it. It is up to the students, obviously, to put these facilities to best use. Unfortunately this is a problem for the individual and cannot be solved by policy as can consequential administrative problems.

The student body has, in fact, accepted its load; as a result Father Hesburgh can now tell us that we rate tenth in the nation by our achievements. But part of the development has necessitated a lessening of disciplinary restrictions, for leaders are in part recognized by their self-discipline, both intellectual and moral. *This* is what has been most responsible for our increased prestige and rising quality; without student responsibility, money and buildings are completely worthless to a university such as Notre Dame.

And yet, a strange paradox sometimes enters the Notre Dame picture. Campus progress steadily gathers momentum, our laurels pile up, but sometimes it appears that administrative forces are trying to stop our advance — as if we had come far enough. Progress is momentarily redefined and becomes equated with modern buildings and grants; students, having only four years here, feel as if they are expected to stand with hands on hips and wait while their elders catch their breath and look longingly backwards.

The students are understandably restless — that is the nature of youth. The Administration is understandably conservative. However, it is usually contended that the administrators are to be the leading force; students are here to learn. The situation is worsened when administrative officials give the appearance of ignoring their student body on issues which affect their future. It seems obvious that there can be no place for a fear of progress if Notre Dame is to become great, if Notre Dame is to overtake and pass the institutions which remain ahead of us on the rating sheets.

But it would be unfair to harp only on our deficiencies. There has been fantastic progress and a look at future plans will belie any pessimistic outlook; programs are under way to increase student scholarship aid and faculty salary as well as plans for expensive physical improvements. The Memorial Library was dedicated on Thursday; it was a day for traditional phrases, but underlying all of the pomp we hope — believe — that there lies a healthy, forward-looking attitude that cannot help but aid us in this push to greatness that has itself become indomitable.

— J. W.

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# Letters . . .

## HE SHOULD . . .

EDITOR:

The recent visit of Governor Wallace to address the Notre Dame community is a sign of what I hope will continue to be the new attitude of a new university on the road to an all-out excellence. The fact that a visitor with views so alien to our principles of human dignity has been allowed to speak to us, goes to show that Notre Dame has reached a stage where no longer the "prudent" hand of censorship is the absolute master.

Cries have been raised of the damage to our "image" by the Governor's visit. But what is this damage (if in truth there was such damage) in face of a Notre Dame that stands, not for timid overprotection and stagnation, but for the ideals of a true university? Freedom of expression, exchange of ideas, controversy — all these are the necessary dynamic ingredients for our long-sought excellence. Notre Dame has at last taken a significant step in this direction. Let us all be glad!

Pedro J. Rossello  
226 Lyons

## . . . AND WE SHOULDN'T . . .

EDITOR:

I was never so ashamed to be a student of Notre Dame as I was at the talk given by Governor Wallace. I think that the students who walked out while singing made complete fools of themselves as well as embarrassing the school. Walking out *per se* is not a despicable act, but these students should have continued walking (out of the building) had they not wished to hear the Governor speak. By con-

tinuing to sing and to yell catcalls throughout the talk, they seriously disturbed those who were interested in hearing the Governor's views. In trying to appear anti-Wallace, these students made the rest of the audience (who protested the singing and catcalls) appear pro-Wallace. They did more harm to their cause than good.

These "gentlemen" who represent the foremost Catholic university in this country and are to be future leaders, not only abused this man invited to our school, but also displayed the type of bigotry that they accuse him of. The Governor didn't come here to defend his actions but to express his views. These students who preach equality have, by their actions, demonstrated the inequality that they preach against. Not only were they *not* well-informed on the Governor's background, state accomplishments, and views, but they also refused to listen to the actual information concerning these.

Since we are individuals, we all have our different opinions, beliefs, and prejudices. Consequently, each of us has a separate belief about civil

rights. These beliefs are influenced not only by our consciences, but also by the environment we live in. However, I do believe that each of us has an innate desire to see civil rights become a reality rather than just another expression. This can only be accomplished not by empty words but by sincere actions. Perhaps, if we *all* re-examined ourselves — our beliefs — our motives — our actions, we can by re-evaluation lick this problem. It can only be accomplished through the heart and not through the mouth.

Ed Anderson  
146 Lyons

## . . . AND HE CAN'T

EDITOR:

Upon reading in the local newspaper that George Wallace is to

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At Notre Dame, I feel compelled to write you. As a graduate of Notre Dame, as a Catholic, and as an American, I ask you to see this man for what he is. This man stands against many of the things we believe and hold sacred.

George Wallace has instilled hate in the hearts of men. He carries the burden of many atrocities. He has prompted actions such as the murder of innocent girls in Birmingham and the killing of Medgar Evers. As the last dying embers of hate fade, Wallace rekindles them with flaming coals.

Though he denies it, George Wallace has only one platform — segregation. His purported interest in states rights is only superficial and expedient to his argument. I stress, his only interest is to maintain a segregated caste system.

I am a graduate of Notre Dame and I am a Negro. Because of the latter, I am forced to accept a second-class citizenship. Here a Negro is robbed of his dignity and is forced to accept a life of degradation.

In spite of Wallace's denials, American citizens are obliged to attend inferior schools. Their voting rights are placed in jeopardy.

The white supremacist maintains that the Negro must "earn" his first-class citizenship. To "aid" the Negro to this end, the white community continues to keep segregated the channels of cultural and educational opportunities required to achieve this end. Should a white community show signs of deviation from this rule, it is threatened by the hatemongers who still enjoy freedom in Governor Wallace's state.

It would take far too long to enumerate the countless ways in which the Negro is discriminated against in a state, the Governor of which maintains that all people are given equal opportunity.

Not only does this apply to the Negro. The white man who recognizes the brotherhood of man is also persecuted. Should you, a white man, visit me in Alabama as my friend, we could not dine together, go to a show together or do any of the normal, social things friends would do together. Many white men in this state feel as strongly as the Negro that there is no freedom. Recent accusations made of Governor Wallace and his police-state are not too far from the truth.

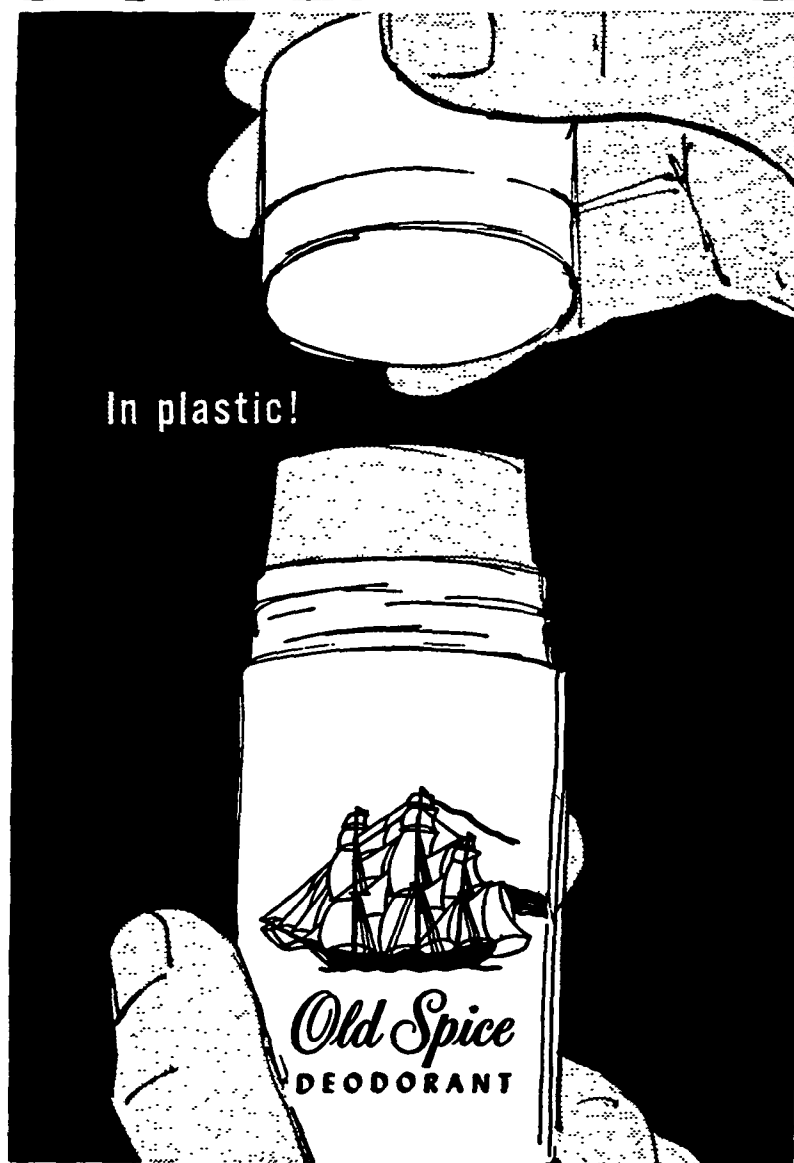
Realizing what George Wallace stands for, it is my hope that you, as Notre Dame men, will show him that you repudiate him and all for which he stands. In doing this, I urge you to select a method of repudiation

that would preserve your dignity, yet belittle this man and his warped ideas.

You will perhaps ask yourselves what can be achieved by this maneuver. It will be a ray of hope in the hearts of many right-thinking

Alabamians of both races. It may also be a contributing factor in the removal of men like Governor Wallace from office. When this can be achieved there may be hope of better  
(Continued on page 31)

# MEN!



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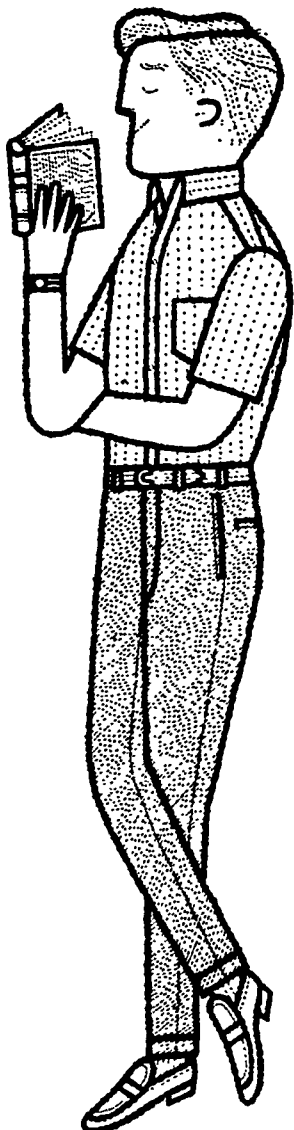
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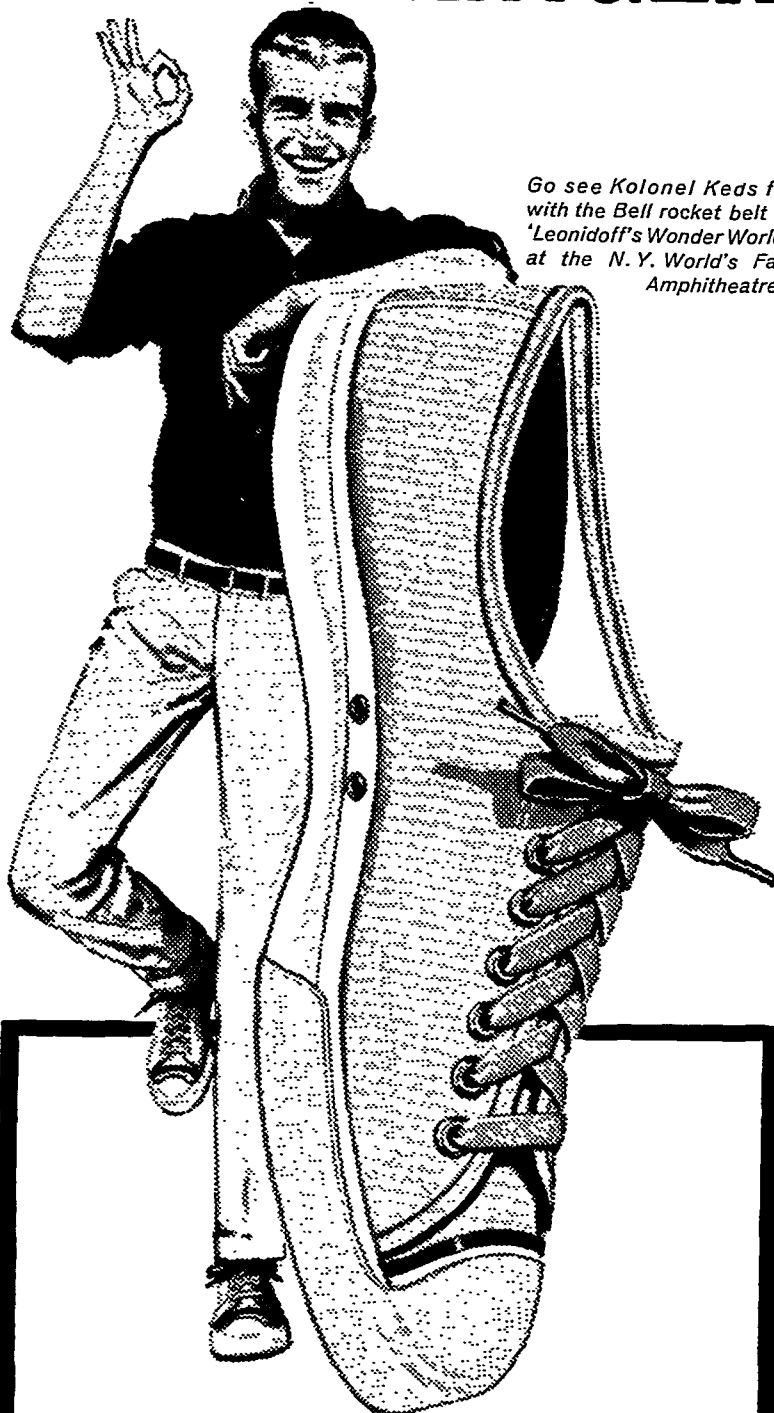
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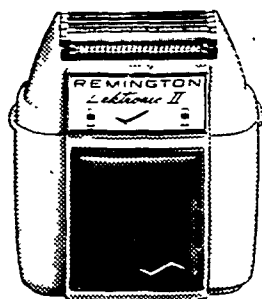


