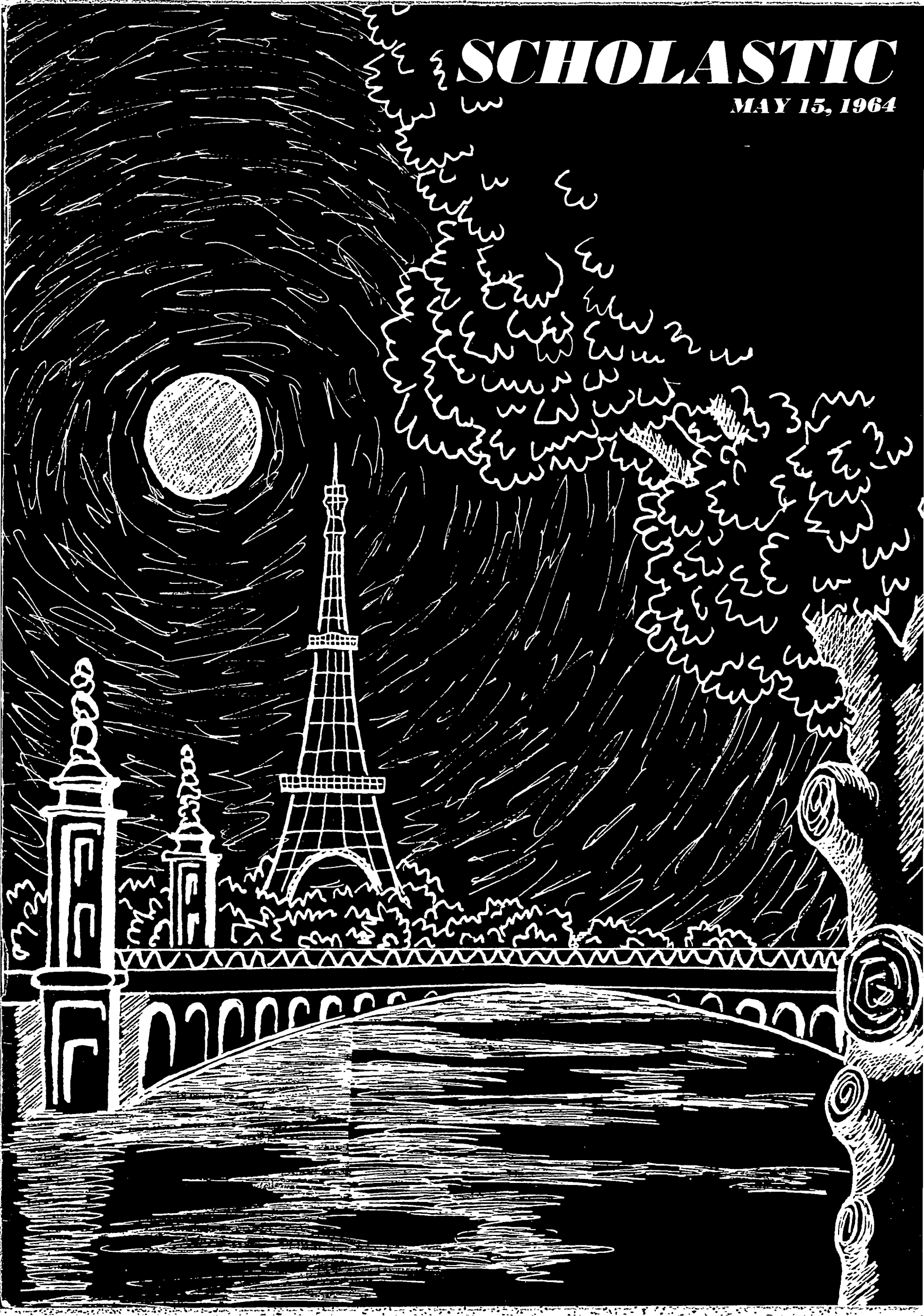


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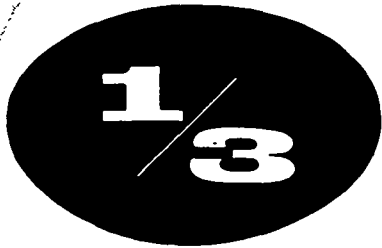


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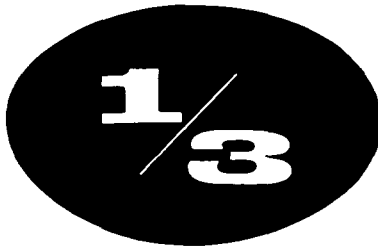
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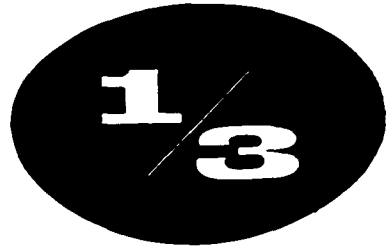
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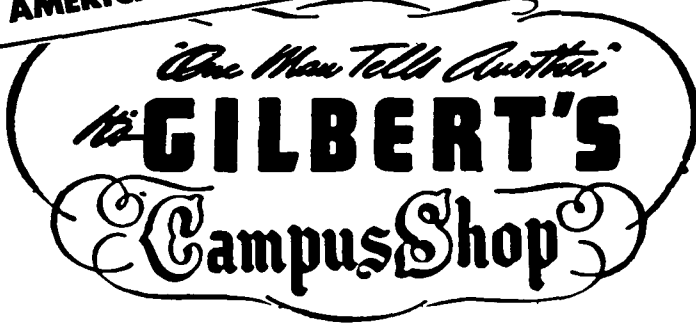


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ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME

EDITORIALS

“We Fight and Die...”

WHEN General William T. Sherman said that war was hell, he was referring to a conflict which he had helped bring to a successful conclusion. His assessment of war in South Viet Nam a century later might be considerably more caustic. There, the United States has committed several thousand men to fight a jungle war with a people who seem reluctant to defend themselves. Our forces suffer an average of two fatalities per week, while restricted in movement by technical distinctions and hampered in their own defense by inferior equipment. Worst of all is the resulting sense of frustration, which damages the morale of American fighting men.

The anguish and doubt that plagues servicemen in South Viet Nam was well described in his letters by Capt. Edwin G. Shank, Jr., an Air Force pilot and graduate of Notre Dame. His assignment involved flying T-28 fighter-trainers in support of helicopter operations, and would have lasted one year. But Capt. Shank's tour of duty in S.E. Asia came to a sudden end on March 24, 1964, when his plane was shot down by Viet Cong ground fire. After burying her husband at their home town of Winamac, Indiana, Mrs. Shank gave permission for his letters from Viet Nam to be published. Recently *Life*, *U.S. News and World Report*, and others have hammered the sensitive nerves of the Defense Department by printing some of Captain Shank's comments.

Last November, Shank described his equipment, T-28 and all, as of World War II vintage and “not too reliable.” Later in the same month he pinpointed

the main source of trouble in U.S. air operations as lack of personnel. Most of the Air Force people were taken from SAC and knew nothing about fighting an old-fashioned guerilla war. On November 24, the American pilots flew an important mission against the Viet Cong. The guns on Capt. Shank's T-28 jammed at a critical point in the attack, and another of the American planes never left the ground — its engine quit just at take-off. At a nearby air base all B-26's were grounded on February 16 because several of the old craft had fallen apart in the sky. By March of this year, when Shank wrote his last letter, no new equipment had arrived to replace the disintegrating relics in use. It is this type of experience that made the Captain write “I'm over here to do the best job for my country — yet my country will do nothing for me or any of my buddies, or even for itself.”

The personnel problems related by Capt. Shank are fantastic. He was trained as a multi-engine pilot but had been assigned to a fighter squadron. In fact, none of the men in his outfit was a fighter pilot and here they were flying combat missions in the T-28. Sometimes when achieving success against a guerilla position they had to watch the Viet Cong needlessly escape. “You know how a cornered rat fights. Well, that's the Viet Cong. So the ARVN (South Vietnamese units) always leaves them a way free. This is a fact, not a rumor.”

And yet Captain Shank did not protest against the American stand in Viet Nam. “I have a duty . . . it's a serious duty and no one could possibly shirk it. I believe in our cause — it's just. We must win.” He did object to the attitude and material being used in the war. “We are undermanned and under-gunned.” “They've just got to help us and soon, or we are going to have another Dien Bien Phu.”

It is true that the political aspects of the war must be considered and that the United States does not desire unlimited war in Asia. But a government concerned enough to send thousands of men into a jungle war ought to be concerned enough to look after their welfare. Certainly no member of ROTC at Notre Dame, no matter how patriotic he may be, would wish to carelessly throw his life away in so poorly managed and planned an operation as that in South Viet Nam. A man asked to risk everything for his country should never have reason to write: “. . . we fight and we die, but no one cares.”—*M.N.*

Freedom Phantasy

GOV. GEORGE WALLACE left campus three weeks ago this Wednesday, but he's still causing trouble. The aftermath of the emotional chaos he left us with has resolved itself, for one thing, into a problem of censorship. This time this perennial favorite is the baby of the Administration and our Student Body President; it involves a procedure in which, ultimately, the Student Senate will find itself in possession of enough power to prevent certain speakers from appearing on campus. The Policy Committee is in the process of drawing up qualifications and criteria for the process and speakers.

All speakers are to be approved by the Senate but most would probably be approved in some sort of a blanket, rubber-stamp procedure and only if a senator were to object to a speaker in a specific negative motion would the Senate debate his acceptability. This is the most reasonable approach and, from all indications, it will be part of the Policy Committee's recommendations. It would be expected that only on rare occasions, such as the Wallace lecture, would there be an invocation of the measure.

What is of concern is not the efficiency or infrequency of the control, or the moderation and good sense with which it is used, but the fact of an implied approval of censorship by the Senate. It is

hard to imagine a situation in which student censorship would be valid; for all of the controversy surrounding Governor Wallace's appearance here, student leaders are willing to admit that his essentially political talk had its own academic value — the whole civil rights and states' rights question was, for a while, a major topic of student discussion. And it is hardly credible that there could be a highly controversial topic that would not be of interest to an academic community. In this light it seems as if the proposed censorship measures are at best superfluous and, unless we are ready to concede the academic freedom we have been striving to attain, potentially dangerous.

But perhaps one more impotent faculty in the hands of the Senate would not be quite so much an objection if it were not that the Senate is apparently being used as a scapegoat. An administrative official has explicitly stated that the Administration is in no way giving up their final say on speakers that are to appear on the campus. Father Hesburgh will retain an ultimate veto power for "there are some facts that the Senate *cannot* know. It is possible that a certain person would be forbidden, by Rome, to speak on a Catholic campus for theological reasons; there may be hidden reasons, more private, that only the Administration realizes and would be sufficient grounds for prohibiting some speakers."

The Administration does not delight in using its powers of censorship. The SCHOLASTIC is uncensored; Governor Wallace was allowed to speak — both have been potential sources of embarrassment to officials under the Dome. This present proposal appears to be merely a case of building an image with no corresponding development of substance; by giving this "power" to the senators, the representatives of the student body, any embarrassing incident arising from a given speaker's appearance can be foisted off as a result of academic freedom; if it is not desirable that a certain speaker appear then he may be rejected for "reasons that may not be made public." This is certainly a comfortable way to operate but it does not strike us that the Madison Avenue method is quite appropriate to an intellectual community.

It is a little dishonest perhaps, but the immediate rationale for the proposal is not particularly dangerous. The real danger lies, as we have said, in the implied approval of censorship. There is a risky precedent set that will possibly, probably, give rise to awkward situations in the future. Once one field has been opened to the threat of censorship, the model has been formed and all fields are potential grounds for discrimination. It seems opposed to all the ideals of a university, an academic community, that a possible area of academic interest be unequivocally subjected to the rigors of censorship.

— J. W.



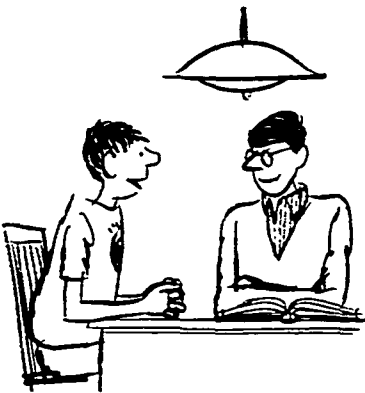
1. I've decided on the kind of job I want when I graduate.

Knowing you, I'd guess it to be something modest—like Secretary of State or President of GE.



2. I hadn't thought of those specifically. What I had in mind was a job where they give you a lot of assistants. I think that would be nice.

Very nice. Maybe they could start you off at a hundred grand a year.



3. Well, I did run an extremely successful Nickel-a-Pickle sale.

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The Scholastic

Letters . . .

DOOLITTLE DOES MUCH

EDITOR:

Kudos to the cast of *Lady*. More particularly, I think it would be a shame if Bob Oberkoetter's contribution to the success were ignored or slighted. The role of Doolittle is not the most difficult one in the piece, but its simplicity is deceptive and can work against the performer by inviting a wooden interpretation. I have rarely seen a role pursued on the nonprofessional stage with the freedom and natural expressiveness Oberkoetter demonstrated Saturday night.

Tom Cullen
409 Lyons

BELLE WRUNG IN IRE

EDITOR:

I am so disappointed in Notre Dame. I cannot understand how the Fieldhouse could possibly have been so crowded with Notre Dame students after the walk-out at Governor Wallace's talk.

I realize that many people did not participate in the walk-out either because they were strongly in favor of states' rights or because they thought they should politely hear what Governor Wallace had to say. But I find it very difficult to sympathize with this kind of rationalization.

There were basically two issues involved. One was whether or not we want to remedy a national crime and establish justice. The other issue was what means do we want to use to establish this justice, states' rights or federal rights?

Any thinking person knows that you must decide where you are going before you can begin quibbling about how you are going to get there. The end influences the means and we cannot agree or disagree with Governor Wallace about the means until we have agreed upon the end. Because we most definitely do not agree with him upon the end, it is more important for us to express our strong desire for justice than to show we favor states' rights.

Any person who feels that now is the time to let Governor Wallace declare his position, now is the time to let the man have a hearing, now is the time for us to be informed, is a person who does not belong in a university. Governor Wallace has been a central figure in national politics and news for several years now. There is no excuse for any student not knowing for what Governor Wallace stands.

April 29 was not a day for Notre Dame students to be polite and un-

informed. It was a day for Notre Dame students to be informed and active.

How could so many students lack the intelligence and energy to protest?

Carol Cronin
SMC

CAR CRITIQUE . . .

EDITOR:

It has been brought to our attention by a prominent school administrative official that the Sports Car Spectacular was the largest function ever attempted by a campus club. Based on the magnitude of this function it would seem that any campus article covering the Show would mention the club sponsoring it; Mr. Wilson's article covering the Show failed to mention the Detroit Club in its entire two-page spread. Further, it would seem that an article covering such a campus first would deal more specifically with the Show than with an individual's critical and somewhat novice analysis of each car in the Show.

In addition:

1. The array of cars wasn't exactly a "Turin" type of show, but considering we had 41 cars worth close to one million dollars, we were satisfied.
2. Many people experienced in showing their cars told us that the Stepan Center was an excellent building to hold such a car show.
3. Regardless of what the Plymouth Barracuda looked like, what is

important is that we were honored to have the second world showing of the car.

4. The forty-five thousand dollar Chrysler turbine car in no way resembles an "overstuffed Barracuda"; it came in fourth in the balloting for best car in the Show.
5. It is irrelevant where the exhaust pipes made their exit on the Arnolt Bristol. The fact is that this Arnolt Bristol was one of three originals from the Arnolt Bristol racing team which won its class at both Sebring and Le Mans.
6. If we were to criticize our Show we would have to say that we had too few cars instead of too many. Next year we hope to have about fifteen more.
7. I would like to take this opportunity to inform Mr. Wilson that there were many intelligent questions asked concerning the Cobra and that I gave them equally intelligent answers.
8. Perhaps if people weren't so interested in asking the girls about the cars they might have asked a Detroit Club representative who could have given them correct information. The girls' function was to hand out literature.

In closing I would like to say that I thought the article written by Mr. Wilson was very irrelevant and extremely pointless.

Gary W. Kohs
Show Chairman

(Continued on page 9)

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COVER

Art Editor John Twohey offers a Parisian interpretation of the Senior Ball theme: "Au Revoir."

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'Letters'

(Continued from page 7)

(We apologize for the oversight — the Detroit Club did do a fine job, although Mr. Kohs apparently likes to feel persecuted. It appears that irrelevance breeds irrelevance as novice criticizes novice.—ED.)

. . . REVISITED

EDITOR:

May I tell you how much I enjoyed your piece about the sports car show in the current SCHOLASTIC?

(Prof.) Thomas Stritch

NO SYMPATHY FOR APATHY

EDITOR:

On Thursday, May 7, history was made at Notre Dame. A great assemblage of the hierarchy of the Catholic Church, renowned educators and artists came to Notre Dame to participate in what was perhaps the greatest milestone in this University's rise to greatness. The apathy evident in the presence of some 400 Notre Dame students at this ceremony suggests a malady of disinterest.

It matters little how many millions of dollars are donated for new facilities, how many hours are spent by administrators in planning, designing and procuring, if their reward is a "de facto" boycott at the dedication. Those absent are the same students who cry incessantly for more student responsibility in the administration and operation of their University. Their mature approach is manifest in their absence at an occasion which might have been the greatest vote of thanks and recognition to those who gave so much and worked so hard to make this library a reality.

I think the student body owes Father Hesburgh and the administration a deep apology. Surely it was an embarrassment to be assembled with the Papal Representative and some twenty-six nationally known educators, as well as University guests, and to be thanked with a display of student disinterest and ignorant apathy.

Philip A. Dur
461 Zahm Hall

DISGUSTING DISGUISE

EDITOR:

We who worked on the Unified Protest Committee are grateful to the many students who made clear Notre Dame's common and firm rejection of everything Mr. Wallace stands for. The demonstration succeeded in show-

ing that we can see the religious, moral and political evil of racial discrimination, and, let us hope, revealed the vigor of our determination to overcome it.

We are dismayed by the widespread failure to see that, coming here as virtually the incarnate spirit of segregation, Wallace presented us all with a specifically moral issue. He spoke for sin, one of the most grievous known. Should we not have requested a delay until after the primary? Insisted on a debate format, the opposing position preferably to be upheld by a qualified Negro — of whom several were available? In refusing to debate anyone below the rank of senator or governor, Wallace ignores the fact that he was elected under circumstances that denied the vote to almost ninety per cent of the Negro citizenry. Yet a few misguided students invited him here on his own terms, *i.e.*, in double disguise: for an attack on the civil rights bill disguised as a campaign speech masquerading as a lecture on states' rights. Leaving to the constitutional lawyers the question whether Alabama has a legal government at all, Wallace is simply not, objectively, on the same political level as a man elected by all the citizens who freely chose to vote. He has no right to deny debate to any one of his political inferiors; his own position is too ambiguous for the concept to be seriously applicable. The many students, faculty members and religious of both campuses, who stood by and applauded, worked for the perpetuation and spread of racial hate, the most destructive force in our country today. Did they act from political naïveté or moral insensibility? Who can think that Wallace's assertion of the right of states to maintain a continuing moral outrage on their citizens — on our brothers — had any political legitimacy at all? Who, after the bitter history of the last century, can associate racist demagoguery with democratic wariness of authoritarian bureaucracies at federal and state levels alike? Here simplistic liberalism or politeness turns into vacuity, our chant of "Let him speak," to "Let him use us." He associated the name of Notre Dame, as he wished, with his position and practices in Alabama.

It is most tragic that all this occurred at a Catholic university. Father Hesburgh's membership in the Civil Rights Commission strikes a hollow note as he presides over one of the least integrated student bodies in the land. Notre Dame's record on the race question is chiefly one of indifferent amiability which has never

shown prejudice — or interest either. Our collective contribution to racial justice has mostly been a failure to do any harm. (Very few Holy Cross priests took part in any mode of protest whatever.) Hitler too was a "national political figure," and the mannerly attention given him, the refusal to interfere, on the part of the German clergy, developed into the mannerly refusal to interrupt his speeches — or his murder of the Jews. Neither as citizens nor as Christians can we afford such political apathy and moral cowardice. As Christians we are either for Christ or against Him; either for our brothers or against them. The assent of silence can be nearly as destructive as direct help. He who watches the battle will watch the ensuing peace; the lukewarm, we are assured, are *vomit*, the true refuse of the world. Let us students take the opportunity we have to help in the building of a new world, with freedom and justice for all our brothers.

Philip F. O'Mara
Ralph Martin

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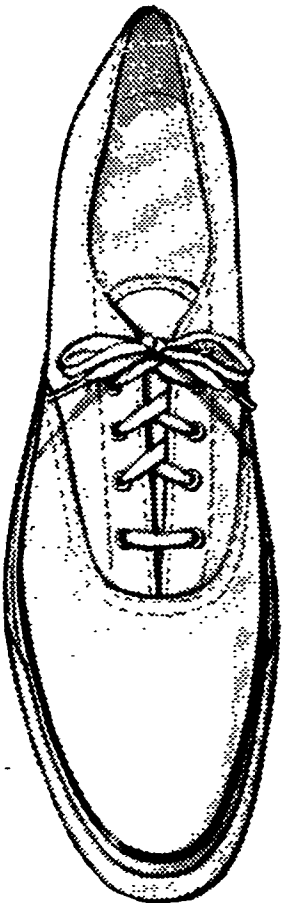
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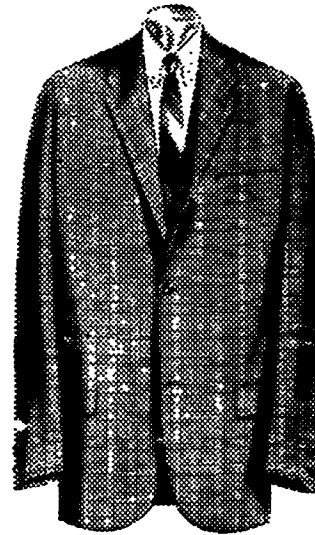


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POINT OF ORDER . . .

by Frank Smith

IF ONE is a believer in the old adage, "The best government is the one which governs the least," then he should be one of the most staunch supporters of Notre Dame's Student Government that the student body has ever produced. A government is traditionally a group of individuals who have been given the power and authority to provide for the common good of those people under their jurisdiction. But at this University it is the omnipresent Administration which assumes the responsibility of deciding just what is in the best interest of the students.

That the Student Government here does not have any power to regulate in the area of student welfare has been shown only too clearly during the course of this year. At the beginning of the year, an irrational grade conversion system was introduced by the Administration without the least concern of what the Student Government might have thought about it.

Later in the year, a new academic calendar was put into effect without any effort being made to consult those whom the students had presumably elected to safeguard their welfare. In both these instances it is true that Student Government did manage to effect some changes after the dictums were set down. But, in the case of the calendar at least, there is no guarantee that the Administration did not formulate their ideas with the thought in mind that the expected resistance would bring about such changes as would put the final calendar in the form they desired. Since such a state of affairs exists, questions naturally arise concerning the usefulness of a "government" which does not have the power to govern.

Because Student Government does not now have, and probably never will have, the authority to actually govern in the interest of the student, it can only be an asset to the student body as an organ of representation and service. Student Government will only serve this capacity well when every student is interested in and understands the complex machinery which characterizes this organization.

For example, in the area of representation, Student Government can only be effective if the Administration

knows that it is truly representative of the student body. And this, in turn, can only happen when the students are interested enough in Student Government to make their opinions known. It is only when all the positions and decisions of the Student Government are the result of an interest exerted by a large part of the student body that this organization can become the strong representative of student opinion that it should be. In the area of service, it is also necessary that the student understand Student Government in order to ensure the best-run service functions that it can provide. For example, the student should know who brings entertainers and lecturers here and how they are obtained in order to express his preference as to who these people might be.

The more the student body brings its influence to bear on this organization, the better it will fulfill the functions it is set up to perform. It is *each student's* interest which will determine whether Student Government passes the test of usefulness or not. This is particularly true this year, as the new Student Body President John Gearen assumes office. Gearen is an individual who has, perhaps more so than recent SBP's, the

capabilities of raising Student Government to the level of prominence it should assume.