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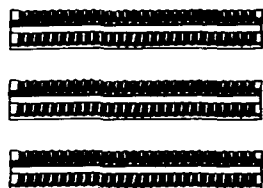
Rockefeller Center, New York 20, New York



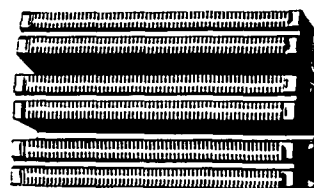
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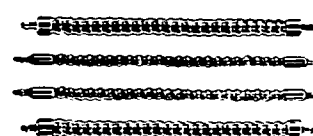
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## DEPUTY *Dispute*

Not quite two years ago, a play, known in its American version as *The Deputy*, opened on the stages of Europe. Its action is set in the Germany and the Vatican of the war years. Its main theme is the condemnation of the Pope, Pius XII, for not intervening in the war crimes then being committed in Germany. Immediately upon opening, *The Deputy* became a point of international controversy. An explanation of a part of this controversy was offered in the Library Auditorium on April 29 by Dr. Gordon Zahn, a sociologist from Loyola University.

Dr. Zahn believes that the author was led by three main assumptions in condemning the Pope. The first of these is that the Pope had knowledge of the crimes then being committed in Germany. This has proven to be historically sound. A second assumption is that the Pope's intervention could have helped the Jews in their plight, a point doubtful both then and now. Finally, the Pope's reasons for nonintervention are heavily attacked by the author — reasons which have been wrongly assumed by him. Certainly the author does credit the Vatican with having performed some good works during the war; but too often these are seen as vain attempts to rescue a conscience. Much more often, condemnation of Pius XII is open and direct. And here some of the controversy arises.

Much discussion of the play has centered around one basic question: Is the Church to be an agency of social control in today's world? The answer, in the play, is a simple yes. Dr. Zahn sees the problem as more complex. In order to act as such an agency, the Church must be willing to place its "institutional stability" on the line. Opposed to it will be the choice of conflict encountered in speaking out. Such speaking out, represented in the play by the situation of the Jews, today would include voicing, among other things, an opinion on the civil rights of the American Negro. At the present, Church leaders seem undecided on the advisability of such a plan.

*The Deputy* opened on Broadway early this year. Since then, Dr. Zahn has had a chance to analyze American reaction to it. None of the riots of the Paris engagement have occurred, though the play is nightly picketed. Reaction of the American Catholic press has been understandably harsh. However, in a surprising number of instances, serious discussion has been given to the topics involved. Denunciation from the pulpit



was also expected, but again reaction here has been surprisingly tolerant. And, as far as it is possible to tell, little interracial animosity has yet been voiced because of the play.

Dr. Zahn ended by stating his personal belief that the Pope had perhaps been in error by not finally intervening during the war. Further, if such circumstances existed today, he believes that a similar course of action would be followed.

## *Brought to Account*

Wednesday at the last Cardinal O'Hara Memorial Lecture of the academic year, Andrew Barr, Chief Accountant of the Securities Exchange Commission, spoke on "The Role of the Accountant in the Administration of the Securities Acts." Mr. Barr's speech to an audience of business students approached the topic historically, showing how the progressive legislative trends in the United States Congress have placed more and more technical and ethical responsibilities on the private accountant as he exercises his function in the administration of the various provisions of the securities acts.

In a review of United States financial history, beginning with 1900, Mr. Barr demonstrated the necessity of Congressional legislation in the area of securities. Prior to 1900 financial information was impossible to get because of corporate secrecy. After 1900 there was pressure on the large trusts to require published financial reports to protect consumers and employees. In 1910 the New York Stock Exchange recommended the publication of quarterly reports and in 1929, after a study of industry, required all

listing applications to be examined by certified accountants.

After World War I business acquired a new image of respectability. It was a boom period, a time of tremendous confidence that investment brings riches. In October and November of 1929 the market crashed and reached bottom. The value of listed securities had plunged an estimated forty billion dollars. After this came demands for legislative controls, which were eventually realized in bills passed in 1933, preventing deceit and fraud by companies; in 1934, establishing the Securities Exchange Commission; in 1935, requiring uniformity in accounting practices among the public utilities. All these bills put pressure on the accountants, who were made legally liable for their statements, now required by law for all financial reports, but this pressure has come to be viewed as necessary in the growing importance of the role of the accountant.

Today the Securities Exchange Commission places primary responsibility for the accuracy of financial statements on management. The Commission is always encouraging the acceptance by accountants of uniform procedures. To prevent further Federal encroachment in the accounting industry, the "great improvement in accounting practices in the last thirty years must be constantly maintained by study and advancement in our dynamic society, by the contributions of individuals, students, and teachers."

## *Before Disbanding*

On Wednesday, April 29, the Notre Dame Bandsmen held their elections for next year's officers. The spirited campaign began on April 22 with open nominations and continued for a full week. Four juniors, Ken McCarthy, Chuck Silas, Dan Ziemba, and Pete Vinson vied for the presidential position. Two sophomores contended for vice president, and the three remaining offices were each sought by three candidates. Ken McCarthy, a junior in the College of Arts and Letters, was elected president. Larry Dwyer, a sophomore, won the office of vice president. Russ Cramsie, a business major, was chosen secretary. Next year's social chairman will be Paul Reiter. Don Koma, as alumni coordinator, will keep former band members informed on happenings and coming events. He will also act as host to any alumni visiting the campus.

On Thursday, April 16, the band presented their annual spring concert on the lawn in front of the Golden Dome. The band presented such an enjoyable performance that



*Editors Wilson and Noel*

students and faculty present requested an encore. At the Old-Timers' game tomorrow, the entire student body will have an opportunity to see the Marching Band in its last appearance of the season.

Ron Doucette, next year's drum major, will lead the Fifying Irish onto the field. Ron, drum major understudy during the past year, hopes to complement gridiron victories with a marching band worthy of its fine tradition.

### *Circle Lengthens Radius*

The Blue Circle has recently chosen its officers for the coming year. They are chairman, Ed Burke; vice chairman, Nick Sordi; secretary-treasurer, Nass Cannon. During the past year, under the chairmanship of Paul Tierney, the Circle has attempted to broaden the scope of its activities and to influence both the University and the community. New activities have been added to its traditional service functions such as arranging the annual Student Trip, organizing pep rallies, and the yearly Help Week in town. This year the Circle and its members have been active in producing a graduate school catalog for the benefit of graduating seniors, running the student tutoring program among the academically underprivileged youth of South Bend, and serving on the Honor System Committee.

Next year, according to Burke, the emphasis will be on strengthening existing committees and programs and revitalizing those that have lost something of their meaning and direction. An enlarged and more effective Senior Advisor program is foreseen. The Circle members hope to join with the honor fraternities in a personalized effort to help the incoming freshman better to adjust him-

self to life at Notre Dame. In general the Circle is moving out of itself and becoming more involved in projects that will affect the student body as a whole.

### *Into Each Life . . .*

Along with the more dramatic changes in the University, as most impressively symbolized by the dedication of the Memorial Library, the SCHOLASTIC has changed as well. With this issue senior editors Tom Hoobler and Dick Stranger abdicate in favor of their junior editors. Succeeding Hoobler as Editor-in-Chief is Mel Noel, a history major, former SCHOLASTIC News Editor as well as News Director at WSND for '63-'64. Joseph Wilson, one of this year's Copy Editors and an English major, takes over the Managing Editor's desk. Aiding the new editors will be Frank Smith in the newly created position of Associate Editor.

Noel and Wilson were responsible for Mock Convention coverage earlier this year and collaborated on the article, "John F. Kennedy: The Man and His Ideals," for the JFK memorial issue. The new Editor-in-Chief also wrote the articles "Platform Polemics" (Feb. 14) and "A Study in Slander," a defense of Dr. Shuster (April 17). Wilson collaborated with former Business Manager Brian Barnes in the Student Government critique, "Government Realism and Responsibility" (Oct. 18) and wrote the controversial Sophomore Interview article (Mar. 6).

### *Austrian Ambassador*

Continuing its series of lectures, the Committee on International Relations Monday afternoon presented Dr. Wilfried Platzer, the Austrian Ambassador to the United States, speaking on the foreign policy of Austria.

Austrian neutrality was the main precondition to the treaty of 1955 and the aim of the Austrian Government has been to live up to the terms of the treaty; in fact Austrian neutrality is guaranteed by constitutional law. Here Dr. Platzer was careful to distinguish between "Neutrality" and "Neutrality." "Neutrality" he defined as having no particular political bent, and playing both ends against the middle for economic aid. Austrian "Neutrality" consists of (1) allowing no foreign troops on Austrian soil, and (2) not entering into any military treaties. Beyond these two reservations, Dr. Platzer insists Austria is completely Pro-Western.

The main problem confronting Austria today concerns her export trade and the Common Market. Twenty per-

cent of her Gross National Product is exported, of which fifty percent goes to Common Market countries and fifteen percent to countries within the Free Trade Area—a loose confederation of European countries (United Kingdom, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Portugal, and Austria) who have tariff agreements with each other. What Austria wants and needs now is a closer association with the Common Market, with which she can trade without tariff discrimination. Such an agreement would have to be in the form of an associate membership rather than full membership, so as not to endanger nor complicate her neutrality.

### *Evolution and Humor*

Specialists from three fields within the University discussed "The Concept of Evolution" under the auspices of the Academic Commission of Student Government's continuing series of lectures. Views of evolution were delivered by Dr. Robert Gordon of the Biology Department; Dr. Edward Manier of the Philosophy Department and Rev. John S. Dunne, C.S.C., of the Theology Department. Speaking to an enthusiastic audience which filled the Law auditorium, the three panel members conducted an interesting, informative and often quite humorous debate among themselves and members of the audience.

First to speak was Dr. Gordon, who had been asked only three hours beforehand to substitute for the absent Dr. Joseph Tihen. Under these circumstances Dr. Gordon's presentation was necessarily briefer than that of the other panelists. However, he proceeded in the orderly and precisely technical manner which is characteristic of his field. Dr. Gordon occupied himself with the biologist's conception of the Darwinian theory and then traced the process of the evolution of man by fossil documentation. In the latter discussion such "finds" as Professor Leaky's in 1959 and that of the more widely known "Java Man" were considered in terms of their contributions to the "linking" process by which man's evolution can be posited.

A highly humorous and vigorous dissertation followed which was surprising only to those who were not familiar with Dr. Manier. Entitling his address "A Prolegomena To Notes Toward A Possible Non-impressionistic, Non-romantic Confirmation of the Philosophy of Evolution," he continued by explaining that "prolegomena" means "weak ending" which was greeted with vibrant applause from his audience. Without hesitating, Dr. Manier cited the "new" Univer-

sity policy that "Any fool has a right to be wrong and speak publicly from a Notre Dame platform of his errors." The result was a thundering ovation. Approaching the question at hand, he expressed his belief in the necessity of "operational definitions" in all fields of investigation, especially science, and then questioned the progress of the evolutionary system in terms of "novelty, direction and value."

Fr. Dunne presented the "Three Views of Adam" which are most widely held by the students of evolution today. According to most theologians, the question of evolution is an open one. From this point, Fr. Dunne commented on the human condition after the Fall. The latter state is considered by theologians as a direct result of man's alienation from God. Father Dunne also endeavored to draw the theories advanced by his constituents into a picture meaningful to the theologian.