It will be the attempt of this column to inform the student body as to what the Student Government is doing to represent and serve its constituents. It is hoped that the interest of the student in Student Government will be stimulated to the extent that he will exert his influence on his representative to the Student Senate. This is the sole way by which the student body can see to it that *their* opinions are represented to the Administration and that various Student Government activities held on campus will be the ones *they* want and carried out *their* way. This column is what may be considered an evolution of the old "Senate" column but will be expanded to cover the whole of Student Government. Instead of reporting on the various Senate meetings, it will seek to cover all of the Student Government activities which are of interest and importance to the student body.

Furthermore, this column will be written with the conviction that there is no basic contradiction between the goals of the SCHOLASTIC and that of Student Government. Both are, or should be, ultimately concerned with the welfare of the student body. This is not to say that we will always be in agreement concerning the method by which we can reach these goals and when these inevitable disagreements arise our policy will be forcefully exerted on both the editorial pages and in this column.

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campus at a glance

Registration Revolution

Several major changes in registration procedure for next year have been announced by the Office of Academic Affairs.

There will be no pre-registration this spring for next semester's classes: actual registration will take place between Tuesday, May 12, and Friday, May 22. When students return next fall, they will not re-register, but will merely confirm the schedule they set up this spring, or change it, if necessary, by means of drops and adds. They will also fill out their draft forms, graduation papers (if seniors), and a few other information forms at that time. All registration confusion will be over with before the students leave this June, and confirmation next fall should be brief and simple. Except for drops and adds, the coming spring registration will be final, and courses chosen by the students will be guaranteed, as long as all rules are followed, classes are not cancelled, and students do not flunk. The Academic Affairs Office estimates that 3500 of the 4200 returning students will merely have to confirm their choice of the spring.

Advisors from the different departments will be registration officials this year. They have been given quotas or "blocks" of classes, and may permit registration within the limits of their blocks. They will also be responsible for enforcing registration rules, such as "All undergraduate students must have two classes in the afternoon and one on Saturday or vice versa," which has been reinstated by the University Scheduling Committee after a two-year absence.

A new ID card has also been designed for next year. It will come in

two parts, a permanent plastic section, and a replaceable paper section. The two parts will be kept together in a plastic packet, and neither part will be valid without the other.

The permanent half of the ID will be a plastic card, embossed with the student's name and computer-punched with his ID number. Each student's ID number has also been changed: the first three digits of his old number will be retained, but the last three digits have been replaced by six new ones, which will put all students into alphabetical order. (Current laundry numbers, however, will be kept.) The permanent card will also have a picture of the student; ID pictures will be taken on May 20, 21, and 22 in the Stepan Center. Besides the name, number, and picture of the student the plastic card will carry his home address and date of birth (allegedly unalterable). The paper part of the ID will be replaced each semester. It will contain the student's local address, college, year, and class schedule.

The purpose of the new card is to provide a single means of identification flexible enough to be used by each of the different offices in the method most acceptable to that office. The embossed part of the card will be used by offices where a non-computer means of identification is needed (similar to the way a gasoline credit card is used), and the punched number will be used by those offices which utilize a computer. Projected plans call for use of the new card by the Library, Bookstore, Athletic Office, Laundry, Dining Hall, Dean of Students, Academic Affairs, hall rectors (cards will be used for signing in), and many other offices. The replacement fee for this all-purpose ID will be a modest three dollars.

To Denver, With Love

For the first time the Student Trip is going West, to Denver, Colorado, where the students will see the 1964 Notre Dame-Air Force football game. The tabulation of the questionnaires distributed in the dining halls a couple weeks ago showed that more than half of those students questioned were interested in going to Denver by plane.

The mayor of Denver, a Notre Dame alumnus, welcomes the ND Student Body, as do the girls of Loretto Heights, Denver U., Colorado U., and Colorado Woman's College. Flying in Super Constellations, student trippers will have two full nights in Denver to roam about and to celebrate a great gridiron victory.

The total cost of the trip has not yet been determined but will include all transportation (including busses to and from the Air Force Academy), lodging in Denver for two nights, game ticket, and entertainment. The entertainment will include such things as a party Friday night sponsored by the girls from Loretto Heights, a Victory Dance Saturday night, and a party to be held immediately after the game.

A small deposit of \$5 will be required of each student making the trip, payable on May 21 and 25 in the Student Center Rathskeller.

TIDINGS Triumph

Roger Dalton said that he was "responsible." Earlier this semester Mr. O'Malley had asked him if he would consider doing something about it. Roger considered, talked to some of the other students in the class, even interested a few Saint Mary's girls.

The results proved well worth the time and effort. On Sunday evening, May 10, a small group of students presented a reading of the play, "The Tidings Brought to Mary." The Library Auditorium was sparsely filled, due perhaps to a lack of publicity. But the few who were there showed their appreciation by the constant attention they paid to the readers and by their extremely enthusiastic applause.

One of the most able readers proved to be Joan Mikolka. She combined voice control and bodily and facial expressions to present the innocence and resultant suffering of Violaine. In exactly the opposite role, Robin Keyworth was equally able, using quick gestures and delivery of sentences to show her character's bitterness and strength of purpose. The clash between these sisters in their relation to God was given family significance through Craig Simpson, as

the father and the truly excellent acting of Pamela Gallagher as the mother. The object of contention is the young man Jacques, interpreted as a very strong peasant by Dave Sauer. The opening prologue is a dialogue between a stone cutter, played by Bill Krier, and Miss Mikolka, which gives concrete reference for the universal implication of the play.

More readings of this type are planned in the future, though these plans have not as yet jelled. For this performance, however, Mr. O'Malley was indeed "well pleased."

Pro Musica Production

One of the more enjoyable events connected with the Memorial Library dedication was the presentation of the New York Pro Musica in Stepan Center. The unique acoustics of the geodesic dome actually complemented the excellent musicianship of the group, resulting in what was probably the best sound ever heard in the activity center.

The choir was founded by its conductor, Noah Greenberg, in 1958, and is modeled after the choral organizations of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Mr. Greenberg is himself an authority in this field, having brought the musical literature of the five centuries before 1700 to musicians and concert-goers throughout the world.

Augmented by the Abbey Singers, also organized by Mr. Greenberg, the Pro Musica brought to Notre Dame a varied repertoire, ranging from sacred works such as the *Missa Mater Patris* by Des Prez to the folk music of Elizabethan England. Their excellent instrumentation combined with the well-balanced voices to produce a program which was well received by the large crowd. The Pro Musica was brought to Notre Dame as part of the extravaganza surrounding the library dedication, but it should be hoped that the University, encouraged by the large attendance, can provide other such quality programs in the future.

Lyons Bites Beatles, Cake

After last Saturday's "Old-Timers' Game," Lyons Hall helped to celebrate the "rites of spring" by providing a slightly dissonant program of afternoon music.

Until the arrival of the performers, the close to a thousand in trees and windows and on cars and the ground were pacified by Tom Streb's banter about the physical condition of the old-timers. Then Varsity captain Jim Carroll and Hall President Paul Knipper squared off — verbally, of course

— with Jim discussing the prospectus for next season and Paul relating his daily horror as the burly Carroll wakes him. Paul and Lyons presented Jim with a birthday cake marking his "golden 21st," as the throng sang the usual birthday message.

Next, straight from their electrifying Bermuda tour, came "The Four Winds of Notre Dame." They presented several of the usual folk songs, but the "Winds" were not accepted until they sang their "SMC Donkey Serenade" — bemoaning the sad condition of companionship with the status-seeking St. Mary's girls, but finally agreeing on accepting them since none better could be found very near.



No Apologia Pro Musica

In the face of intermittent light rain, the hall presented its own secret weapon — "The Beatle Biters" — from the dungeons of Lyons Basement. Replete with wigs and their own reproachable lyrics, John Antoun, Jim Kirvin, Bob Stewart, and John Schneider hammered away at guitars, wastebaskets, and ashtrays, until water from on high — the windows above the arch — splashed forth. After the sun broke through, the party retired indoors, completing the evening at the Holiday Inn.

... Nothing But the Truth

Dr. Samuel Shapiro, a Latin-American expert in our History Department, has been accused of being "thoroughly confused and misinformed" on the situation in Cuba and challenged to an on-campus debate. The accusation and challenge came from Mr. Luis Manrara, president of the Truth about Cuba Committee, Inc., in a letter to Fr. Hesburgh. It was occasioned by a conference on Cuban affairs sponsored by Indiana University in Indianapolis on April 25.

In his letter Mr. Manrara cited two

"inaccuracies" from a printed outline of Dr. Shapiro's speech that had been distributed to the conference audience. The statements were:

"The Soviet example: *We* made a modern industrial state through Communism; Latin America can (and should) do the same.

"Russia replaces America as Cuba's trading partner: 'Imperialism' is replaced by 'international socialist division of labor.'"

Mr. Manrara would also challenge Dr. Shapiro to prove that the Communist take-over was caused by the conditions mentioned in his speech: "Widespread poverty; racial barriers; lopsided export economics; maldistribution of income; disease

(1.3 million children under one die each year)."

Dr. Shapiro admits his opinions may be open to dispute and would welcome an opportunity to debate Mr. Manrara at Notre Dame, both to clarify his stand and to give students here a chance to become better informed on the Cuban issue. However, he feels that the exceptions Mr. Manrara takes to his speech are based primarily on misunderstanding. In the instance of the two passages, he was simply giving the Communist view in the language the Communists use. He personally agrees with neither their premises nor their conclusions. The terms "Imperialism" and "international socialist division of labor" were enclosed in quotation marks, indicating that they were those of the Communists.

Interviewed on Mr. Manrara's complaint, Dr. Shapiro said:

The real disagreement between us would arise over how to handle the situation. Mr. Manrara, I believe, thinks the U.S. should take direct action in supplying weapons to the Cuban opponents of the Castro regime. I agree with Pres-

idents Kennedy and Johnson that such action wouldn't overthrow the Castro regime and would only lead to the slaughter of Castro opponents. In my speech, and in the discussion that followed, I indicated that the present uneasy truce in the Caribbean is about the best that could be hoped for and that the worsening split between the U.S.S.R. and China, and the consequent rapprochement between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. might lead to the solution of the Cuban problem.

Dr. Shapiro first came to know Latin America as a Fulbright professor in Argentina. His articles on the area have appeared in the *New Republic*, *The Reporter*, *The Nation*, *Commentary*, and the *London Economist*. He has also worked for the Peace Corps as area studies coordinator for the Notre Dame unit. Dr. Shapiro has twice been imprisoned in Castro's Cuba for expressing views similar to those contained in his Indianapolis speech. A fuller account of his views of Cuba can be found in his book, *Invisible Latin America* (Beacon Press, 1963).

Bye-Bye By Basie

The Senior Ball, featuring Count Basie and his orchestra, is being held tonight in the Stepan Center from 10:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. Decorations have been arranged by Thomas Butler and Thomas Connelly in a Parisian motif, with a fountain at the center of four intersecting streets, to fit the theme of the dance, "Au Revoir."

Reigning as Queen for the evening is Miss Tink O'Connor from Larchmont, N.Y., a junior psychology major at Newton College of the Sacred Heart. Her escort and general chairman for the dance is Jeffrey Neubert.

Father Hesburgh will say the 11:00 Mass and deliver the sermon for the prom-goers on Sunday. Following this, there will be a brunch, arranged by chairman Earl Berry, at Robert's Supper Club, where the Four Winds will provide entertainment.

Spreading the Effect

Zenshi Michael Murakami, a Japanese, a Catholic, a teacher and, most importantly, a survivor of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki, spoke at Notre Dame Sunday. Using an interpreter, he tried to convey to his listeners the horror and the suffering that took place on August 9, 1945, at 11:03 a.m. His mission to the United States is to spread the doctrine of peace and it is for the promulgation of that ideal that his sponsor, the World Peace Study Movement, has sent him and twenty-seven other survivors around the world.

He is one of the *hibakusha* — the



At the Ball! — Tink O'Connor



To the victors go the mugs

"explosion-affected people" of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. On the day the bomb fell, he was one and one-half miles from the center of the explosion. His wife and children were only five hundred yards away — their bodies were disintegrated. Mr. Murakami said that at the time of the explosion the attitude of the people toward the United States was one of anger, a natural reaction when something kills 74,000 people and destroys 36% of the homes in the city. He explained that the bomb landed in the middle of a large Catholic community in Nagasaki, virtually wiping it out.

It was predicted that the city would need seventy-five years to recover from the material damage, but it has taken only 18 years to surpass the size and population of the city in 1945. It is the unseen effects of the bomb that worry the people of Nagasaki, the genetic mutations caused by the radiation. Today, Mr. Murakami stated, many young people will not marry because of the genetic danger.

The World Peace Study Group, Mr. Murakami stated, brings no answers, no proposals to the leaders of the world and their people. He does not believe the trip will have any immediate effect on the current world situation, but one must have faith in the ultimate results of the tour. The group is not politically affiliated, but was formed by individuals seeking to advance the cause of world peace. Knowing personally the enormous power of the so-called "baby bomb" dropped on Nagasaki, Mr. Murakami believes there must be nuclear disarmament, or the world will be destroyed if there is another major war.

He closed his brief talk with a prayer recited by the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki: "Remember Hiroshima and Nagasaki and bring the world peace."

"Don't Choose the Mug"

Last Sunday afternoon a few strollers on the main quad were shocked to find three or four racing bicycles bearing down on them. These unfortunate pedestrians just happened to be in the way of the Hall Presidents' Council's first annual Bike Race.

Tom Oddo, president of the Hall Presidents' Council, cautioned the contestants, "Remember, you're only racing for beer mugs. If it comes to a choice between a beer mug and running someone down, don't choose the mug." The race began in front of the Student Center, went around the main quad, past Howard Hall and the Log Chapel, onto the road by St. Mary's Lake, past the Grotto, up

the laundry road, between the Administration Building and Sacred Heart Church, and returned to the Student Center.

There were three classes of entry: bikes with one gear, those with three, and those with more than three. Ed Ward, a junior in pre-Med from Howard Hall, pedaled to win his engraved beer mug in the one-gear class competition in 5 minutes 46.5 seconds. The mug for the three-gear class went to Rich Cullen, a junior in engineering from Dillon Hall. He rode a ten-year-old hybrid of English bikes and timed 5 minutes 3.1 seconds. Jerry Grillot, a sophomore in Business Administration from Morrissey Hall, beat John Salzman and Tico Foley in the multi-gear class finals. He rounded the course in 4 minutes 57.2 seconds on a J. C. Higgins Austrian Racer. Jay Rini of Morrissey Hall was the chairman of the race, and collected a twenty-five cent entry fee to cover the cost of the beer mugs.

Cinematic Sincerity

Last Tuesday evening, the executive staff of the Cinema '65 Film Society held an organizational meeting at the home of Dr. Donald Costello, the faculty moderator. Tentatively, the Society plans to take control of the Saturday movies at Washington Hall next year, while still running its program of art films in the Engineering Auditorium. According to Dr. Costello, the University does not wish to run a "film business" any longer. Fr. McCarragher, Vice President of Student Affairs, has also expressed concern over the "jungle atmosphere" prevalent at the Saturday movies. To eliminate this problem, the University Administration and the Film Society have proposed a moderately priced season ticket for the Washington Hall movies. They feel that if students are charged for these movies, only those interested in seeing the films will purchase tickets. Hollywood entertainment films, comparable to those of the past, will still be shown next year. In addition, the Society plans to provide program notes for these films, as well as lectures on the art of the cinema. Through these measures, a more adult atmosphere should pervade Washington Hall.

Next year, the Film Society will also present its regular program of art films in the Engineering Auditorium. In the first semester, Shakespearean films of international repute, such as *Macbeth*, *Hamlet*, and *Julius Caesar* will be shown. The second series of films, shown in the spring semester, will concentrate on the modern masters of the cinema — Bergman, Fellini, and Antonioni.



Pete Clark Merits YCS Award

More For Clark

The 1964 St. Thomas More Award will be presented to J. Peter Clark, a senior in Chemical Engineering from Glenside, Pennsylvania. The Award, originated in 1956, is sponsored by the Young Christian Students. The two symbols of the Award, a sterling silver medal of St. Thomas More and a parchment Citation of Merit, will be given to Mr. Clark at a Communion Breakfast at the Morris Inn, Sunday, May 17, immediately following the 8:30 Mass. Tickets will be available in the YCS office (in La-Fortune Student Center) from 6:00 to 8:00, Friday night.

The St. Thomas More Award is the only official recognition given for outstanding cooperation in the University's aim to develop the full potential of the Christian layman. Nominees for the Award are submitted by the major campus organizations, along with a letter of the nominee's qualifications. These original nominees are reduced to three by a student board, and the final selection is made by a faculty board on the basis of Christian awareness of campus problems and personal action to improve the campus situation.

Mr. Clark has not only fulfilled his primary responsibility as a student, but has worked for the improvement of both the Engineering College and the entire University. As a student, he was named Engineer of the Year in his sophomore, junior, and senior years; has earned *cum laude* graduation; was nominated for a Danforth Scholarship; was elected to the Engineering Research Honor Society, and has been accepted as a Teaching Assistant at the University of California (Berkeley) to work for his Master's degree.

In his own college, Mr. Clark has been a member and treasurer of the Joint Engineering Council. He has written for the *Technical Review* and was 1962 Chairman of the Industrial Show for the Engineering Open House.

In campus activities, Mr. Clark has been on social commissions for three years, is presently assistant editor of the *Dome*, and has headed many campus political campaigns. In the 1964 Mock Convention, he was Chairman of the Scranton Committee and in this position added greatly to student participation in and awareness of the national political situation.

Students Parade in SB

A silent demonstration commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Supreme Court decision in the case *Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka*, which outlawed segregation in public schools, will take place tomorrow in the form of a parade. It is scheduled to begin at Howard Park around noon and end in downtown South Bend near the courthouse. There Fr. Hesburgh will speak on the relevance of past court decisions to civil-rights action taken in the future.

Announcement of the silent demonstration has been made in all the South Bend Catholic churches. On campus, the "Students for Human Freedom" will provide busses at the Circle at 11:45 a.m., to transport any interested students to Howard Park. According to Fr. Hesburgh, Notre Dame students, as citizens of the community, are "justified and welcome in participating in the commemorative event."

PSci Academy Moves

In the past it has been the practice of the Academy of Political Science to emerge from hibernation once every four years, run the Mock Convention, and return to its state of inertia until the next election year. This year the question was: should the Academy continue, or should its functions be taken over by Pi Sigma Alpha, the Political Science Honor Society? On the night of May 5, the members of the Academy met to decide its fate.

It was argued by some that Pi Sigma Alpha would be better able to handle matters because of finances and because of the little interest shown by members of the Academy. Those favoring the continuance of the Academy held that if its functions fell into the hands of the Honor Society, many students interested in politics would be excluded from par-

(Continued to page 32)

on other campuses

• **PLAYBOY'S** February Playmate of the Month, Nancy Jo Hooper, a Southern belle, received \$3,000 for her efforts as a model in the Hugh Hefner fashion empire. A female reporter on the University of Alabama's *Crimson-White*, impressed by this amount, surveyed the University's coeds to see how they felt about sacrificing their dignity for \$3,000.

One girl thought her reputation was worth at least \$50,000, but another coed had different ideas. "Sure, I'd pose. I'd probably get de-activated, disinherited, and unpinned, but for \$3,000. . . ."

Most girls were restrained by the thought of family disapproval. One admitted that she would display her figure if her face were covered, while another took a realistic view of her father's feelings: "My father? He doesn't even read *Playboy* . . . he'd never know."

Nancy Jo apparently feels the same way. Explaining that she sent in her photograph, hoping to be chosen a Playmate, Nancy said, "Mother knew about this; she's very broad-minded. Father, uh, didn't know."

• **A SPEAKER** at the University of Colorado warned that a constitutional amendment to permit prayer in public schools could lead to government control of religion. Alan Barth, in a lecture on "The Idea of Limited Government," said, "When questions of what is religiously right have an of-

ficial answer, the government soon moves in on freedom of religion." Barth defended the Supreme Court's decision on prayer, and added, "The Supreme Court should serve to keep us from doing what we would like to do, when our desires are dictated by passion. The Supreme Court has served valiantly . . . as a sentinel and champion of individual liberty against the potentially oppressive."

• **TO DEFRAY** costs during three months of nonuse, the president of Shimer College, Mount Carroll, Illinois, sought to rent out the campus for the summer. He received an eager reply from Perfect Christian Divine Way, Inc., of Holy City, California — a nudist organization — which sought to use the college for a national gathering.

Mt. Carroll businessmen favored the idea because of the business it would bring. But the college declined the offer, on the grounds that the college is in the middle of town, fronts two busy highways, lacks protective shrubbery, and that the group "would just be out of place on our campus."

• **THE CALIFORNIA TECH** reports a talk at the California Institute of Technology by the Rev. Peter Kallelis of St. Sophia Greek Orthodox Cathedral in Los Angeles, on the subject of "Eastern Orthodoxy." Referring to the Patriarch, Kallelis said

that the head of the Orthodox church is "only the spiritual leader, not an absolute representative of the church." He said that the Orthodox church venerates the saints "not because the Greeks still believe themselves to be gods, but to remind ourselves that the saints offered something that may be emulated."

Discussing the Great Schism of 1054 between Rome and the Orthodox Churches, he said that the split began when the Greek church, unwilling to yield to Roman pressure to alter the original Church and interpretations of the scriptures, "excommunicated the Church of Rome." As the split widened, the Roman Church adopted such changes as celibacy for its clergy, and "altered the original sacrament with such things as the stipulation for unleavened bread in the Communion." Thus, he concludes, "The Greek Orthodox church is the undefiled, original faith of the early apostles."

• **THE UNIVERSITY** of Colorado, as one of only four American universities teaching the design and construction of fallout shelters, has not overlooked its responsibility to its students in this regard. The university is in the process of completing shelter space for nearly 11,000 of its 17,000 students, in a total of 15 locations. The shelters provide a minimum of ten square feet of space per person, and are stocked with enough provisions (crackers and water) to last at least two weeks in case of attack.

feiffer

WE ON THE RIGHT ARE AT A LOSS TO UNDERSTAND THE MEANING OF THE WORD "RADICAL" AS USED IN THE PHRASE, "RADICAL RIGHT."



THE TERM "RADICAL" IN THIS CONTEXT CAN ONLY BE DEFENDED WHEN APPLIED TO WHAT OUR SOCIETY PRETENDS TO BE, NOT WHAT IT IS.



AFTER ALL, DOES NOT THE RADICAL RIGHT STAND FOR PRINCIPLES THAT MOST AMERICANS, ONCE THEY ARE COMFORTABLE, GENERALLY SUPPORT: -



i.e., "I'VE GOT MINE, YOU GET YOURS"?

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JULIUS
FEIFFER
1-19

RECENT POLLS CITING NORTHERN WHITE REACTION TO THE CIVIL-RIGHTS MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATE HOW LITTLE THE NATION IS INTERESTED IN EQUALITY WHEN A MIDDLE-CLASS, WHITE CROSS SECTION IS NOT INVOLVED.



SO THE RADICAL RIGHT'S PROGRAM IN THE INTEGRATION FIELD DOES NOT DIFFER FROM THE REAL DESIRES OF THE MAN ON THE STREET. HOWEVER, IT DOES DIFFER FROM WHAT THE MAN ON THE STREET HAS BEEN TAUGHT HE SHOULD DESIRE.



IN THIS CASE, AND OTHERS, THE RADICAL RIGHT CAN BE CALLED "RADICAL" ONLY IN THE SENSE THAT IT DEPARTS FROM OUR OFFICIAL BELIEFS, NOT OUR PRIVATE ONES.



ONCE WE GET PEOPLE TO VOTE EMOTIONALLY INSTEAD OF RATIONALLY WE WILL WIN IN A LANDSLIDE.

The Hall Syndicate, Inc.



Yesterday: A Light Beyond Tomorrow

by Dale Althoff

TOMORROW, and tomorrow, and tomorrow creeps in this petty pace from day to day . . ." — these lines could never have been authored by Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, stressed Fr. Ernan McMullin of the Philosophy Department in a lecture from the Student-Faculty Lecture series given in O'Shaughnessy Hall, Tuesday evening.