Throughout these often highly technical deliberations there was much debate among the panel members, continuing into a question period much too short for the numerous questions waiting to be posed. Highlights of this part of the evening were a spirited debate between Drs. Manier and Gordon on "value judgments," and an equally lively discussion on the question of man's past and his character traits by all three panelists. Once mistakenly called "Fr. Hegge" by one overenthusiastic member of the audience, Fr. Dunne fielded the majority of the questions from the floor.

Lasting for two hours and twenty minutes, this appeared to be one of the more successful of the lectures sponsored by the Academic Commission. From the active participation of the audience and the large student drawing, it is hoped that the Commission will sponsor more panel discussions on similar controversial topics in the future.

### *But They Don't*

Judging from the excitement of the audience Saturday night, the Kingston Trio was one of the most appreciated folk-type groups to be seen here in a long time. On a campus which sees many trios and quartets of this type, the Trio excels simply because they seem to put more into their act. One gets the impression with many groups that it would be just as easy and as much fun to listen to their albums as it is to see them in person. This is not so with the Kingston Trio. A common response was, "They sound like their records . . . but they don't."

They inject a vitality into a concert

which is not possible to capture on a record and which other less professional groups fail to do altogether. Variations on their own numbers, so well known by most of the people there, made the concert much more personal, while new material like "Go to Sleep, You Weary Hobo," added variety to the show. Comment on girls and blind dates found receptive ears, at least in the male portion of the audience, while ringing bells at the end of the concert dumbfounded many in the audience.

Old standards such as "Maria," "M.T.A." and "Greenback Dollar" highlighted the main portion of the show while the encore brought to light Pete Seeger's "Where Have All the Flowers Gone," "Scotch and Soda," and a screaming, stomping "When the Saints Go Marchin' In." The only time this year that more steam was let off in the Fieldhouse was at the Southern California pep rally.

Also adding to the enjoyment of the evening were the surroundings. The atmosphere of the Fieldhouse, old and decrepit structure that it is, seems to lend itself much more readily to a folk concert than the quilted, sterile insides of the Stepan Center. If the often referred to Notre Dame response to the Kingston Trio in 1959 was any greater than that of 1964, it's difficult to imagine how the Fieldhouse survived it.

### *Get Thee a New Nunnery*

Last week contractors began clearing ground for a new convent for sister students by St. Joseph's Lake behind the Administration Building. The building is part of the University's development program using 1.5 million dollars of donated funds.

One million dollars came from the

same Mrs. Lewis for whom the bus shelter was named. The balance came from the Ford Foundation under its matching-funds agreement with Notre Dame. The general contractor is Wermuth, Incorporated, of Fort Wayne, and Ellerbe Architects of St. Paul designed the building. It will replace the old convent behind the Administration Building and is to be ready for occupation by spring semester next year.

The new convent will have about 150 single rooms and a large chapel with the altar facing the congregation. There will also be a large recreation room, parlors, a lounge, a kitchen on each floor, and a laundry. The design calls for the rooms to be built away from the "noise" areas like the kitchens and recreation room for better study conditions.

Most of the sisters living in the  
(Continued on page 33)



*Surveyor Lines Up Convent*



*Trio: As the Fieldhouse Came Tumblin' Down*

# on other campuses

• **TOUGALOO COLLEGE**, an integrated institution near Jackson, Mississippi, has come under the fire of state and local officials for its integrationist activities. Called an "oasis of enlightenment in the educational desert that is Mississippi" by an NAACP representative, it has long been a center for civil-rights activity in the area.

The college drew criticism from the mayor of Jackson when a Tougaloo student wrote the stars of "Bonanza," asking them to cancel a scheduled appearance in the city because the audience would be segregated, and they subsequently did. Students have brought about the cancellation of other such appearances, and have also waged a campaign against segregation in Jackson churches.

Mississippi's lieutenant governor called for an investigation of the college by the state, charging that it is "a haven for political agitators and possibly some Communists." Three state senators went a step further and introduced a bill in the legislature asking that, "in the public interest," Tougaloo's charter be repealed. Calling the bill "another means of harassment," Tougaloo officials said that the school would continue to operate even if the law passed; and a Jackson paper warned that political interfer-

ence with the college could result in the loss of accreditation by all state schools.

• **THE GANNON Knight**, squarely facing the problem of increasing college enrollment, has suggested a unique means of meeting the influx of new students. The Knight's plan is based on the federal agriculture program: the government could pay colleges and universities for each student they do not accept. Government subsidies would quickly alleviate the overpopulation of colleges, and school profits would be limited only by number of students not accepted.

This ambitious program would have other exciting ramifications. New buildings would be unnecessary, and small colleges could increase their prestige by not building more buildings than larger universities do not build. A secondary, yet important, advantage for small colleges would be in the field of athletics. Schools could move on to undefeated seasons by not playing and not losing game after game.

• **THE MICHIGAN STATE News** complains that, while some students find it difficult to stay in school, others can't get out. Janice Swanson, of Hastings, Michigan, had registered at

the university as a freshman, and even went through orientation. But then she decided to withdraw. The university, however, failed to remove her name from the enrollment lists. Her parents received midsemester and semester grade reports (all failures) and even received a letter urging them to see their daughter's advisor to determine why she was not making progress.

When the registrar's office discovered the error, steps were taken to prevent a recurrence. Miss Swanson's tuition was refunded, and she was sent a letter telling her that the university hoped "we may have the opportunity to serve you better in the future."

• **GERMANS ARE** mildly and unofficially protesting what they consider a discourteous treatment of Economic Minister Kurt Schmuecker at Georgetown University.

The primary reason for Schmuecker's trip to the United States was an invitation to speak at Georgetown, yet, according to German reports, no announcements of his speech were posted; the auditorium where he spoke was only partially filled. And William E. Moran, Jr., Dean of Georgetown's School of Foreign Service, in introducing Schmuecker made an unforgivable mistake. He presented the minister as a representative of the "German Democratic Republic," which is the name of the Soviet-sponsored regime of East Germany.

## feiffer

MR. MERGENDEILER?  
THIS IS MR. BLANDLY  
OF THE FINK FOUND-  
ATION. WE HAVE  
RECEIVED YOUR  
APPLICATION FOR  
AN ENDOWMENT  
AND WOULD LIKE  
A FEW FURTHER  
DETAILS.



AS YOU KNOW MR. MERGEN-  
DEILER, THE FINK FOUND-  
ATION IS AUTHORIZED TO  
GIVE FINANCIAL GRANTS  
TO UNWORTHY CAUSES.  
CAN YOU PROVE THAT  
YOU QUALIFY?



THEN YOU DO HAVE REFERENCES.  
GOOD. YOUR MOTHER - ALL  
YOUR TEACHERS - YOUR  
PAST EMPLOYERS. WON-  
DERFUL. NO, MR. MERGEN-  
DEILER, I DON'T THINK  
WE'D NEED THE NAMES  
OF GIRL FRIENDS.



NOW, IN THE EVENT  
YOU DID RECEIVE  
A GRANT, WHAT  
WOULD YOU DO  
WITH THE MONEY?  
I SEE. YOU'D  
FRITTER IT  
AWAY. FINE.  
FINE.



IN WHAT MANNER  
MAY I ASK?  
YOU'D LIE IN  
BED ALL DAY  
AND READ  
MYSTERIES.  
PERFECTLY  
DELIGHTFUL,  
MR. MERGEN-  
DEILER.



ONE LAST QUESTION,  
MR. MERGENDEILER.  
IF YOU WERE  
AWARDED A  
GRANT FOR THIS  
PROJECT HOW  
WOULD YOU  
FEEL? YOU'D  
FEEL GUILTY.  
SPLENDID!



YOU SHALL  
RECEIVE  
YOUR  
CHECK  
IN THE  
MORNING.



The Hall Syndicate, Inc.

4-19





# Dream and Substance

by Joe Lemon

**T**HE NEW Memorial Library is the concrete realization of a goal that Fr. Hesburgh, Victor Schaefer, and other University officials have had in their minds for years. Fr. Hesburgh has sought a "real working library" since his installment as President; Mr. Schaefer has been thinking about this building for thirty years.

The first public announcement of the University's intention to erect this library came on December 1, 1959, when Fr. Hesburgh addressed the faculty and told them of his plans to build a \$6 million library. On December 15, a *Program for the Architect* was submitted to the Administration by Mr. Schaefer and was approved; four days later, Fr. Hesburgh appointed a Faculty Library Building Committee, consisting of representatives from each of the colleges and headed by Fr. Philip Moore. Cartier Field was mentioned at that time as a possible construction site.

Faculty members were invited to offer suggestions, and their recommendations, along with those of the Administration and the building committee, were used to guide the architects in the designing of the building. The architects, Ellerbe and Co., of St. Paul, Minn., worked for over a year before coming up with the final plans. The original basic ideas of having a large, comfortable library, conducive to study and containing both a study area and a research area, were developed into the design which is now so familiar to the campus.

The original cost estimates of the building ran from \$5 million to \$6 million; this estimate was soon raised to \$8 million. The actual cost of the building was between \$9.5 and \$10 million, and the additional piping and drainage facilities needed to accommodate the huge new building and

its two acres of roof raised the figure to approximately \$12 million. The library was a top-priority part of the Notre Dame Foundation's ten-year \$66,600,000 "Program for the Future," and its cost was included in the first part of that program, the \$18,000,000 Challenge I. Challenge I was born of an offer made by the Ford Foundation: if you can raise \$12 million, we'll give you \$6 million more. Fr. Hesburgh's answer: "We'll raise \$18 million in three years." This reply seems to be a bit daring, perhaps, but the fact that over 20,000 donors answered the challenge and fulfilled the pledge four months early shows that Fr. Hesburgh's confidence in the alumni and friends of the University was not misplaced.

Ground was broken for the library after commencement in 1961, and the site was blessed the next August. The Drill Hall, Vetville, and part of Cartier Field were sacrificed to make room for the new structure, whose base covers an area the size of two football fields. During the time of this excavation, contracts were awarded to U. S. Steel's American Bridge Co. for the erection of the steel framework and to H. G. Christman Construction Co. and the O. W. Burke Co. for the general construction work.

While construction was just beginning, the Building Committee visited libraries at Harvard, Princeton, Michigan State, Rutgers, and other Midwestern and Eastern schools. In this way they were able to see what others had done and what success they had had, and were able to use this valuable firsthand experience to make several improvements in the Library in regard to placement, types of furniture, and methods of operation. (The colors of the chairs, incidentally, are not red, yellow, and green, as some artistically unaware students have described them — they are ver-

million splendor, marigold, and citron chromate.)

Construction was delayed considerably by the extremely harsh South Bend winter of 1962 (do they have any other kind?), but progressed well during the summer, so that when students registered in September of 1962, the brick and stone facing was up to the sixth floor.

**I**N AUGUST, 1963, the big book move was made. Two thousand beer cartons were used to move the 475,000 books (somehow, the library staff had managed to cram an extra 75,000 books over the 400,000 capacity of the old building). Trucks, conveyor belts, and muscle were used to move the books from the home they had known since 1917. They took up twenty miles of shelving, but the Memorial Library, with its two-million-book capacity, absorbed them easily.

The library was open for use on the first class day of the fall 1963 semester, but was still unfinished. Since opening day, the interior of the building has been completed (except for the fifth, eighth, and eleventh floors, which will remain unfurnished until needed), and several hundred trees and bushes have been added to the landscape. This spring, the 65' x 120' mural of Christ, His apostles, and saint-scholars, a gift of Mr. Howard V. Phalin, has been attached to the south wall, and a magnificent statue, "Moses," has been placed on the west patio. The dynamic, eighteen-foot-tall "Moses" is the work of Mr. Joseph Turkalj, the University's sculptor-in-residence.

The construction of this library, the largest college library in the world, marks the emergence of Notre Dame as, in Fr. Hesburgh's words, "The Catholic University of this hemisphere, if not in all the world."

# Gaudeamus Igitur . . .

by Barry Richards and  
Dick Stranger



FAR MORE IMPORTANT than the 65,000 square feet of marble, 98,000 pieces of brick, 10,000 cubic yards of concrete, and 1,000 doors are the 475,000 volumes scattered throughout the Memorial Library. To the contractors the Library meant nine million dollars; to the students and faculty it means a future. Yesterday the Memorial Library was dedicated accompanied by full academic ceremony and the expectation of the great contribution which it will make to the University. There can be little doubt that the library is the innervig source for creative scholarship and fruitful study. This demands more than just a plant; it demands an attitude and commitment to create an organism through which the University can effectively function. Although the building is completed, the *library* is but begun. The task is still very much before us.

Our most pressing need is *books*. The collections in many departments are strikingly thin while in others misleadingly weighted. We have but one copy of Husserl's *Ideas: An Introduction to Pure Phenomenology*, a basic work in modern philosophy; yet for some reason have been able to amass 57 volumes of *The Everlast-*

*ing Man* by G. K. Chesterton. This is not to devalue the importance of the latter but rather to indicate the necessity for a close inspection of our general holdings. Victor L. Schaefer, Director of Libraries, assures us that he is "ultimately committed" to improving and balancing our collections. This past year the effort has been channelled into developing an adequate theology section. Mr. Schaefer says he plans to continue this procedure through every department with similar conscientiousness.