Teilhard de Chardin was a Christian thinker and not just a thinker who was, incidentally, a Christian. Seeing the estrangement between science and the Church, he set out to provide a new *Weltanschauung*. He did not simply seek to bring science back to the Church, but he sought to transform science — and especially scientific method — so that it could provide a background for the central truths of Christian theology. Teilhard sought to grasp science, philosophy, and theology all at the same time within a single framework. He was a synthetic thinker and something of a visionary.

Every world view incorporates an attitude towards God, man, and nature. The Greeks embodied these three realities in their concept of teleology which explained nature in terms of purpose. Plato tended to believe in a world soul working through all natural happenings and a Divine Craftsman as an explanation of the diversity of natural objects. Aristotle saw the same objects as self-explanatory in their purpose, needing a God only to explain their motion.

But enter Teilhard de Chardin. Christianity had brought two innovations into the world. The first was the belief that God was the creator of the world; He was not just a crafter, or mover, or molder; nature was made by and completely dependent on Him. The second new idea proffered by the Judeo-Christian heritage was the concept of a meaningful advance of time — an advance that had brought Christ and was even now preparing for the second Advent. The fullness of life remained to be achieved.

Appropriating this background, as

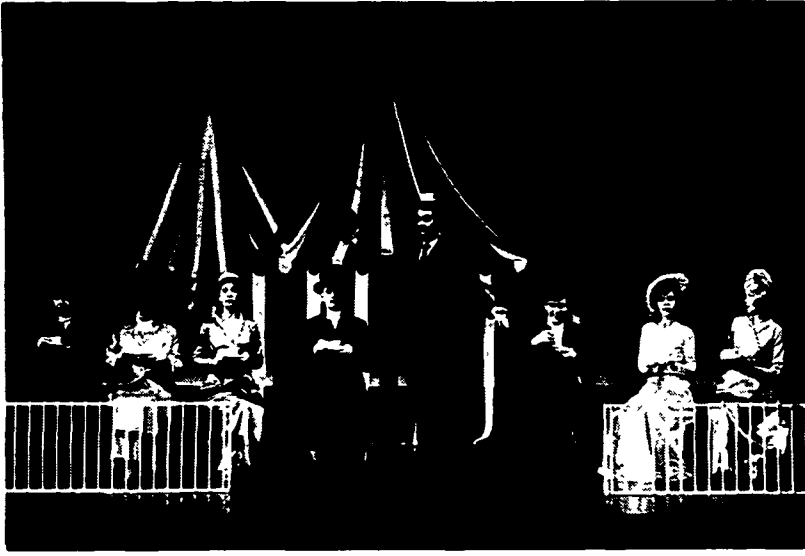
Teilhard saw it, the notion of evolution could bring new insights into the relationship of God and nature. His paleontological studies indicated to him the enormous time scale of creation, that is to say that he saw nature would produce what is intended in its own time. He viewed creation not, as had formerly been the case, as an absolute and past fact, but as a continuing process that is moving upwards towards God, becoming continually more complex and more spiritual until it rejoins God in the fullness of time at the Omega point. The increasing complexity of creation calls for its increasing spirituality to bring order to this growing manifoldness. Man, the incarnate spirit (and not simply a sum of soul and body), is the inheritor of the ages — a being capable of worship and love.

To explain the major changes or "macro-mutations" that occurred in the evolution of life and of man, Teilhard introduced the concept or "radial" or "psychic" energy which is the onward force in nature, as opposed to the "tangential" energy which accounts for the minor and manifold changes. Teilhard holds that the macro-mutations which produce new levels of being — by "leaps of being" as Fr. McMullin phrased it — cannot be explained by biology as it is presently understood. A new science, a "hyper-science" comprehending within its bounds the work of "radial" energy in producing new levels of being, is required to explain the upward direction of the evolutionary process. And this is the crucial point in Teilhard's evolutionary philosophy.

TEILHARD felt that evolution is "a general norm that all sciences must bow before"; it becomes in his mind the first principle, embodying as it does the idea of a continuing process of creation. Teilhard's thought can be distinguished from that of naturalistic evolutionists such as Spencer and Huxley who generalize

Darwinian evolution into a universal norm. It differs, too, from that of idealistic evolutionists like Royce and Harris who find man's intelligence and purpose retraced in nature. Teilhard looks first at neither nature nor man, but at God — and at the God of Christian revelation. Christ, the incarnate God, actually "divinizes" nature; His advent is both our warrant for believing in evolution as well as a culmination of this evolution. Christian faith thus becomes the basis of an evolutionary philosophy. Christ and time meet so that time becomes something "to be used and consecrated," instead of a meaningless accident that falters through tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow lighting fools "the way to dusty death." Tomorrows are not burdens, but gifts.

But, noted Fr. McMullin, if the Christian faith is not accepted by someone, then Teilhard's view may well not be accepted either. His method is neither strictly scientific, nor philosophic, nor theological. Is it necessary to say with Teilhard that macro-mutations are inexplicable save by invoking a "psychic" energy representing in a special way the influence of God in nature? Teilhard himself has not shown this to be the only explanation, observed Fr. McMullin. Specifically, his attempt (as many leading biologists have pointed out) to prove the explanation of the whole of evolution in neo-Darwinian terms was "radically inadequate." It seems that Teilhard's problem originates in his intermingling of theological and philosophical realms of thought. He hesitated between an Augustinian method of descending from God to nature and the more Aristotelian way of ascent from nature to God. Yet, somewhere in between these two, Teilhard *did* succeed in "adding a new dimension of grandeur to the natural universe" by his vision of the Incarnation and entry of Christ into history and time . . . into yesterday and tomorrow.



Hymn To A Bloomin' Arse and Sought Slippers

by Frank D. McConnell

A NUMBER of misgivings attended the University Theatre's choice of *My Fair Lady* as the musical comedy to round out the season this year. *My Fair Lady* itself, of course, like the original Eliza Doolittle, Julie Andrews, is irreproachable and something of a monument to itself. But the ability of the University players to handle the vehicle was not at all certain. In the first place, the play requires, absolutely essentially, competent British accents from each character, and from Eliza in particular, a rather definitive Cockney *and* St. James pronunciation. And since there are few things more painfully embarrassing than hearing a British accent poorly imitated, the final production ran a distinct risk of being, not only unsuccessful, but excruciating.

In the second place, everybody knows *My Fair Lady* from the Rex Harrison-Julie Andrews cast album, and everybody is waiting for *My Fair Lady* in the Rex Harrison-Audrey Hepburn movie, and although comparisons of University productions to professional productions are not, perhaps, fair, they are, in such circumstances as these, unavoidable. No one, naturally, was going to be disappointed if the University play were good enough to carry the evening. But if it were at all badly done, inevitably the comparisons would come up, and the production would simply end up looking much worse than it actually was. The players were not only following, but preceding; a very, very tough act.

And, finally, there was simply the exceptional fineness of some of the wit in the play — more subtle, certainly, than that of any musical the players had done in recent memory. On the whole, then, one wondered if it wouldn't have been better to continue with the scheduled production of *The Threepenny Opera*; how many people, after all, have recordings of Lotte Lenya?

Happily, *My Fair Lady* as done by the University players is neither excruciating (all the accents are excellently done), badly done, nor blunted in its comedy. It is a very fine production, indeed; certainly the best of the University musicals. The musicals performed by the players have always been among the Theatre's strong points, and the current production is done with the brightness and obvious enthusiasm of *South Pacific* of two years ago — and, *ex opere operato*, with more smoothness and polish. The sets and lighting, as a matter of fact, are handled reminiscently of *South Pacific*, and are quite tasteful. (A South Bend critic has complained, by the way, of the presence of a Whitman's Sampler in Higgins's study, on his mantel. It is, perhaps, reprehensible — but the mantel, at least, does look awfully good.) And the dancing is *consistently* interesting and exciting (except for an overlong and somewhat stiff ballroom dance at the end of Act One).



The acting, too, is quite generally admirable. Angela Schreiber is much better as the mother of Higgins than she had been as the mother of Orgon — or, in my opinion, as the mother of Hamlet. She seems less stiff than in previous productions, or perhaps she has turned it to account in this role. At any rate, she is good. David Van Treese, as Freddy Eynsford-Hill, is unfortunately not quite adequate to the part. His acting is simply recitative, and although he has a fairly powerful voice, he sings "On the Street Where You Live" more as if he were performing in a supper club than on stage: he ceases, for the moment, to have any relevance to the play.

Michael Hartford, on the other hand, displays the same fine sense of comedy he showed, at somewhat greater length, in *Tartuffe*; he is a straight man to Bob Oberkoetter's Mr. Doolittle, but manages some fine mugging, and steals at least one scene: "With a Little Bit of Luck." And the young lady who delivers to Doolittle the first news of Eliza's living at Higgins' house, Carolyn Jaskunas, deserves some special mention: she has a very small part, but her lines are among the best delivered in the play, very funnily done — and she does the best Cockney in the cast.

The major roles, of course, are David Garrick's Pickering, Bob Oberkoetter's Doolittle, Marilyn Petroff's Eliza, and David Clennon's Higgins. Higgins should own the play, and Clennon does. He is a poised actor, possibly the best in this year's group, and he does a brilliant job here. "A Hymn to Him," near the end of the play, is probably Higgins' funniest song, and Clennon makes sure that the audience follows the fun — which is not a particularly easy thing to do, since Lerner and Loewe write the most interesting patter-song in a long time. But there is a wry and irreversible involution to Higgins which

saves him from caricature — a bemused resignation to life in somewhat solipsistic rooms — which Clennon also catches very well. His last line is a very fine one, and is finely delivered.

Marilyn Petroff is equal to Clennon's Higgins — does a better job of acting, indeed, than I can remember. Her Cockney is not only convincing in the first scenes, it is delightfully done. "I Could Have Danced All Night" and "The Rain in Spain," especially come off much better than could have been expected. She, too, is especially good in the last scenes. Unfortunately, her voice is not very strong at all, and frequently one loses the track of the lyrics. But this is perhaps exaggerated by the generally strong-lunged quality of the rest of the cast. At any rate, Miss Petroff is to be congratulated on a performance which could easily have been mawkish or clownish, but is, indeed, very convincing.

David Garrick's Pickering is less firm than the leads, but has more than a few moderately successful moments, especially in the "Hymn to Him," throughout which Pickering is placing a phone call, and immediately after the song, in a "Shelley Berman

at Whitehall" phone conversation.

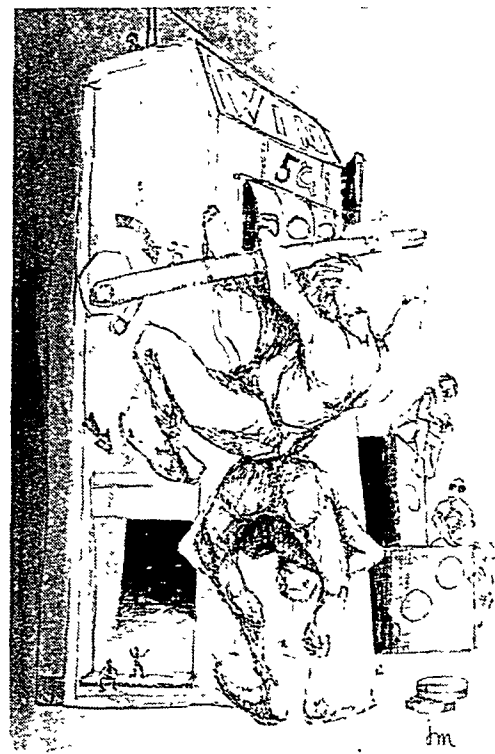
Bob Oberkoetter is Alfred P. Doolittle, and is perhaps the weakest member of the cast. The role, of course, stole the Broadway production. But here it simply doesn't work. In the scene in Higgins' apartment, for instance, where Doolittle explains his theories of "middle class morality," Oberkoetter got one sizeable laugh out of a monologue which has at least five; the scene was flat. Again, in Doolittle's songs, there is much mugging and strutting, but little characterization. Oberkoetter, in all fairness, *does* please the audience immensely; his curtain call on the night I saw the play was very good, and he is a funny *performer*. But he is not Doolittle.

Father Harvey's direction, as always, is intelligent and effective; it seems that a little too much time is taken between scenes, but I am informed that this is an inevitable consequence of not having the actors sing reprises to their songs — which, of course, they cannot do because of the difficulties of costume changes in Washington Hall. But the production, as I have said, is a very good one, and well worth the clean-up slot in a successful season.



Checking The Gnomes' Account

by Frank Smith



WHETHER IT BE under the herald of "Lenny the Leprechaun," "Fatty Tuesday," or some other gnome, the Mardi Gras and its festive spirit has long been welcomed as a period of warmth and merriment in the bleak Notre Dame winter. Beside the social success it invariably turns out to be, the Mardi Gras has for its goal the raising of thousands of dollars for charitable purposes. And it is in this area of finances that the midwinter classic has had its biggest headaches. The 1963 General Chairman lamented over the fact that the students did not show sufficient support of the car raffle, the principal money-raiser of the festival, and questioned whether the actual money raised was worth the time and trouble. The 1962 Mardi Gras was so tainted with the charges of corruption that much of the student body has since looked upon the financial dealings of the Mardi Gras committee with suspicion.

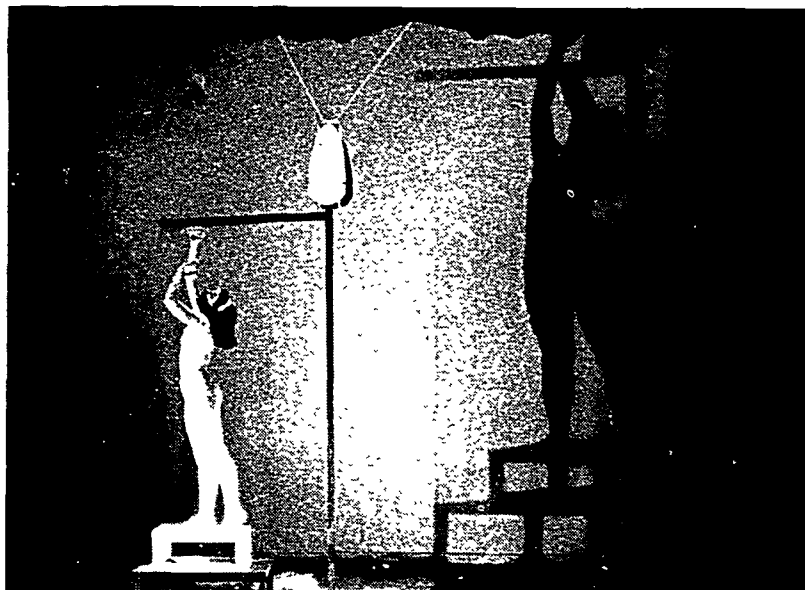
Because Mardi Gras has had this dark side and because this event occasions the exchange of thousands of dollars among the members of the student body, the SCHOLASTIC feels that it is important that the actual figures be brought to light so that they may be examined by the interested student. This reasoning is especially pertinent due to a premature and erroneous publishing of this year's figures in another campus news organ. It is hoped that these facts will inform the many would-be Corvette owners and losers at the friendly games of chance about the way their money was handled and spent.

The accompanying table shows the amount of money taken in and spent
(Continued on page 30)

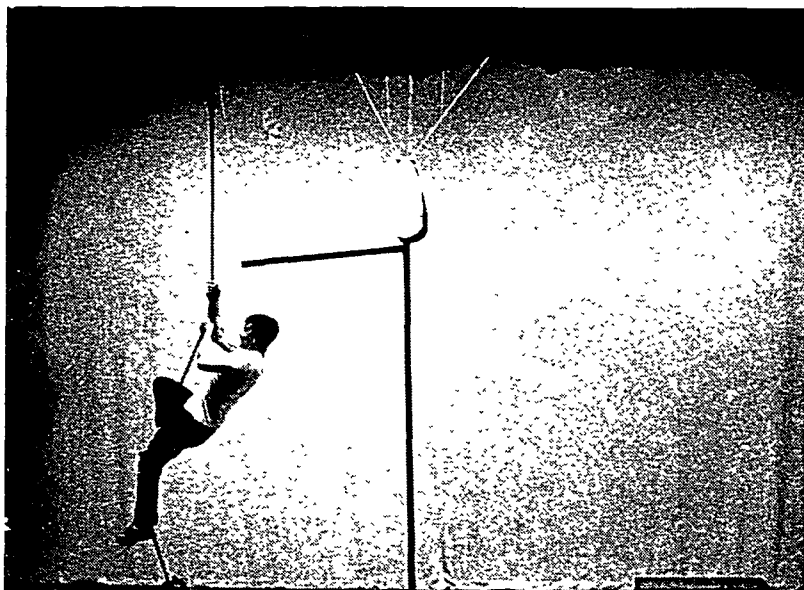
	1964	1963
<i>INCOME</i>	<i>ACTUAL</i>	<i>ACTUAL</i>
Raffle	\$27,117.05	\$29,287.99
Ball	4,913.04	5,958.76
Concert:		
December 6, 1963	2,047.50	106.00*
February 8, 1964	5,100.00	4,897.00
Carnival	9,472.79	9,522.98
Communion Breakfast	654.00	1,922.50
Brunch	1,510.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$50,814.38	\$51,695.23
Inter Committee Activity	1,270.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$52,084.38	\$51,695.23
 <i>EXPENSES</i>		
Raffle	\$11,429.64	\$11,453.54
Ball	4,984.01	5,143.76
Concert:		
December 6, 1963	3,057.37	585.63*
February 8, 1964	2,224.94	3,608.30
Carnival	5,716.77	6,928.44
Communion Breakfast	741.34	2,299.10
Brunch	1,584.10	
Publicity	1,545.58	1,138.69
Public Relations & Reception	x.xx	399.45
Administration & Clerical	1,616.90	1,944.08
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$32,900.65	\$33,500.99
Inter Committee Activity	\$ 1,270.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Expenses	\$34,170.65	\$33,500.99
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Profit	\$17,913.73	\$18,194.24
	<hr/>	<hr/>

* Concert was never held.

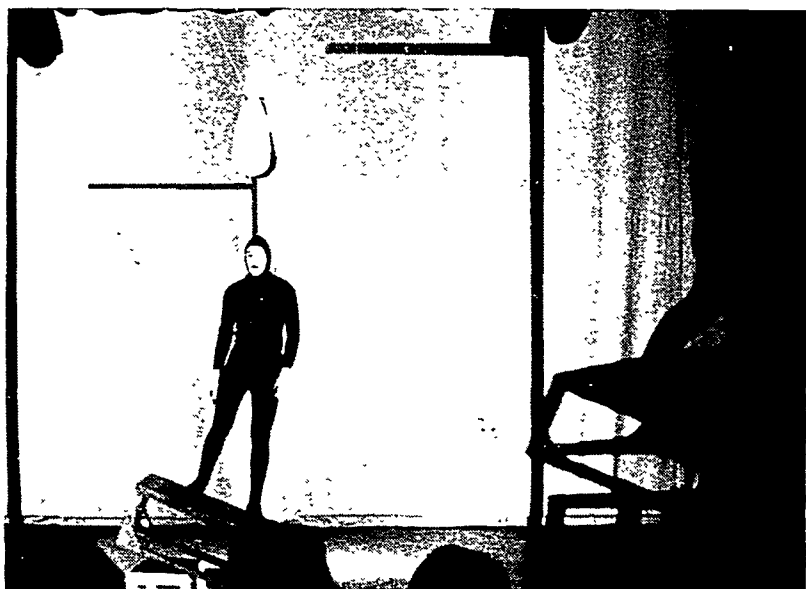
experimental . . .



impersonal . . .



and irresistible



An Interview by Bill Krier with W. Kelly Morris
of the Impersonal Pronouns

What — or who — is Impersonal Pronouns Productions?

Well, it's a happening. It's a group — a nonorganization — which rides and disappears, which came together for a great number of personal and other reasons to do plays and then disperse. It's experimental. It's rather hard to speak of it as if it were a club or something, for it isn't. It's independent, and in a way irresponsible — meaning that the responsibility is that of the actors to themselves and to the works they've undertaken. But there is no outside responsibility, meaning that if a thing looks as if it will not be done well or is not worth doing, it can be dropped at once. The people who've been involved in the four presentations this year are just people interested in doing the works in hand.

What were the four presentations?

In the fall, a trio of one-acters was presented: W. B. Yeats's *Purgatory*, Strindberg's *The Stranger*, and Pirandello's *The Man With the Flower in His Mouth*. In the winter, a reading of Sophocles' *Antigone* was given in O'Shaughnessy foyer. Then this spring there was the Shakespeare birthday party, and now the mimes (See *Campus At a Glance*).

You mentioned "independence." You are unaffiliated. What is your relationship to the University Theatre?

Formally or otherwise, there is none. This is perhaps a source of misunderstanding to many people. I.P.P. is not a "rebel" group. It should be realized that about 45 people have been involved in the productions. Many of these are people very active in the theatre at Notre Dame and St. Mary's. Thus, there are both the more familiar performers, such as Sean Griffin, Roger Dalton, Katherine Lancelot, and Pam Gallagher, as well as the less known, less experienced, such as Pam Piggano, Rich Campo-luca, or Bill Metz, all of whom did excellent jobs in *Antigone*. Many of these actors are involved in Impersonal Pronouns because they are interested in the particular piece. Of course, the less experienced actors are encouraged to seek bigger roles in the larger productions at Notre Dame and St. Mary's.

Has your reception been good?

We have in general been quite well received. Some members of the faculty and administration have been very encouraging. We have appreciated faculty participation — which has been superb in quality — and hope to continue to make use of faculty talent next year.

Problems?

Oh, of course. In fact, most of the virtues of the "non-organization" are inextricably bound up with troubles. That is, while we are free of affiliation and direction, we are also free of funds and equipment.

The interpretations of *Acte Sans Paroles* were rather a special thing for us. It was ambitious: that is, it would have been a technical nightmare for even an experienced crew. Also, for the first time, we were working in cooperation with the Columbine Club.

Plans for next year?

They are of course fairly loose and freewheeling. We would like to produce a trio of de Ghelderodes, which we planned for this year but had to cancel. We're also thinking of doing a couple of Oskar Kokoscha's plays, possibly — though this is quite vague — in connection with an interdepartmental symposium on German expressionism. This would be difficult, though, a bit wild, and would need a large cast. There are also thoughts of doing a fuller-scale production of a Beckett major play: e.g., *Endgame*. All of which is delightfully contingent.

LAUNCHING THE LIBRARY

by Don Wharton

THE DEDICATION festivities of the Notre Dame Memorial Library took place in a colorful pageant whose solemnity was disturbed only by some very warm weather. Thursday's activities began with what was to be the unveiling of the mural — which was in fact, never veiled, due to high wind conditions.

At the Pontifical Mass His Eminence, Albert Cardinal Meyer, Archbishop of Chicago, preached the sermon entitled, "The Word of Life," taken from the First Epistle of St. John. Cardinal Meyer reflected that the Library is a "storehouse of words," and "All the words of men, if they are true words, reflect and reproduce the riches of the One Eternal Word of Life."

Aside from the ceremony at the altar, the rest of the mall had the appearance of an open-air market. An unconcerned student sunbathed by the reflecting pool, while others clambered to the top of the research lab for a better view.

At the convocation that afternoon, Fr. Hesburgh introduced the main speaker, Dr. Grayson Kirk, president of Columbia University, who spoke of the library as "the intellectual core of the institution. Here, if anywhere, is the yardstick by which the true dedication of a university to the highest ideals of teaching and research is to be measured."

Dr. Kirk went on to point out what he felt would be the effects of the explosion of knowledge on the "academic categories of organization, staffing, and curriculum." The organizational changes required to meet the new academic challenges would consist mainly in the fission and fusion of many of today's courses and departments of study. In the field of staffing Dr. Kirk struck on a controversial note in the field of academic planning, but drew a warm response from his audience: "The most productive scholars are those who do, and like to, teach, and the best teachers are also investigators. In the search for talent and prestige, some universities contribute to the difficulty of this problem [research] by inviting well-known scholars to join their faculties at high salaries, with the assurance

(Continued on page 32)



MOVIES . . .

by Robert Haller

L'AVVENTURA

IN THE WORLD of motion pictures there occasionally appear films which become standards for the future to meet. Orson Welles' *Citizen Kane*, Fred Zinnemann and Carl Foreman's *High Noon*, Akira Kurosawa's *Throne of Blood*, Alain Resnais' *Hiroshima Mon Amour*, and Federico Fellini's *8½* were all such films. Another is Michelangelo Antonioni's *L'Avventura*. In this picture and the two that have followed it (*La Notte* in 1961, *L'Eclisse* in 1962) Antonioni has evoked the ennui that plagues modern men and has depicted their malaise and alienation with an unparalleled sensitivity.