This method of acquisition is certainly commendable since it permits specific areas of the Library to be remarkably complete. Our only reservation is that departments which are lacking standard material not be deprived any longer. We suggest that at least the basic, traditional texts be immediately purchased while continuing the present method of department-by-department expansion. Mr. Schaefer explained that the \$300,000 budget he expects next year will enable our Library to operate on a financial plane comparable with libraries at such large and respected universities as Harvard and Michigan.

However, never will it be conceded that the responsibility for book pur-

chase ends with general acquisitions; it very definitely includes the maintenance of the present collections. It is only reasonable to expect that those books most in demand should also be the most available. Unfortunately, not only does the Memorial Library fail to replace lost volumes with any degree of regularity but also neglects to supply added copies of books which are clearly overworked. This is not to say, of course, the staff is not trying. It is simply to emphasize that they are not succeeding. One particularly offensive example is volume X of *Cross Currents*, missing since 1961. Certainly, three years is quite a long time to have a book on order. Mr. Schaefer, when questioned about this situation, explained that often lost books are out of print and consequently impossible to obtain. We sympathize with this problem, but suggest that he contact one of the order houses which specialize in this sort of service. Any number can be found in the literary supplement of the *New York Times* Sunday edition.

As for added copies, we were told that students needing unavailable books could order them through any of the librarians. However our attempt to use this service was met by



the reply, "I wasn't told anything about that." Since the policy is clearly *avant-garde*, we hope that everyone will soon be made aware.

In this connection it is important to note further that as yet there is no general stack reading process. Mr. Schaefer has indicated that in the future he hopes that all the shelves in the College Library will be read once a year, with less attention paid to the research tower. At present he pointed out that the effort is being spent in reading each floor of the tower. However, only the sixth floor has been completed, and at this rate it should take just about ten more years before significant policy can be implemented for the overall care of the shelves. The necessity for such a program certainly cannot be underestimated, assuming the library is to function properly. We suggest strict rules prohibiting students from reshelving books. This would undoubtedly prevent many books from being lost, thus conserving our funds for pressing needs.

Many objections arise, also, regarding the reserve system employed in the Memorial Library. At present the reserve system operates according to the principle that a student should find the reserve book where it is normally shelved. The theory is that the student unable to find the book he needs will read other related material shelved in the area. However,

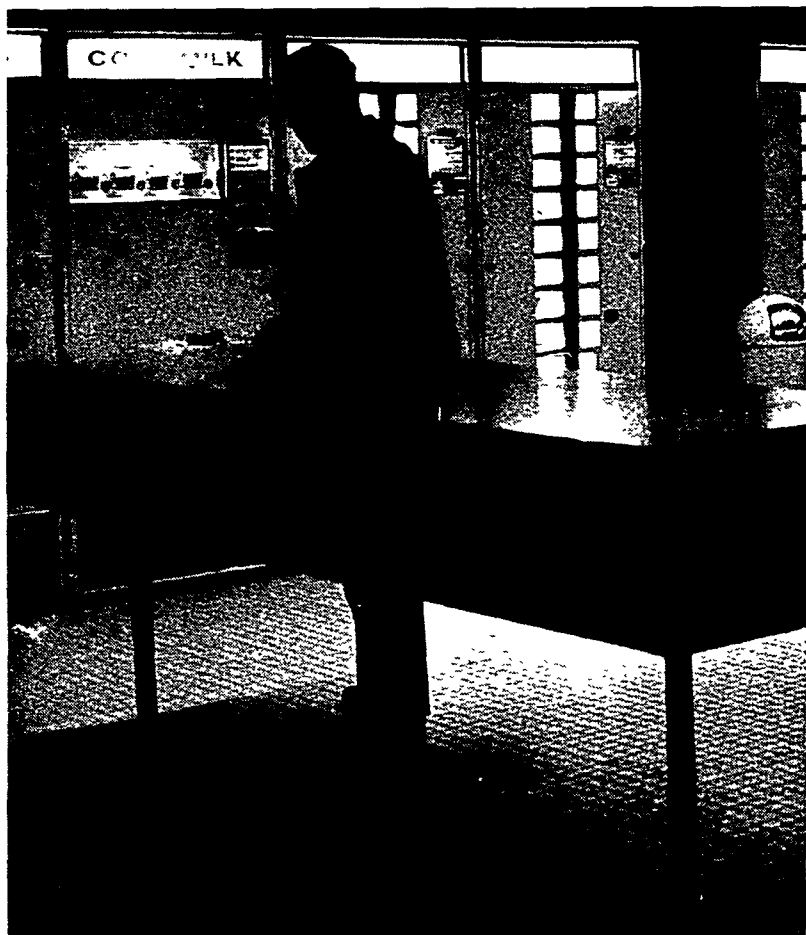
we wonder whether reading the book next to the one *assigned* really accomplishes the purpose of the reserve system. Without any effective control on books, as is the case in such "open reserve," theft, purposeful misshelving, and other methods of removing the books from circulation are easily carried out. It seems the student often has little choice but to read the book two shelves over.

We have recently surveyed over forty libraries ranging from the large state universities to the smaller private colleges. Over 80% replied that they had some sort of *closed* reserve system where the circulation is controlled inside the library as well as when on loan. Only 5% felt that this arrangement did not make the books easily and quickly available to the students. 69% felt that this helped avoid stealing and other methods of taking the books out of circulation.

This indicates that a closed reserve system would be far more effective than that presently in use at Notre Dame. Michigan State says this is the "only method when you have large classes." Northern Illinois' system is "patterned after Purdue's reserve *department* [italics ours], and very successful." A contrary sentiment prevails regarding the Memorial Library. We suggest that some sort of closed reserve system be implemented, sacrificing, since this is proven necessary, idealistic theorizing regarding

use of these books for a system which is brutally pragmatic and effective.

In all fairness, it should be pointed out that a new plant necessarily has difficulties that must be worked out. The move to the new Library necessitates more than the physical transference of the books; it requires a new outlook. The Memorial Library is seen by the staff as being for the use of the students and faculty. The increase in facilities has brought with it an increase in opportunities for scholarship. Lest these remarks be regarded as being too derogatory, it should be emphasized that they are offered not in an effort to tear down what has been done, but to point out where efforts have fallen short of acceptability in the eyes of students. It would be dishonest to imply that improvements are not being considered and that some will certainly be effected shortly. Neither, however, do we wish to suggest that the problems presented herein are either invalid or of little consequence. The Library has come a long way, but it has a long way to go. It is important that a program of constant evaluation be undertaken and that the results be heeded. Only in this manner can the Library hope to actualize that potential now present, and only in this actualization can the Memorial Library take its place in forming and influencing the destiny of the University.



# HOPEFUL

# ASCENT

A 1950-51 season, the season of the "Great  
Drought" in California, a severe  
drought which brought to the  
attention of the public the  
importance of water conservation.  
The drought was a severe one,  
and the public was urged to  
conserve water. The drought  
was a severe one, and the public  
was urged to conserve water.

[illegible]

On Wednesday a symposium was held in conjunction with the dedication ceremonies to take place the next day. The symposium, "The Person in the Contemporary World," examined the sorrow and loneliness of contemporary man which threatened to conquer his unique dignity and sense of identity. Modern man's plight was examined by four distinguished speakers: the morning session featured the noted French theologian, Rev. Louis Bouyer, and Professor John Smith, chairman of the department of philosophy at Yale. In the afternoon, papers were presented by Sir Hugo Stott Taylor, president of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, and Dr. Dana Farnsworth, psychiatrist and director of the University Health Services at Harvard University.

The dedication ceremonies on the next day drew hundreds of visitors, all of whom had come to help celebrate one of Notre Dame's proudest moments. Representatives of over 200 educational institutions and learned

[illegible]

On Thursday morning the Rev. Father Joseph Smith was arrested, the crowd having closed the doors of the temple. He was taken to the prison as the penalty for a Sabbath School Mass celebrated in the morning. Father Joseph was taken to the prison of the House of Correction, with the consent of the Mass. An order of the Council of the



*Eugene Cardinal Tisserant*

Cardinal Meyer, Archbishop of Chicago, delivered the sermon.

Cardinal Meyer has long been associated with the development of Catholic education. He is the former president general of the National Catholic Educational Association and a former episcopal chairman of the N.C.W.C. Department of Education.

IN THE AFTERNOON, the spectators again crowded in the library mall for the academic convocation. Clad in

caps and gowns the educators of the various educational institutions represented marched in a colorful procession to the convocation site. There the spectators and participants of the convocation were addressed by Dr. Grayson Kirk, the President of Columbia University. Dr. Kirk has had broad experience in the field of higher education. He has held the position of President of Columbia ever since General Dwight D. Eisenhower's retirement in 1953 and is a noted personality in the field of international relations, having been associated with the founding of the United Nations as a member of the U.S. delegation to the Dunbarton Oaks Conference. Dr. Kirk's address, entitled "The University and the 'Explosion of Knowledge,'" stressed the importance of the contribution which libraries make to the field of higher education.

Following Dr. Kirk's speech, honorary degrees were conferred on twenty-five men and women, more than half of them college and university presidents (see box at right). At the close of the convocation, Cardinal Tisserant read a message from Pope Paul. The present Holy Father has been closely associated with the University. On June 5, 1960, the then Cardinal Montini visited Notre Dame and received an honorary degree. After the Pope's message was read, Joseph Cardinal Ritter, Archbishop of St. Louis and an honorary alumnus of the University, blessed the library.

In the evening, Dr. Herman B. Wells, Chancellor of Indiana University, was the principal speaker at the Dedication Banquet in the north dining hall. Dr. Wells has held several major educational posts including that of chairman of the American Council on Education and has served by presidential appointment on several diplomatic missions, including a position as an American delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.

The banquet, a formal affair, also included greetings from representa-

by Frank Smith

tives of the community and several segments of the University family. Extending the community's greetings were the major of South Bend, the Honorable Lloyd Allen, and Bishop Leo Pursley of the Fort Wayne-South Bend Diocese, who gave the banquet invocation. J. Peter Grace, president of the Lay Board of Trustees, Prof. Rufus Rauch, and Dave Ellis were present to offer the University's welcome to its distinguished visitors. Entertainment was provided by the singing of the Notre Dame Glee Club,



*Albert Cardinal Meyer*

whose renditions of the songs close to Notre Dame hearts brought a fitting climax to the day's happenings.

All the ceremonies and speeches made this Ascension Thursday a memorable one. The passage of time, however, will blur the memory of the things done and the words spoken. But the library will remain as a sign of a progress on that "search for excellence" upon which we are so hopefully embarked.

**Honorary Doctor of Laws degrees were conferred on the following celebrated men and women in conjunction with Library dedication ceremonies:**

- HIS EMINENCE, EUGENE CARDINAL TISSERANT,  
Dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals
- HIS EMINENCE, ALBERT CARDINAL MEYER,  
Archbishop of Chicago
- PRESIDENT GRAYSON KIRK,  
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
- REV. LOUIS BOUYER,  
Abbey of Lucerne, Haye-Pesnel, France
- VERY REV. EDWARD B. BUNN, S.J.,  
President of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
- PRESIDENT JOHN SLOAN DICKEY,  
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
- DR. DANA L. FARNSWORTH,  
Director of Harvard University Health Service, Cambridge,  
Mass.
- PRESIDENT ROBERT F. GOHEEN,  
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
- PRESIDENT DAVID DODDS HENRY,  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- PRESIDENT FREDERICK L. HOVDE,  
Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana
- PRESIDENT CLARK KERR,  
University of California, Berkeley, California
- DR. KEYES D. METCALF,  
Librarian Emeritus of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.
- PRESIDENT J. ROSCOE MILLER,  
Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois
- DR. L. QUINCY MUMFORD,  
Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.
- MOTHER ELEANOR M. O'BYRNE, R.S.C.J.,  
President of Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart,  
Purchase, N. Y.
- VERY REV. PAUL C. REINERT, S.J.,  
President of Saint Louis University, Saint Louis, Mo.
- PRESIDENT ABRAM L. SACHAR,  
Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.
- RT. REV. MSGR. JAMES P. SHANNON,  
President of the College of Saint Thomas, Saint Paul, Minn.
- MILLARD SHEETS,  
Claremont, California; artist
- DR. JOHN E. SMITH,  
Chairman of the Yale University philosophy department,  
New Haven, Conn.
- PRESIDENT ELVIS J. STAHR, JR.,  
Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
- DR. KENNETH W. THOMPSON,  
Vice-President of the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, N. Y.
- CHANCELLOR HERMAN B. WELLS,  
Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
- PRESIDENT O. MEREDITH WILSON,  
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota
- PRESIDENT STEPHEN J. WRIGHT,  
Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee



## *And Miles To Go . . .* by Rich Weirich

Naturally, any plan for expansion must include the physical plant, and it is here that the University's growth is most evident. Notre Dame is most fortunate in the way the campus is arranged with room for expansion immediately to the east and north. Long-range plans call for the grouping of facilities in specific areas. An athletic complex will grow up near the Stadium and practice fields with the construction of the new Athletic and Convocation Center and the relocation of the tennis courts to the south of the center.

Facilities which will bring the general public to the campus, such as this convocation center and the Continuing Education center, are being concentrated on the periphery of the campus to allow easy access and handy parking. The area stretching from Nieuwland Science Hall east, between the Library and O'Shaughnessy Hall, will be the location of all academic buildings. The residence halls are fanned out from this area, and with the construction of new halls to the north of the Library will form a rough semicircle around the academic area. Throughout all this construction the series of malls characteristic of this campus will be maintained, with a new mall replacing the old fieldhouse. Specifically, the plans for new construction are as follows:

The next building to rise on campus will be the new Lewis Hall convent for the Sisters who are earning their master's degrees at Notre Dame. Ground is already being cleared for this project, a gift of the Frank J. Lewis Foundation, and the hall will be ready in 1965. The new hall will allow about 150 teaching Sisters to earn their master's degrees in 15 months, rather than the five summer sessions now necessary.

The lay graduate students are not being ignored. Two new halls exclusively for graduate students are being built north of the Library with funds raised by the Challenge I program. To accommodate married students, the University Village will be expanded as necessary with funds borrowed from the College Housing Administration. The size of the village may well be doubled within the

next few years.

For the undergraduates, a successful Challenge II program will allow the construction of two new residence halls north of the Library. These two halls would hopefully bring the entire student body on campus. In connection with the development of this area north of the Library, an expansion of the North Dining Hall and a central chapel are planned. The new chapel would be a large modern one serving the entire north end of the campus, taking some of the burden from Sacred Heart Church. The new chapel would also provide more altars for priests' Masses. The dining hall expansion and chapel construction are in the more remote future, however, for there are no funds presently available for this construction.

**I**N THE academic area, new construction will be concentrated south of the Library. While plans for the new buildings are not yet complete, it is felt they will probably reflect the new trend evidenced in the Library, averaging six or seven floors. The first structure planned is a biology complex, centering around a new Lobund Laboratory building which would triple the experimental facilities of the famed germfree animal research center. The National Science Foundation has awarded a grant of \$616,000 to start this project, but the remainder of the \$3 million necessary must be raised before any construction can begin. Also awaiting funds is an expansion of the engineering facilities, which is also tentatively planned for this area.

Other construction includes the Athletic and Convocation Center, replacing the 66-year-old Fieldhouse. Besides serving as the headquarters for the athletic department and center for intercollegiate and intramural sports, the 400,000-square-foot facility will provide a 10,500-seat arena for major convocations and conventions. This center will be financed by the Challenge II program.

A new dimension to the University's work will be added with the construction of a Center for Continuing Education opposite the Morris

*(Continued on page 31)*

**W**ITH THE Library dedication and the attention focused by it on University expansion to the east, this seems an appropriate time to formulate an integrated picture of how Notre Dame will be developing in the next few years.

The size of the undergraduate student body is the one area where no expansion is desired. Current administration plans call for maintaining it at its present size, with a hope of eventually accommodating the entire undergraduate population on campus. In every other area, however, expansion is evident.

Faculty development is being planned under Challenge II, the new fund-raising campaign. Here the emphasis will be on the social sciences and the humanities. Major items include the creation of a department of experimental psychology and establishment of new programs in such fields as anthropology, demography, geography, and religious sociology. Additional faculty on the instructor level may come from the expansion of the graduate school from the present 770 to a planned 1,000 full-time students.

# BEHIND THE MURAL

by Jack Rowe



THE MOST PROMINENT, and probably the most-discussed, feature of the Memorial Library is the mural covering the south face of the tower. Two men largely responsible for this mammoth work of art, Millard Sheets, designer of the mural, and Howard V. Phalin, its donor, were interviewed recently by the SCHOLASTIC.

Mr. Sheets, who has been designing murals and buildings throughout the United States for thirty years, was asked:

Q: What do you consider particularly unusual about this project?

A: The extensive use of granite is probably the most unusual feature of the mural. To my knowledge no other large mural has been done for the exterior of a building in solid granite. It has been executed in granite to make it permanent, to withstand the heat and cold found in that part of the country.

The theme, of course, was suggested by the Notre Dame administration. What they asked me to do was to suggest in a great processional the idea of a never-ending line of great scholars, thinkers, and teachers — saints that represented the best that man has recorded, and which are found represented in a library. The thought was that the various periods that are suggested in the theme have unfolded in the continuous process of one generation giving to the next. I put Christ at the top with the disciples to suggest that He is the great teacher—that is really the thematic idea.

Q: Is it true that the pieces of stone were cut in California and transported here?

A: No, the execution and cutting of the pieces and the setting of the granite in the giant slabs of concrete was done in Cold Springs, Minnesota, at the world's largest granite works. The large concrete pieces which formed the backing for the almost 7000 individual pieces of granite were brought on trucks from Cold Springs, just as they were needed to go up on the wall.

Q: Was there concern that the mural would not be completed in time for the dedication ceremonies due to last fall's delay?

A: This deadline was always a worry, but the fine co-operation of the people at Notre Dame—working overtime and on weekends—helped us to complete the work on time. This has been a collaborative effort between myself as designer of the mural and Ellerbe and Co., architects of the building. It is undoubtedly the most exciting, because of its particular

*(Continued on page 30)*



# Student Tutors: A Service to South Bend

by Dave Grophear

**I**T IS A Wednesday—or Tuesday or Thursday—evening on the Notre Dame campus and you are walking past the circle. You see a group of ND students waiting around Our Lady's statue, and then you hear the high-pitched, straining groan of a 1949 White bus as it "speeds" down Notre Dame Avenue. You are witnessing the beginning of another night of tutoring, as part of the approximately 250 Notre Dame and St. Mary's students start on their way to tutor the 250 South Bend students who have become their special concern. The fellows pile in, saying "hi" to Jim the bus driver and filling one-

It nipped, but did not kill; for at the beginning of this school year Mr. Isaiah Jackson, the new educational chairman and head of the Algonquin Civic Club, contacted the YCS's Bill Staudenheimer, who in turn contacted Bill O'Brien, a sophomore in the General Program, who completed the circle by contacting Mr. Jackson. The organization that was to succeed was now on the road.

It was the middle of October when Bill first met with Mr. Jackson, but by November 6 a pilot group of 15 tutors and tutees—all the original tutees were Negroes although now tutoring is being offered to both races

St. John Mission Baptist Educational Building, and St. Peter Claver House. At the scheduled Jan. 12 evaluation meeting, the two groups united and Bill O'Brien took over the chairmanship of the combined group.

It was also at this Jan. 12 meeting, when tutoring officially came under the banner of the Blue Circle, that an expansion campaign was planned, to be headed by George Bernard, a sophomore pre-med. So in late January, publicity through the SCHOLASTIC, posters and WSND hit the campus. The response was much greater than expected; for from Notre Dame and St. Mary's 150 students signed up for new assignments, these in addition to the 50 already at work. Three campus clubs—the Colorado Club, the Glee Club, and the NFCCS—agreed to take new districts. About this time too Fr. Payne, pastor of Little Flower Parish, gave the now famous bus to the group. These two factors combined to boost the total tutoring force from 50 in January, to 130 in February, to 200 in March, to the 250 now at work.

To organize the expansion districts, Bill and Ann Liess, a sophomore education student from St. Mary's, met with tutors and arranged with adults for transportation, got each new district on its feet, and then arranged for student captains to take over the leadership of the district, with Bill and Ann moving on to organize another. This procedure was followed in all but two of the districts: in the first the Glee Club, led by Jerry Cole, did all the organizing themselves. Rich Hennessy, a senior in the GP, took charge of the Perley school district under sponsorship of NFCCS. The Glee Club group has been extremely successful as the tutors entertain the tutees each week with several songs.

The March 8 evaluation meeting was another high point. The tutors brought up the problems they were having—especially with tutee reading and motivation—and a special tasks committee consisting of Jerry Cole, Larry Mulligan, Sally Schumacher, Diane Smith, and Mr. Jack Woolridge was formed. The "adult pro-

half of each of the double seats—for the bus will stop at St. Mary's next—and then the "bus with a personality" is on its way.

But this is getting way ahead of the story. This is the glorious end of a project which never really got off the ground last year, but which, because of determination and sacrifice, has become one of the biggest boons to the improvement of the traditionally poor Notre Dame-South Bend relations. The idea originally came from the mind of the YCS's Tom O'Brien (class of '63), who saw tutoring as a chance to help improve the Negro's attitude toward education. He contacted the NAACP's educational chairman Valjean Dickinson, and plans were made to get things started. But unfortunately opposition by the South Bend School Board and School City to methods to be used nipped the idea in the bud.

—was starting work at the A.M.E. Zion Church on Eddy St. By that time Bill, Mr. Jackson, and other interested students—including Marlie Brookman from St. Mary's—had analyzed the tutoring programs existing at various universities, had had several meetings, and had gotten a list of students interested in being tutored. It was decided that this pilot group would operate through January 12, at which time an evaluation meeting would be held to determine whether to continue the program.

Meanwhile, another group had sprung up—the Neighborhood Study Help Group (NSHG)—headed by Larry Mulligan, a junior in Arts and Letters, and SMC's Diane Smith, a senior education student. They met with Mrs. James Glaes, and on January 8 their group got under way at St. Augustine's Catholic Church, the



cedure" was also definitely outlined. From this time on all new tutoring districts were to be organized in the following manner: 1) Contact schools; 2) Have teachers recommend students who for one reason or another are not achieving what they are capable of; 3) Have principal send list of prospective tutees to the NSHG; 4) Have school send note to parents informing them of the program; 5) Have list sent to Bill or Ann; 6) They set up times and transportation; 7) A meeting among tutors, tutees, and parents is arranged; 8) Tutoring begins. About this time also Bill picked up another special assistant in Dave Richards, a freshman engineering student.

Since that meeting, tutoring has continued to expand, and credit must be given to the students who have taken over as captains of the various districts. From ND: Vince Beckman, Don Eversmann, Pat Korth, Bob Dragem, Vern Roden, Tom Buhl, Rich Hennessy, Jerry Cole, John Schwartz, and Jim Kenny. From St. Mary's: Donna Christian, Beverly Senda, Sally Schumacher, Sheila Kennedy, Mary Mallooly, Maureen McInnerny (SMC Academy), Beth Gross, Diane Saulsbeck, Marcia Murdoch, and Carol Barskis.

On tap for the rest of the year are several events: the tutees will be treated to the Old-Timers' game on May 9, a party in SMC's Social Center will be held for the tutors on May 17, and various parties and dinners sponsored spontaneously by the adults and institutions who have acted as hosts for the various groups are to be held. Plans are in the works for next year to have more campus clubs and more districts (there are now 10). Each tutor next year will receive a booklet outlining various methods of tutoring and the situation in South Bend. A seminar for tutors will be held the first week after the annual return to campus in September. There are high hopes that funds through private contributions will be available for additional busses, research books for the tutoring centers, dictionaries for each of the tutees, and for various field trips de-

signed to offer variety and to improve tutor-tutee relationships.

All of this sounds very impressive—but what has the program actually done? At the April 26 evaluation meeting Bill O'Brien was able to quote the following statistics to the captains assembled in St. Mary's Little Theatre: 1) Of 127 students evaluated 59.8% went up, 7.9% down, and 33.1% stayed the same in the subject in which they were tutored; 2) Of 123 students evaluated 56.9% went up, 6.5% down, and 36.5% stayed the same in over-all grades; 3) Of 122 tutors 24.6% went up, 10.7% down, and 64.8% stayed the

general, and among the adults it has changed the attitude of many toward Notre Dame from indifference or hostility to interest and friendliness. Mrs. Glaes had said that if the program had started sooner perhaps the muggings on Notre Dame Avenue might not have occurred, for "If your little brother were being tutored by a Notre Dame student, would you think of attacking him?" The children are meeting college students and being exposed to them as examples of people who study, and they are liking it. Often the tutees have taken the initiative, bringing their friends to sessions. One neighborhood has even



same in their grades; 4) 76.1% of the tutors wish to return next year, 23.9% do not; 5) Of 156 tutors polled 53.8% never missed a session; 31.4% missed once, and only 14.8% missed more than once; 6) Of 157 tutees 94.3% maintained interest, 5.7% lost interest; 7) Of 148 tutors polled 100% are in favor of continuing the program.

And the reaction from South Bend has been nothing but favorable. Mayor Allen, when he heard of the program, said "This is wonderful, this is what we need, this is good." School City, the organization with which the '62-'63 group of tutors could not agree, now sees the tutoring program as a boon, with no end of possibilities. Various citizens have commented that it has made the neighborhoods healthier, caused a change of attitude among the tutees toward studies and toward life in

discontinued its Wednesday night teen dance because the attendance has dropped so much due to tutoring.