Superficially *L'Avventura* (*The Adventure*) appears to be an incomplete mystery story. Anna (Lea Massari) and her fiance, Sandro (Gabriele Ferzetti), board a yacht and sail away into the Mediterranean with some wealthy friends. The group stops at a small rocky uninhabited island and Anna disappears. She cannot be found, the police are called, there is a storm, the search continues. Back on the mainland Sandro and Claudia (Monica Vitti), one of Anna's friends, track down some rumors which lead nowhere. They (and we) never do find the missing woman and there the picture ends.

"What happened to Anna?" many people asked and the answer is that the question is irrelevant. In *L'Avventura* Antonioni is concerned with the "emotional impasse" that confronts his characters after Anna leaves them. Her reappearance would inject unnecessary complications into the story; as for the causes of her absence — Antonioni had Anna reveal her dissatisfaction early in the film.

It is the forces of dissatisfaction and Antonioni's method of describing their effects that make the film so remarkable. What afflicts Anna (and Claudia later) is the recognition that her feelings of love are impermanent and hardly more than sentiments.

Off the coast of Sicily Anna is strangely detached but her behavior doesn't seem unusual among her cynical friends who take turns criticizing one another. The party stops at an island where she argues with Sandro: "The very idea of losing you makes me want to die. . . . And yet . . . I . . . I just don't have the same feeling for you any more."

Several hours later her absence is discovered and the search begins. As



Antonioni's protagonists cross and recross the barren volcanic island he presents in capsule form his vision of the nature of man. Anna has disappeared without a trace, Corrado avoids Giulia, Sandro is attracted to Claudia, a storm sweeps over them and they are left defenseless and alone among the broken black rocks. All around them the sea crashes against the crumbling shore.

Sandro, still searching for Anna, begins to pursue Claudia, who avoids him: "For me they [the conditions of their situation] are exactly as they were when we met three days ago . . . just three days ago . . . don't you realize? And you and Anna . . . No, I guess they aren't like that any more. But it's so sad. So terribly sad. I'm not used to it, I'm not ready for it" They separate but their paths cross again and they drive away together.

Ostensibly they are still following Anna's trail but now their concern is with each other. Anna's lover and her best friend have betrayed her and a disturbing confrontation with a suffocatingly deserted town sends them into each other's arms. Finally, the night after a party, Claudia wakes up and searching for Sandro tells Patrizia that "I'm afraid that Anna has come back." It isn't Anna that he's with, but his betrayal of Claudia is the same. Unhappy with his architectural work (Sandro sold both his integrity and his art to make easy money) he has attempted to regain

his integrity through love; in so distorting love he could not find satisfaction with Claudia and in reaction he impulsively tried to lose himself in sex. When Claudia forgives him she does so because she too is guilty of betrayal. Like Anna, Claudia tried to make Sandro the meaning of her lonely life; but, like all of humanity, he is imperfect and disappoints her.

Antonioni has said that Sandro and Claudia will try to stay together, but like the couple in *La Notte*, Sandro and Claudia will, it is implied, break up in the long run. In *Eclipse*, the third part of this trilogy that began with *L'Avventura*, the characters don't even try for anything more permanent than a fleeting relationship.

L'AVVENTURA (like his other films) cannot be adequately described in words because so much of it depends partially or totally upon images and Antonioni's editing. The isolation of his characters recurs so often with small figures caught between earth and sky; even the nature of the characters' identity (Claudia with the wig and dress) is uncertain. Also disturbing is the deserted village (Claudia calls it a cemetery) that drives the two together; later Claudia senses what has happened to them as she waits for Sandro in the sexually threatening plaza of a small southern town. In the last sequence she runs down a sun-lit corridor, then out into

(Continued on page 31)

ONLY THE BEGINNING

THE SCORE of an Old-Timers' game rarely provides an accurate forecast of the season to follow. In the spring of 1948, for example, the varsity lost 20-14 and Frank Leahy predicted they would lose seven games. The 1948 team was undefeated and won the National Championship. Last year the varsity won 47-0.

The score is such an inaccurate barometer because unlike regular season games the emphasis is on experimentation and innovation, rather than winning. A coach is far less interested in the score than he is in testing his new players, trying a new offense or altering the defensive alignments. The Old-Timers' game with its unlimited time-outs and substitution, relaxed atmosphere, and 20,000 spectators is an ideal format for polishing and exhibit-

ing the results of spring practice.

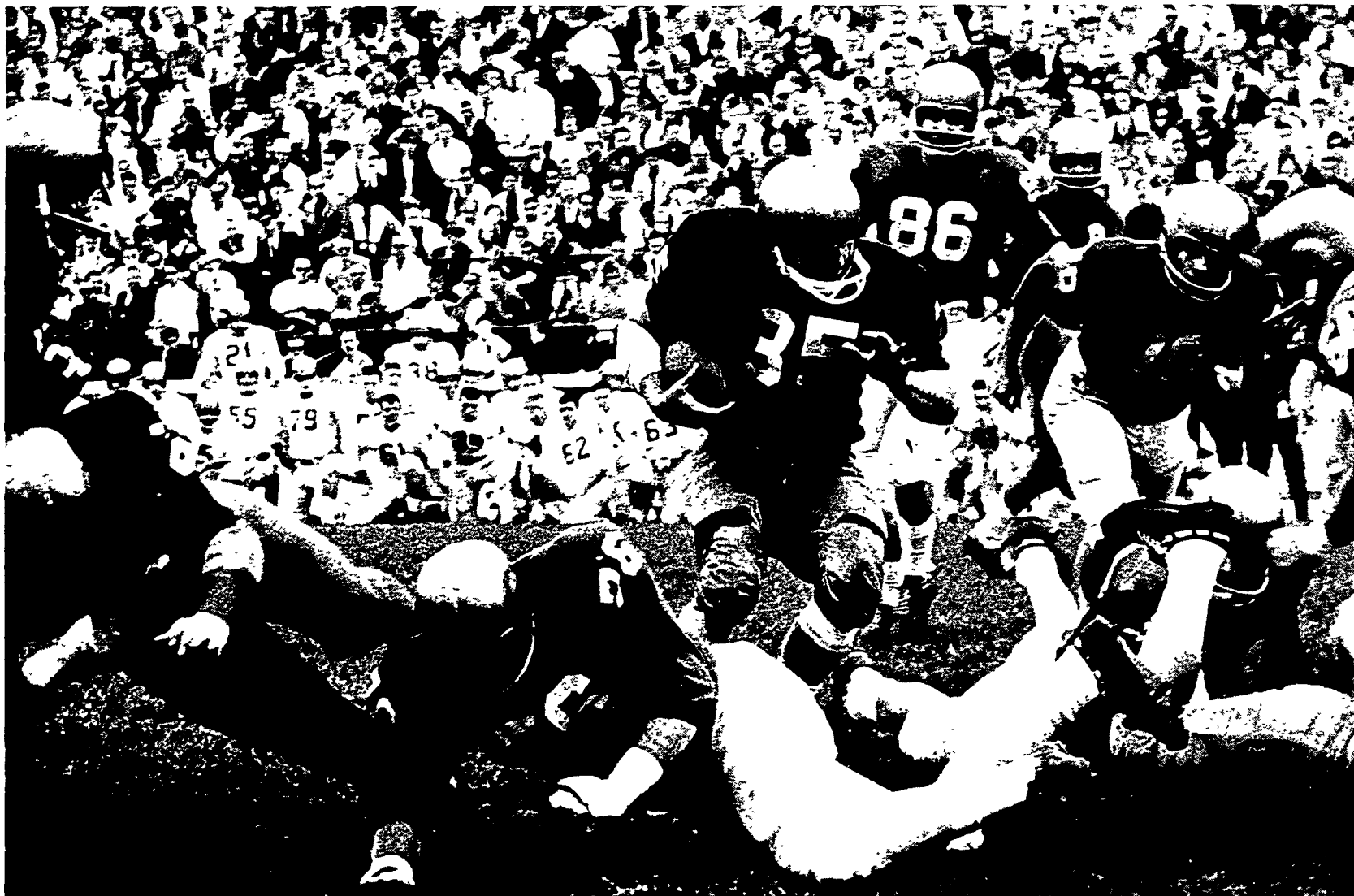
When spring practice began Parseghian had three goals: to instill his "system"; to give the players what he calls "fundamental exposure"; and to determine each player's particular abilities in order to place him where he will do the most good; included in what Parseghian calls "personnel alignment" is a general evaluation of the team in order to decide what type of offense and defense suits them best.

Learning a new system with an entirely different terminology could have been difficult. Some of the players have had three new coaches in as many years. However, in his thirteen years as head coach, Parseghian has constantly simplified his "system," and the transition went smoothly.

The brief drills which were the

heart of each practice session provided the "fundamental exposure." Against the Old-Timers blocking and tackling seemed improved, but a regulation game is the only real test of the fundamentals.

"Personnel alignment" includes three operations: getting the right player in the right position, assessing the team's overall strength, and devising an appropriate offense and defense. During the twenty days of spring practice most of this task was accomplished. John Huarte became the number one quarterback and the cautious Parseghian admitted that he was "pleasantly surprised" by Huarte's improvement. Paul Costa was moved to defensive right end. This change exemplified Parseghian's skill at evaluation. For two years



Costa was wasted in the backfield; he lacked a quick start and never developed into a consistent runner. At end his size and strength are best utilized, and his lack of speed isn't a handicap. Freshmen Regner and Hardy added adequate depth to the tackle corps so Parseghian moved Alan Page to end and switched versatile freshman end Jim Lynch to guard. Jack Snow was made flexed or open end on offense (*a la* Paul Flatley) in order to employ his speed and pass catching ability. Nick Rassas presented Parseghian with a unique problem. He could run, block, tackle, and catch passes; in short he was good enough to play offense or defense. Parseghian finally decided on offense and put Pete Andreotti, who is almost as good, at defensive halfback.

Overall Parseghian felt the team had good size but lacked speed and depth, especially at halfback and guard. Rassas, Andreotti, and Wolski were the only competent halfbacks



with the exception of Nick Eddy who was injured early in spring practice; Arrington, Atamian, Lynch, and Carroll were the only first-rate guards. The end, tackle, and center spots were sound and the defensive backfield: Carey, Ivan, Kostelnik, Andreotti, Duranko and Carroll seemed capable, though inexperienced.

The Old-Timers' game was the battleground on which all the tentative evaluations and decisions were tested. Apparently the game's most significant revelation was that the defensive backfield is weak. The Old-Timers completed 19 passes in 33 attempts for 244 yards. George Izo completed 13 of 25 for 225 yards and two touchdowns. But this doesn't tell the whole story. When Izo was in the game, the varsity was not allowed to blitz linebackers, consequently Izo nearly always had plenty of time to throw. Just knowing beforehand that he wasn't going to be rushed made Izo's job immeasurably easier. Furthermore, in Kelly, Dabiero, and Mack, Izo had three extremely experienced and sure-handed pass receivers. It is unlikely that any college team in the country will have three receivers of that calibre.

And if some team did you can be sure that their passer would be rushed often and hard. The significant fact is not that Izo completed thirteen passes, but that he did not complete any more.

Sandy Bonvechio proved himself a competent quarterback, completing nine passes in 12 attempts for 170 yards and two touchdowns, executing plays almost flawlessly, and calling them with imagination. Both of Bonvechio's touchdown passes were to Jack Snow who finally is getting the opportunity to play that he has always deserved. Snow's speed, strength and exceptional pass-catching ability provide Notre Dame with a potent offensive weapon. Nick Rassas justified Parseghian's hopes; he was the game's leading ground gainer, closely followed by durable Joe Farrell.

Even considering the number of pass plays and the condition of the Old-Timer backs the line turned in a creditable performance yielding 17 yards in 17 carries. The most disappointing part of the game was the dismal performance of the third unit. Hopefully they will improve by the fall and reinforce the offensive and defensive units at the positions where depth is needed.