But the benefits have not been one-sided. As a tutor myself, I can testify that the tutors have benefitted as much as, or perhaps more than, the students. Tutoring has improved our attitude toward South Bend, toward the Negro, toward studies, toward people in general. It has brought new friendships and supplied the contact with children and with families which is missing on a campus away from home.

Bill O'Brien has said, "The figures have a way of lying. There are still a lot of problems to be solved." But it appears that tutoring is here to stay and that next year will bring an increase and an improvement in one of the most beneficial activities ever to arrive in the Notre Dame-St. Mary's vicinity.



## *My Fair Lady*

Several months ago *My Fair Lady* was finally released for nonprofessional production. Rights to this musical have been withheld since its origin in 1955, when it played six straight years on Broadway. The Lerner and Loewe musical has enjoyed success in all the larger cities in this country, as well as London, Tokyo, and many other cities throughout the world. Father Harvey, the director of University Theatre, has waited a long time for the chance to present it at Notre Dame, and when its release was finally announced, he was the first to acquire permission for nonprofessional production. Since that time, all theatre work has been directed toward developing a successful show. Although the experimental production of *The Caretaker* was suspended, and the cast has been working since the early part of March, the production is so big and involved that they have been hampered by a strict time schedule. But, if this writer's words mean anything, all the work and effort expended will have been well worth it. As of rehearsal two weeks ago, the song and dance routines were gaining the smoothness that you look for in a professional production.

The story of the play, based on Shaw's *Pygmalion*, appears to be near perfect material for a musical-type show; it offers excellent opportunity for song and comedy. The play opens at the portals of Covent Garden, where Henry Higgins (Dave Clennon) is taking notes on British dialects ["Why Can't the English?"], notably that of Eliza Doolittle (Marilyn Petroff). He tells her that he and his friend, Col. Pickering (Dave Garrick), can teach her to speak like a lady, so that she no longer need be a flowerseller, but can open her own shop, and she flirts lightly with the idea ["Wouldn't it be Loverly?"]. Later her father is seen celebrating with his cronies ["With a Little Bit o' Luck"]. Next day, Eliza appears at Higgins' home to ask him to teach her proper diction, and he agrees. However, her Cockney mannerisms and moralities become so exasperating to him that he nearly gives up ["I'm an Ordinary Man"]. She, in turn, is driven to distraction by his thoughtless treatment and incessant instruction ["Just You Wait"]. At length, however, she triumphantly learns correct pronunciation ["The Rain in Spain"] and they celebrate with a little dance. It is late at night, and the housekeeper urges her to go to bed, but she is too exhilarated ["I Could Have Danced All Night"]. Soon after, at the Ascot races, Higgins introduces her to society for the



by Thomas Murphy

first time, and she at once attracts the attentions of Freddy Eynsford-Hill (Dave Van Treese), who follows her home, hoping to see her again ["On the Street Where You Live"]. Finally, after months of hard work, she is ready for the big experiment, and is taken to a splendid ball, where she succeeds brilliantly.

After the ball, Higgins and Pickering are congratulating each other on their work, completely forgetting Eliza ["You Did It"]. Hurt and angry, she rushes out of the house, running into Freddy. He professes his love, but she demands that he stop talking about it ["Show Me"]. In the meantime, her father, who has now become famous through his philosophies, decides that it is time he married the woman with whom he has been living for years, and spends one last night on the town ["Get Me to the Church On Time"]. The professor, awakening in the morning, discovers his Cockney guinea pig gone and snappishly muses on the frailties of women ["A Hymn to Him"]. He finds Eliza at last at his mother's home, where she has gone for warmth and sympathy, but she refuses his tentative offerings of truce ["Without You"]. On his way back to his own house, Higgins reminisces about the way she has affected his life ["I've Grown Accustomed to her Face"]. Arriving at home he sits to listen to recordings of her voice. She quietly enters and the curtain falls.

The most outstanding asset of the play is its balanced cast. This group has put in many hours of hard work, and despite endless repetitions of scenes, has shown unusual enthusiasm. In the play you can expect smooth transitions between songs and dialogue; you can expect a fresh, enthusiastic approach; and you can expect a confident cast working in a consistent setting. The technical work for this type of play is gigantic, and especially so for this particular play with its cast of 38.

Besides Father Harvey, the director, those responsible for the production are John Patrick Hart, scenery design, Mrs. James Michael Lee, choreography, William Cole, choral director, and Dr. Charles Biondo, orchestra conductor. The musical opens Wednesday, May 6, and runs through Saturday, May 9, and May 13 through May 16 the following weekend. There will be matinees on the two Sundays, May 10 and May 17. The box office opens daily at 4:00 p.m. Mr. Syburg, assistant director, has announced that the May 9 performance is sold out, but that there are still good seats left for the May 7, 13, and 17 shows.



# TRADITION REVITALIZED

ON A COLD February evening, two thousand students stood before Sorin Hall and listened to Ara Parseghian; "I don't believe in making predictions," he said, "but I promise you that Notre Dame will have a team that is well-disciplined, well-conditioned, fundamentally sound, and which will give you 110% effort in all sixty minutes of all ten games of the 1964 season. And I can't propose to predict how many but we will win games."

These were no idle promises. Coach Parseghian has made each of them a reality in spring practice.

The team is well-conditioned; nearly a quarter of practice is devoted to calisthenics. The team is well-disciplined and fundamentally sound. Each practice is highly organized, the players are shuttled from drill to drill, from coach to coach. Each drill is designed to improve some particular fundamental: blocking, tackling, passing, and punting have been practiced . . . and practiced. The drills are short, rarely lasting more than ten minutes. This does more than prevent tedium, it has fostered enthusiasm and esprit de corps, two qualities noticeably absent from former practice sessions. The practice routine has made certain sights commonplace: Parseghian yelling until he is hoarse; Paul Costa, the most pleasant surprise of spring practice, getting slapped across the helmet for the mistakes that are a part of learning a new position; Coach Johnny Ray rebuking the defensive line; the offensive coaches patiently instilling new and intricate offensive plays.

When spring training began Parseghian faced five major problems: three lettermen, including All-American Jim Kelly, were lost at end; at tackle injuries to lettermen Dave Humenik and Gene Penman accentuated the depth problem; an explosive breakaway runner was needed for a balanced offense; a defensive secondary would have to be rebuilt

after the graduation of four key starters; and a quarterback to end the three-year game of musical quarterbacks must be found.

Some of these problems have been solved, others have become more complicated. End has become a strength. Offensively, Phil Sheridan and Jack Snow have developed into very capable receivers and on defense Paul Costa, and Jim Lynch have shown considerable promise. But with the exception of Snow none of them have had varsity experience at end.

Three freshmen, Tom Regner, Kevin Hardy and Alan Page, have all but solved the tackle problem. The three average 250 pounds and have progressed rapidly during practice. Regner has been especially impressive in scrimmage. But here, as at end, experience is needed.

Perhaps the highlight of spring practice has been the development of a strong running attack. The backfield is both strong and deep as it was last year and like last year there is no real breakaway runner. Nick Eddy indicated that he had the speed and moves but he was injured after two weeks of practice. However, every scrimmage testified to the merits of Bill Wolski, Nick Rassas, Dick Dupuis, and Pete Andreotti who head the halfback corps. In Kantor, Farrell, and Duranko, Notre Dame has probably the solidest group of fullbacks in the country. The running attack is sound.

It took three years to build a competent secondary; and now Pfeiffer, MacDonald, and Phillips have graduated and Parseghian has to start all over again. Budka and Kelly should severely test whatever combination Parseghian decides upon. With the shoulder injury to John Huarte, the number one quarterback prospect, little will be learned about the most pressing problem, the three-year question mark.

Unlike Old-Timers' games of recent years this will be a stern test

*Problems will be solved, questions will be raised, old memories will be brought to life and perhaps high hopes will be justified at the 1964 Old-Timers game.*

for the varsity. The starting line-up for the Old-Timers doesn't have an "old"-timer on it. The first team is composed entirely of seniors; all of them are eager to hand these upstarts the eighth varsity loss in the history of the game. In the starting back-field for the Old-Timers are Bill Pfeiffer, Charlie O'Hara, Tom MacDonald and Frank Budka while Jim Kelly, George Bednar, Bob Lehmann, Bill Burns, Marty Olosky, Nick Etten and Tom Goberville will test the inexperienced varsity line.

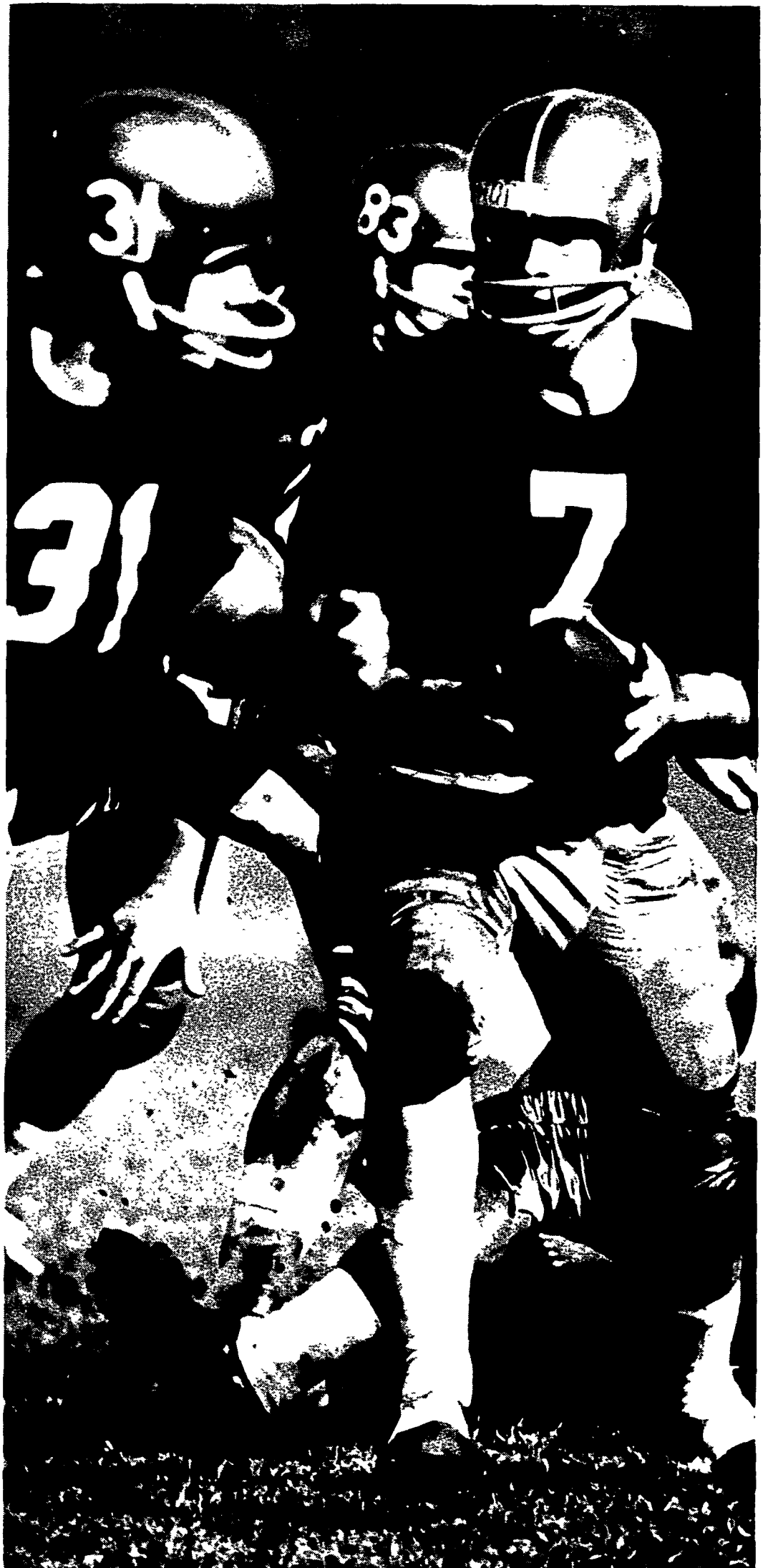
Part of the enjoyment of the Old-Timers' game at Notre Dame is that each year the football tradition is revitalized, the long heritage of exciting winning football is brought to life by memories the Old-Timers bring with them when they return. Who doesn't remember the name of Leon Hart who played on the Notre Dame teams of 1947-49? Hart was named All-American in each of those seasons and in his senior year became the only lineman to win the Heisman Trophy. Perhaps, the most significant fact about the three seasons Hart played for Notre Dame was that he and his teammates never lost a game. The Irish were national Champions for three straight years.

Hart isn't the only former Notre Dame star returning — his teammate and roommate Bill Wightkin will be here as will Johnny Lattner, Gus Cifelli, Bill "Red" Mack, Myron Pottios, Angelo Dabiero, George Izo, Mike Lind, Chet Ostrowski, Ed Hoerster, and the one and only Ed Burke.

Izo, Mack, Pottios, Lind, and Burke are all playing professional football, should be in good shape and hence will add depth and polish to the Old-Timer attack.

The 1964 Old-Timers' game hopefully will mark not only the annual revitalization of old memories but the beginning of a new tradition of winning football at Notre Dame.

—TOM BETTAG



# Hurdles for the Track Team

**L**AST SATURDAY, in the first outdoor track meet of the season, the United States Military Academy defeated Notre Dame 91½ to 51½. Like most facts this doesn't tell the whole story; it doesn't capture excitement or drama, elation or disappointment. Like most facts it is misleading; it makes the loss sound worse than it was. Yet, like most facts it isn't meaningless, and the reasons Army beat Notre Dame reveal a lot about the strengths and weaknesses of the 1964 track team.

Notre Dame is perennially weak in sprinting and weight events; against Army, crippled by the graduation of Carl Ludecke, a standout in the shot put and discus, and hampered by injuries to Dan O'Brien and Bob Hoover, two competent sprinters, this deficiency was emphasized. The six events in which sprinters and weight men compete, the 100 yard dash, the 220 yard dash, the mile relay, the shot put, the discus and the hammer throw are worth 50 points; Army captured 47½ of those points.

Notre Dame did not compete in the hammer throw so the Cadets won 9 points. Pat Madden, Notre Dame's only entrant in the shot put, placed third, and tied for third in the discus. Army swept the 220 yard dash; Notre Dame had one competitor. John Martin placed third in the 100 yard dash. In the mile relay Bill Boyle tried gallantly to overcome a 40 yard lead; he succeeded in reducing it to 10.

Even allowing for the loss of Hoover and O'Brien, the facts are clear. Notre Dame lacks both quantity and quality in these events. Army was guaranteed 17 points in the hammer throw, shot put and 220 merely by showing up for the meet. Unfortunately, lack of depth isn't only limited to these events and in a sport where second and third places are important, depth is crucial.

Injuries and Bill Straub prevented Notre Dame from displaying its forte—middle distance running—at full effectiveness. Bill Boyle won the 440 with customary ease. Leading by 20 yards at the 220 mark, he coasted to an easy win in 47.6 seconds, a meet record. ("Coast" loses its usual sig-



nificance when applied to Boyle.) Though Rich Fennelly barely lost an exciting duel with Steve Clement of Army and finished second in the 880, the injured Pat Conroy was missed. The winning time was 155.4 and Conroy has bettered this on several occasions.

Notre Dame's strongest events are the mile and two mile, but a super-performance by Bill Straub gained victories for Army in both of these events. Straub made the most arduous double in track look easy. After winning the mile in 4:11.9 he had one hour to rest and was facing three fresh runners. He matched Notre Dame's Frank Carver stride for stride for a mile and three quarters, then burst to a 30 yard lead which he maintained to the tape.

There were other outstanding performers and performances: Jerry O'Connor placed second in the broad jump and broke the meet record in the triple jump (formerly the hop, step, and jump); Dick Plymale of Army cleared 15' 7" in the pole vault and barely missed at 16'. Ed Kelly had perhaps his finest meet. Moments after placing third in the 120 yard high hurdles, he broke the Notre Dame outdoor pole vault record with a magnificent 14' 7" leap.

There were disappointments too. In the 440 yard hurdles Keith Manville was comfortably in the lead as he

rounded the last turn, but his foot caught the top of a hurdle and he sprawled to the cinders. He gamely completed the race but three runners had passed, and he finished fourth. Jim Lynch closed quickly and won.

Captain Pete Whitehouse (*see cut*) turned in a typical performance winning the high jump and 120 yard high hurdles almost casually. About a minute after he had gracefully flipped his lanky frame over six feet two inches to win the high jump, he was in the starting blocks for the hurdles. 14.5 seconds later he had broken the tape and his own meet record. Performances like this are usual for Whitehouse. So usual in fact that it is more noteworthy when he loses in one event than when he wins several. Paradoxically, the nonchalance and frequency that characterize Whitehouse's victories bar the recognition they deserve. How could anything that looks so easy be worth much applause?

The meet against Army, though it produced a few surprises (the fine performances by Joe Giacinto and John Salzmann in the javelin, for example) revealed the expected weaknesses in the 1964 track team. Lack of depth, lack of sprinters and lack of weightmen will be obstacles Notre Dame will have to overcome to defeat Michigan State Saturday.

—JOHN WHELAN

# SCOREBOARD

**BASEBALL:** The Irish swept a twin-bill from Illinois Wesleyan and Kevin O'Neill won his third game. Third baseman Tom Blythe smashed his fourth home run. The Klinemen are now 9-10 and have won three straight.

**TENNIS:** Irish netter John Clancy won the deciding match against Illinois and Notre Dame hiked its season record to 7-1.

**GOLF:** Notre Dame finished second in the Purdue Invitational Meet. Pat Donahy recorded the best Irish score —74-79 153.

**RUGBY:** The Irish Ruggers went undefeated in the Chicago Invitational Tournament, whipping Minnesota and the St. Louis Ramblers. Tom Gerlach's place-kicking accounted for 18 Irish points. Notre Dame is now 8-2-4 this spring and undefeated in its last five outings.

**LACROSSE:** Led by Rick Sheehan and Bill Joseph, Notre Dame came from behind to defeat Michigan State, 7-6.

## SCORES

### Baseball

Notre Dame 5, Ill. Wesleyan 1  
Notre Dame 7, Ill. Wesleyan 5

### Tennis

Notre Dame 7, Illinois 1

### Rugby

Notre Dame 16, Minnesota 0  
Notre Dame 14, St. L. Ramblers 5

### Lacrosse

Notre Dame 7, Michigan State 6

## SCHEDULE

### Baseball

May 8 Ill. St. Normal at ND  
May 9 Ill. St. Normal at ND  
May 12 Valparaiso at Valparaiso  
May 13 Mich. St. at East Lansing

### Tennis

May 8 Northwestern and Ohio State at Evanston, Ill.

### Golf

May 9 Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan State, Northwestern, and Indiana at Iowa City, Iowa

### Track

May 9 MSU at Notre Dame

### Rugby

May 9 Chicago at Notre Dame

### Lacrosse

May 9 Denison at Granville, Ohio

### Football

May 9 Old-Timers vs. 1964 Notre Dame team in Stadium.  
Game Time: 2:30.

# Voice in the Crowd

**F**OR THE third time in five years, Notre Dame is entering a new era in football. When Joe Kuharich accepted the position as head coach in December of 1958, optimism filled the air. The Irish went 5-5 in 1959, winning their last three games and setting their sights on the following fall. But something happened — Notre Dame could only muster two wins in 1960. In his four year reign, Notre Dame won 17 games and lost 23 and Joe Kuharich gained the dubious distinction of becoming the first Notre Dame football coach to retire with a losing record.

Last fall, Hugh Devore began a "new era." His reign, however, terminated unsuccessfully as Notre Dame had one of its poorest records in history (2-7). Devore completed his two years as head coach (1945 and 1963) with a 9-9-1 record.

And now, 1964, there is another era, the Ara Parseghian era. In the past, under the Kuharich and Devore regimes, the Notre Dame student body has learned to be pessimistic, and would not have accepted many new coaches the way it has accepted Parseghian. He is a person extremely dedicated to his profession; a perfectionist in all of football's fundamentals.

Likewise, his reputation as a developer of talent, as an organizer, and as an ingenious football tactician has reminded many students of the Frank Leahy brand of football. His attitude and his actions are cause to hope that 1964 will be a successful year, a winning year for Notre Dame football.

The most radical change instituted by Parseghian has been a vigorous program of physical conditioning; he is almost a fanatic on the subject and simply will not stand for a player who is overweight or one that drinks, on or off season. In spring drills he has included varied offensive patterns and formations in the Irish attack to see which series of plays the available talent can execute best. With the capable assistance of 10 coaches, efficient organization has solved many problems and Parseghian feels the progress made during the past month has been satisfactory.

And if progress has been satisfactory, student spirit off the field has been outstanding. Notre Dame fans have seen many All-Americans among the frequent scrimmages although the objective observer may have seen many flaws.

Everything considered, we believe Notre Dame can be lead out of the wilderness — and that Ara Parseghian is the man to do just that. The first step is tomorrow afternoon. The Old-Timer's Game is an introduction to 1964 and with a corps of veterans playing for the alumni, a valid prediction for next fall can be made.

## Policy . . .

Just as Notre Dame football is entering a new epoch, so is the SCHOLASTIC with a change in editors. When Terry Wolkerstorfer took over as Sports Editor after the *en masse* resignation of editors last spring, he made this comment about his editorial policy: "It is my belief that the college sports editor should be critical (in the broader sense), although being completely objective is difficult at best. He should be neither overenthusiastic nor hypercritical; praise and criticism both have their place, and should be kept there. These will be my goals in writing this column."

Our policy in the "new" SCHOLASTIC will be essentially the same. Sports coverage will be approximately the same in volume, the editorial and feature policy will remain basically the same. We plan coverage in depth for all sports — whether major or minor, club or varsity — usually with a feature approach.

—REX LARDNER & JOHN WHELAN



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## "Behind the Mural"

(Continued from page 21)

challenge—its scale, its importance, its symbolism.

**Q:** Have you worked with the same architect before?

**A:** We've worked together once before, when I painted a very large mural for the new diagnostic center at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota.

**Q:** Were the relatively subdued colors necessitated by the limitations of the material?

**A:** Granite does have a natural range of colors that is limited. But in this mural we have used more granites than have ever been assembled anywhere in the world. I found 123 colors altogether, and used the brightest of those that would appear in good relation.

AFTER DESIGNING AND PREPARING it for three years, Mr. Sheets can see his completed work for the first time. He also received an honorary degree at the afternoon convocation.

**H**OWARD PHALIN, a member of the A.B. Advisory Board, a Notre Dame alumnus and an executive with Field Enterprises, Inc., of Chicago, has donated to the University a gift



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of \$200,000 to provide for the cost of the mural. Interviewed at his Winnetka home, he was asked:

**Q:** When did you become interested in the Challenge program, and in the mural donation in particular?

**A:** About three years ago, at the time of the first drive. I was working with a group collecting funds in Chicago and began to study the needs of the University. I had always wanted to do something for Notre Dame and the possibility of the mural was suggested.

**Q:** How was a theme decided upon and did you play a part in its selection?

**A:** The theme had been chosen before I became involved with the mural project. However, in talking with Fr. Hesburgh, he made mention of the paganistic outlook of the mural at the University of Mexico and thought there should be something in the United States to counteract this. That was, I think, the origin of the idea.

**Q:** Are you satisfied with the plans for the mural as you have seen them?

**A:** I have seen a color reproduction and am very much impressed by it. I think it will be something of lasting value. There is nothing comparable to it anywhere in the country. Fr. Hesburgh told me that the mural is visible at night from an airplane 50 miles away.

I have been through the Library itself several times; it is much larger than I ever expected it would be, and beyond anything I ever thought would be possible at Notre Dame. A great deal has changed there since I graduated in 1928, and I will be looking forward to being there on Thursday.

A GREAT DEAL has changed indeed, and more remains to be changed. Our pride in the progress made by the University and our hopes for continued improvement are aptly and majestically symbolized in the new Library and its unique front wall.

## "Miles to Go"

(Continued from page 20)

Inn. Underwritten by a \$1,543,000 grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, the center will be used in the development of a continuing education program for Notre Dame alumni. It will also accommodate a wide range of meetings of various sizes, conferences of learned societies, and academic functions of every sort.

Other hoped-for but uncertain projects include a new post office (the old one was long ago outgrown), a faculty club, and a student social center. There is no definite action currently being taken on these proposals, however.

Despite all this change and expansion, one structure will remain stable for the foreseeable future — the Administration Building. An engineering study of the building showed that it could last another hundred years, and since other needs of the University are much more pressing, it may well be used for a good number of those years. The Golden Dome will remain as the well-known symbol of Notre Dame.

## 'Letters'

(Continued from page 8)

conditions in the state. With better conditions will come the inducement to far more educated and competent people, again of both races, to come to Alabama and to stay in Alabama. Only in this way can we hope to restore our state to something like the minimum standards of requirement for participation in the United States of America.

Here's looking forward to the day when we no longer speak of "my" people or "your" people, but of "US" — American citizens.

William M. Cooper, '63

(Unfortunately, Mr. Cooper's letter was received too late for earlier publication, however its real pertinence is not diminished. —ED.)

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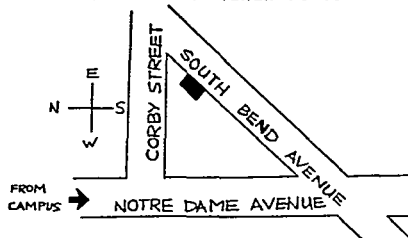
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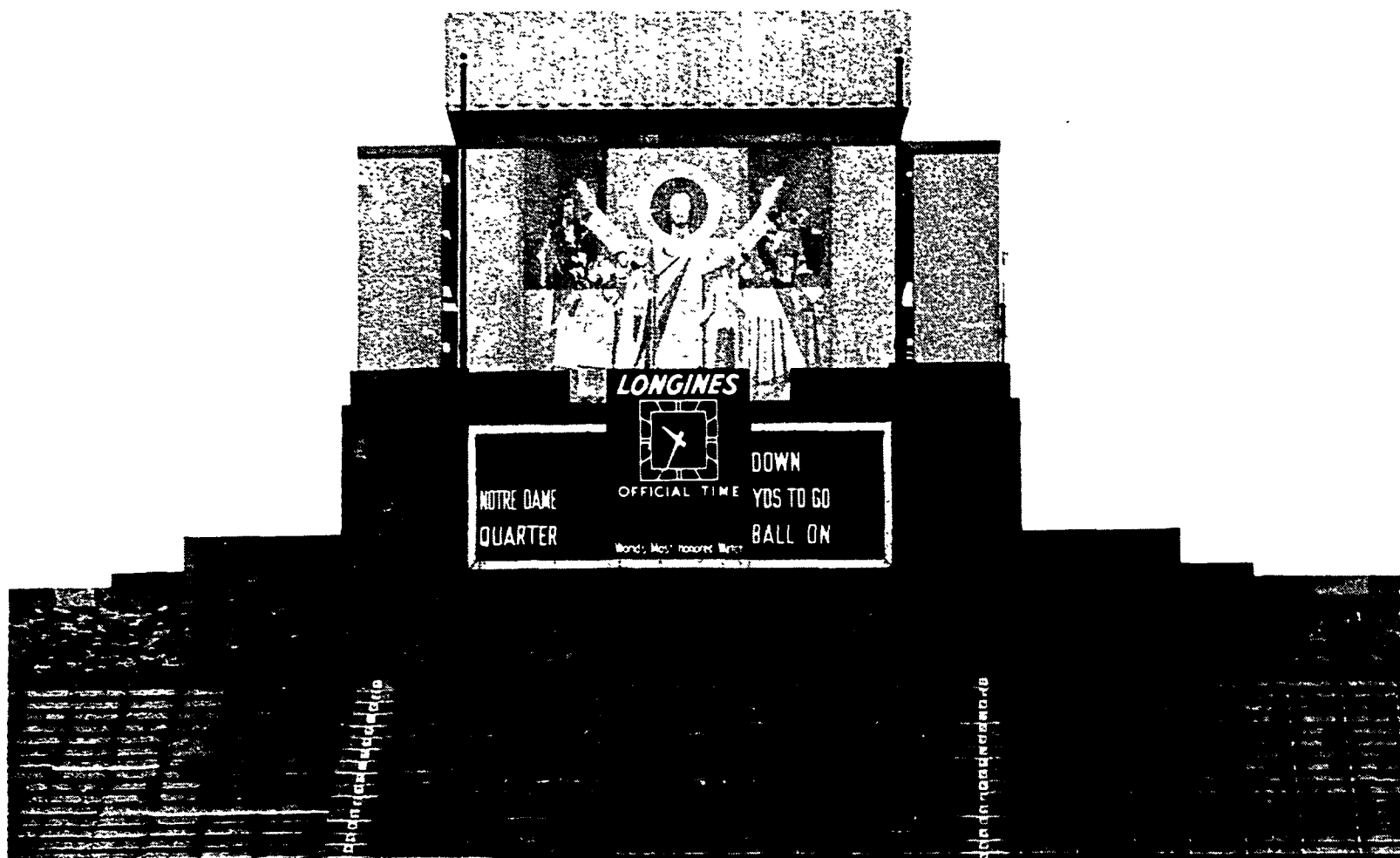


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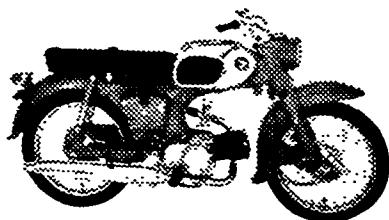




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## "Campus"

(Continued from page 13)

convent on campus are doing doctoral work and are from various orders.

### JFK Tribute

ND students and faculty members have the opportunity to openly express their respect for the memory of John Fitzgerald Kennedy during the week of May 3-10. As part of a nation-wide campaign, a student group led by Dick McCarthy is collecting signatures and seeking donations to help finance a special student-given memorial room within the JFK Li-

brary to be constructed in Boston. The signatures will be put on public display in the room, which will house material dealing with the late President's interest in youth.

According to those heading the drive, the only criteria for signing the memorial book are "admiration for the late President and interest in his influence on the youth of America." Thus, while the student group is seeking donations as they canvass the residence halls during the week, students are urged to sign whether they donate or not. Anyone not reached by the campaign who wishes to sign the book or donate to the drive is asked to contact Dick McCarthy in 205 Walsh, CE 4-6690.

### DOME's Coming

May 11, 12, and 13 are the only distribution dates for certifications for the 1964 yearbook. All underclassmen, upperclassmen, law students and senior seminarians are eligible to receive the certification, as long as they have paid all student fees and have been cleared by the Office of Student Accounts. Without a certification no one will be able to pick up his 1964 *Dome*; there will be no exceptions.

Room 2-C of the LaFortune Student Center will be the certification distribution center; hours will be from 12 to 5 p.m. on the three dates. The yearbook itself will be available on or shortly after May 21.



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**Mel Noel...**

# **The Last Word**

**F**RANKLY, WE HAD misgivings about continuing The Last Word. The column became so identified with Tom Hoobler and so much a vehicle of his personal thought, that it seemed difficult for anyone else to have The Last Word and make an impression on his readers. There is no doubt that the column was popular, and this interest on the reader's part was considered by Tom to be the greatest conceivable compliment. And while we did not always agree with the column's contents, no one could deny that they were presented with candor and honesty. There are always events on campus that should be discussed but do not demand the 21-gun editorial treatment, and such a function is well suited to The Last Word. It is this tradition of candidly treating aspects of our life at Notre Dame that justifies the continuation of the column; nevertheless, the treatment next year will reflect the difference in editors. So the column remains but, as per Mr. Hoobler's advice, the picture is new.

**A**LL GOOD JUDGMENT to the contrary, we might as well say something about the SCHOLASTIC in general. Other than one of those items they tack onto your tuition, the magazine is a nearly 100-year-old publication (centenary in three years) that has seen countless changes. Its original purpose was to inform parents of the students' safe arrival at school each semester. In later years the SCHOLASTIC was filled with academic writing, supplemented by campus gossip and news of occasional visits by alumni. Around the turn of the century, the magazine was devoted mainly to news and even adopted photographs, such as they were. World War II turned the SCHOLASTIC (as it did the school) first into a giant draft notice and then into a military publication. After the war, good times, dances, athletics, and humor received top billing as previous seriousness was abandoned around the country. Then "academic excellence" brought a more solid and artistic approach to the magazine as shown by the years 1960-'64.

It is impossible to say exactly what the SCHOLASTIC should be, except in the context of the students and times it serves. Considering the quickly changing character of Notre Dame today and the variety found in her students, we intend to stress balance in

the magazine next year. The 1962-'63 concept of building a journal modeled on national-opinion magazines excluded most of the student body, while the purely news idea was regarded as too superficial to justify the magazine format. We intend to develop this year's policy, which was to provide an extensive news coverage while preserving the depth offered by scholarly and opinionated articles. Our conception of features is based on a never-ending variety to match the interests of the student and the appropriateness of current subject matter.

**M**EMBERS of our staff had been saying that the class of '67 was incapable of continuing the annual Freshman Derby. On Monday night, they along with other campus wags were proved sadly mistaken. Not that this year's tribute to spring was very ingenious or original, but at least the virility of the freshman class is no longer in question. It seems that the fun started with a particularly artful game of frisby in front of the North Dining Hall. Among the several hundred spectators was a large contingent of faculty members about to attend a less exciting function — the President's Dinner. After about 20 minutes of thrilling frisby, the authorities invoked rule no. 1 of the constable's handbook: "assemblies of more than five persons are to be discouraged on warm days, especially after dinner and before summer vacation." Of course, the desired effect was not achieved and spirited frosh were soon uttering revolutionary cries like "on to the Bastille" and "across the road" all over campus. After a brief visit to the main quad (upper-classmen are approaching old age and therefore no fun) the demonstrators headed over to St. Mary's with the forces of law and order in hot pursuit. On the way, a fire alarm was pulled in front of St. Joseph's Hall and soon sirens and flashing lights added to an already exhilarating experience. The siege of Holy Cross Hall was brief but effective, thus bringing the ritual to a satisfying end. The only unusual aspect of this year's little game was the widespread use of fireworks. Constantly exploding cherry bombs made us wonder whether our freshman chemistry students are performing the usual laboratory experiments.





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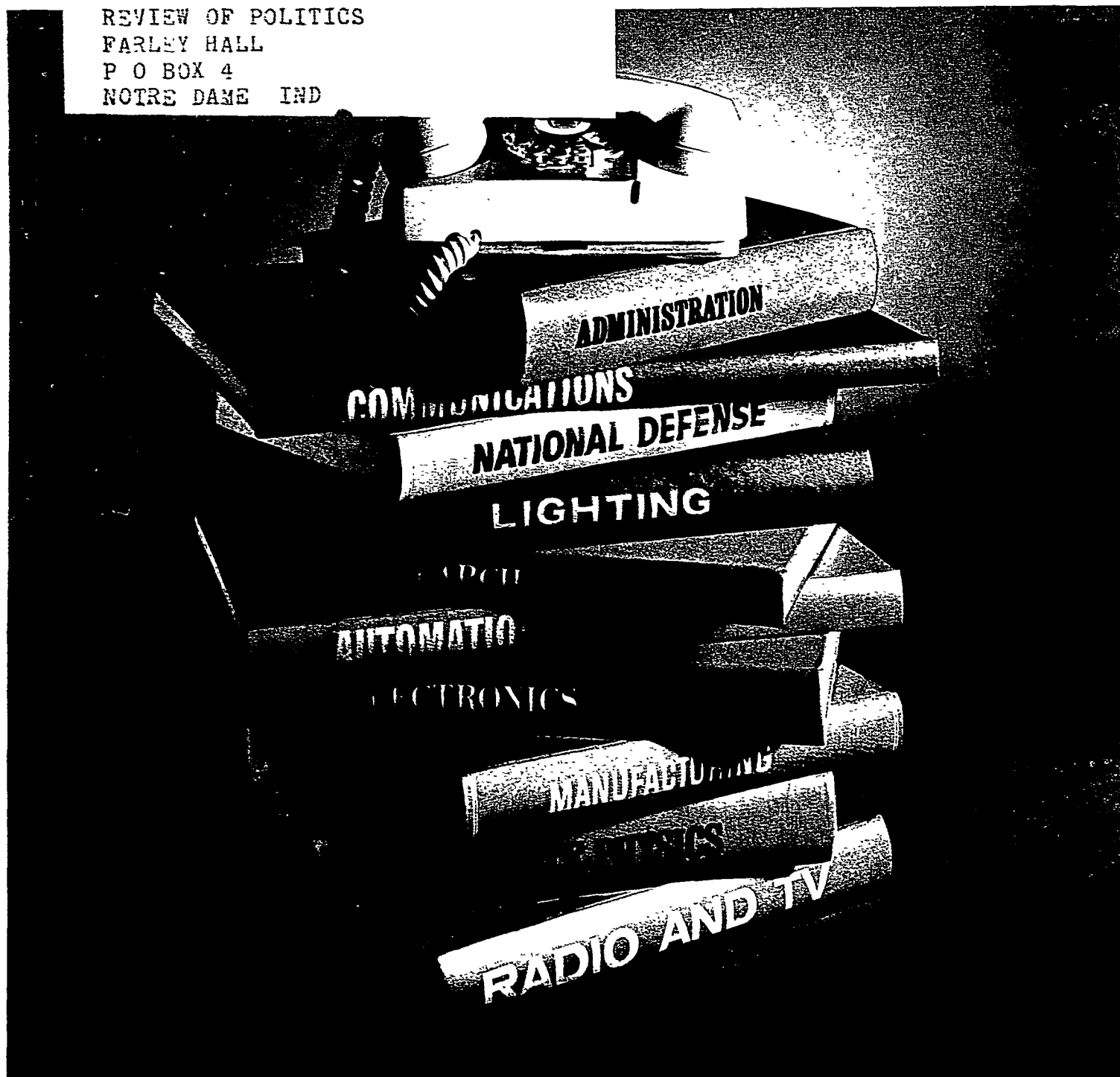
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