Possibly the most interesting fea-

ture of the game was the successful testing of a unique electronic coaching aid. The student Jim Kelly nearly demolished was carrying a closed circuit television monitor. The monitor was connected to a camera located above the press box, a video tape recorder in the WNDU studios, and a television set in the locker room. This circuit has many possibilities: during the game the coaches can get a unique view of the action; at half time Parseghian can run and rerun plays at will, for that matter he can review a play on the field, moments after it has been run. By the purchase of a portable video tape recorder the entire unit can be used at away games.

There is no question that the team has some flaws and that it will take more than television equipment to win games this fall, but spring practice and the Old-Timers' game was only the beginning and it was a good beginning.

—JOHN WHELAN



Sailing Makes a Splash



IT is ironic that the sailing team — the most consistent winner in recent Notre Dame sports — is the least publicized, least subsidized, and least known of Notre Dame teams. Despite these deficiencies, the Irish were competing for their third consecutive Midwestern championship last week. This is an outstanding record for a team with limited membership and which has been without a coach for its entire history.

When the Club first began, in 1962, the sailors competed in the North American Championships and placed seventh. Last year they were ranked sixth — a great accomplishment for a team which does not have a varsity ranking and which has never had a coach. Last year the Eastern representatives to this regatta were the U. S. Coast Guard Academy and the Naval Academy — Notre Dame beat them both. In two previous Midwestern Championships, Notre Dame copped first place in both outings.

For the active member of the sailing team, sailing is an expensive and demanding sport. Each member pays club dues, pays most of his own travelling expenses, practices at least six hours a week when the weather permits, and still carries a full class schedule. Sailing can be a year-round activity; during the winter months the club conducts a sailing seminar to discuss tactics and techniques.

One interesting aspect of the sport is the scoring. A team gets one point for starting the race, one for finishing, and one point for every boat it defeats in the course of the race. There are generally 18 races, nine in A and nine in B division, and after each race the skippers change boats. For example if the A skipper races boat one in a race, then, in the next race the B skipper will race boat one and the A skipper will move to boat two. This is a precaution to make certain that races are being won on account of a skipper and not his boat.

And in scoring, especially this year, Notre Dame has done exceedingly well. When the team entered the Midwestern Championships this past weekend, Tom and Happy Fox, brothers from Grand Rapids, Michigan were A and B skippers respectively. It is the skipper's duty to take the helm, to formulate strategy for the race, and to instruct the crew in setting the sails. The A crew was Bob Singewald, captain of the team, and the B crew was Jim Culley. Both Fox and Singewald have been mem-

bers of the team for four years and have much experience.

In the opening regatta of the year, at Ohio State, Notre Dame was represented by some of the newer members of the team. Even though they had little competitive experience, the Irish still managed to place seventh among the 13 teams. At the third regatta of the year the Irish again sent a young team and the results were about the same.

But, at the eliminations for the Midwestern Championships at Beloit the Irish sent Singewald, Culley and the Fox brothers and they were so far ahead after nine races that they didn't even bother to enter the last race. This display of power left the team confident that it would repeat as the Midwestern champion, and thus earn the right to enter the North American Championships for the third straight year. This regatta, to be held at Vancouver, B. C., on June 15-19, is the big one — this is the regatta that the team is pointing for.

It was impossible for the team to foresee the weather and decisions to be made last weekend at Detroit, and now the most important event is winning the Midwestern Championships — until last weekend a foregone conclusion.

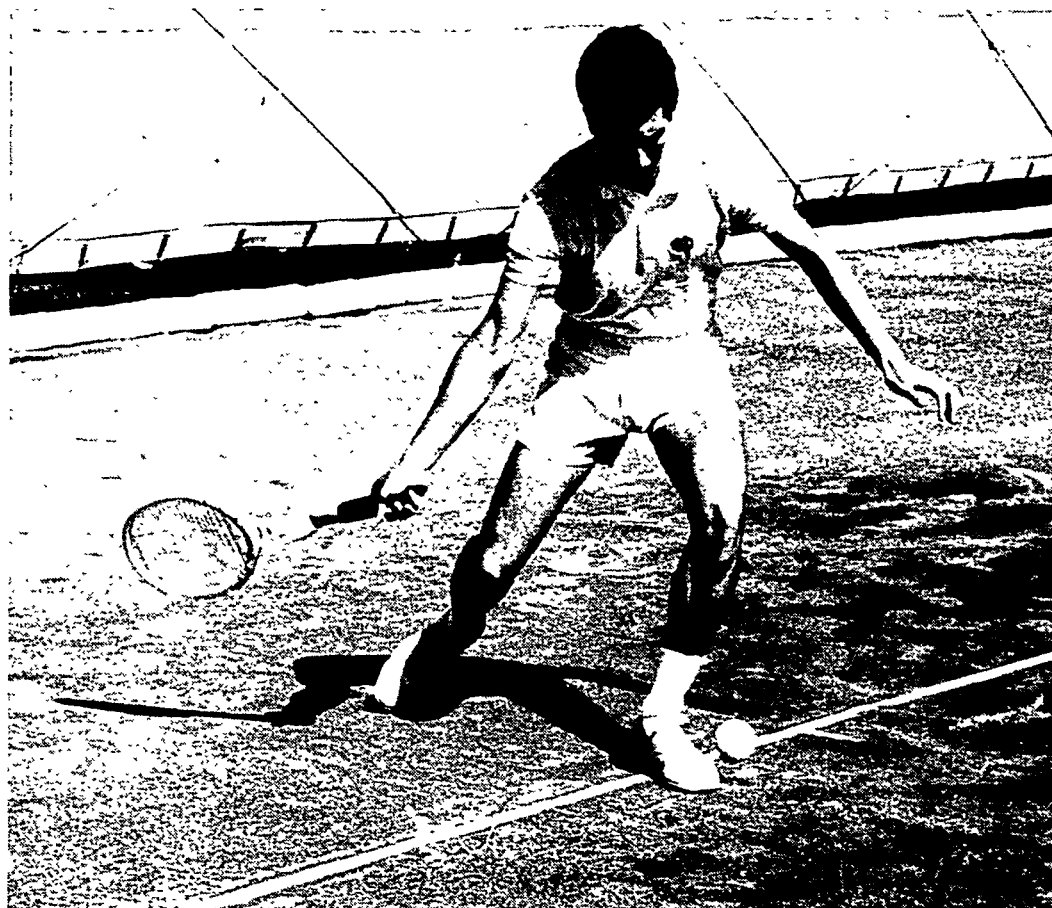
At Detroit, because of adverse weather the day before, the team had its first race at 5:30 on Sunday morning. In the afternoon, winds began to blow ferociously and the regatta was called after only six races.

At this point, the Irish were ranked second with a good chance to retain their Midwestern Championship, but the officials decided to reschedule the meet for this weekend, even though a rule of the Midwestern Collegiate Sailing Association states that a meet may be considered official if only six races are completed. The Notre Dame team protested this decision since the second place finishers would go to the North American Championships. Another complication arose for Notre Dame because Tom Fox, cannot attend the regatta if it is held this weekend. No official decision has yet been handed down concerning the team's protests.

The sailing team certainly doesn't receive the praise due to it, and very often it goes without recognition at all, but the members don't mind — for their efforts they receive the satisfaction that they are doing what they like best, and it is a tribute to them that they are one of the finest sailing teams in the nation.

— TOM BUSER

The Scholastic



On the Rebound

THE spring trip of this year's Notre Dame tennis team was comparable to the grapefruit league of professional baseball. Neither proved very much.

At the end of the six-day Easter tour through Florida, the team had won two matches and lost five. They lost to Rollins, Florida State, Florida University and South Florida University and defeated Ivy Leaguers Yale and Cornell. While these statistics seem to support the theory that the school with less academic excellence will triumph, a more likely explanation is that the Southern players had sharper games because they had practiced all winter. Obviously Indiana is not the place to play tennis in February. However, the team did practice in the Fieldhouse. Unfortunately, the only similarity between the floor of the basketball court and a real tennis surface is that both are flat.

Consequently, the team's showing wasn't really disappointing and the spring trip did provide the players with an opportunity to develop and polish their games.

When the regular season began, the team was ready. They narrowly de-

feated both Western Michigan and Michigan State, 5-4. Then, gaining momentum, they walloped Purdue, 8-1, and easily defeated Iowa and Wisconsin, 7-3 and 6-3, respectively. At the season's midpoint, against the Marquette Hilltoppers, who never even left the ground, the Irish copped all the points for a 9-0 whitewashing. Indiana's best team in ten years broke Notre Dame's winning streak with an 8-1 drubbing. However, the Irish bounced back and stopped Kalamazoo by the same score.

Last Friday, the team travelled to Evanston and met Ohio State and Northwestern in the second triangular match of the season. Ohio State succumbed 6-3 but Northwestern was loaded; they had already beaten Indiana; were favored to win the Big Ten; and were led by Marty Riessen, a member of the Davis Cup team, and fifth seeded nationally. Notre Dame lost 9-0.

Coach Tom Fallon's team consists of a senior, four juniors, and a sophomore. All are previous letter winners except the sophomore, Pedro Rosello, yet he is the team's number one man.

Rosello, a native of Puerto Rico,

has been thrust into a difficult position. As number one man, he is matched against the opposing team's best player. This inexperienced 19-year-old has responded exceedingly well. He has combined fine net play and Osuna-like speed for an impressive 7-4 record.

Team captain Skip Davidson, a senior and double monogram winner, has a powerful arsenal consisting of a strong serve, a pressing attack, and at home games, a distracting wife, all of which are equally damaging to opponents. The third man, Jim Goetz, possessed the team's best record until the Ohio-Northwestern match in which he lost twice. He now has a 7-4 record. Fourth man, Bruce Vosburg, is 5-3, and Ruben Carriedo, whose main strength lies in his consistent ability to return the ball, is fifth man and has a 6-3 record. The combined individual records stand at 30-18.

The doubles teams have kept pace with the singles, posting a 21-11 mark. Davidson and Goetz have been defeated only twice in eleven matches, Carriedo and Vosburg are 7-3, and Clancy and Rosello are 5-6.

Next year Coach Fallon will face the pleasant prospect of having his second "sophomore year" in the last three. Though there are four juniors on the team this year, next year the first three places will probably be held by two sophomores and Rosello. Why? Two freshmen, Bill Brown from Omaha and Gary Reisser from St. Louis.

In the practice session before the Northwestern-Ohio match, Rosello and Davidson were not warming up together; instead they were each playing a freshman. Davidson paired off with Brown and Rosello went against Reisser. The reason was clear: Brown and Reisser are both as good or better than the number one and two men on the varsity. Brown, tall physically and aloof personally, performs fluidly and (if possible in tennis) unhurriedly. Reisser is a smaller, more volatile player but just as good.

So Coach Fallon, after eight years as Varsity coach, with a 95-25 record and an undefeated season in 1959 will be faced next year with a delightful problem. If Brown and Reisser continue to show promise, then sophomore Rosello, who — and make no mistake about it — is a very good player, could be as low as third man.

But regardless of hopes for next year, the fact remains that the 1964 tennis team has produced a season worthy of the tennis at Notre Dame. And for this, they are to be applauded.

— JAMIE MCKENNA

Tom Jones and Co.

TOMORROW afternoon's game against the St. Louis Bombers will make or break the spring season for the Notre Dame Rugby team. Four months of calisthenics, wind sprints, intersquad scrimmages and 16 regular season games have been but a preliminary to this finale.

In 1962, when the Irish Ruggers first met this conglomeration of truck drivers, factory workers, pile drivers, and football coaches, the Bombers capitalized on Notre Dame inexperience and whopped the Irish, 42-0. Next year, Notre Dame offered a much more stubborn defense, but lost, 3-0; the Bombers scored twice in the closing minutes last spring and nipped Notre Dame, 12-8. In St. Louis three weeks ago, the teams tied, 5-5. In a way, tomorrow's contest will resemble recent Notre Dame-Michigan State or Army-Navy football games. These games were attempts at revenge because one team had dominated the other throughout the past few years.

And in those past few years, rugby at Notre Dame has enjoyed huge success. In 1962 the Irish Ruggers won only three of 10 games; the following spring the club improved to 6-3-1; and this year, Notre Dame has become the most formidable rugby power in the Midwest. With one game remaining, their record is 10-2-4.

Since the club's return from the West Coast the Irish Ruggers have won seven straight games, while tying one. In California, they were mediocre, winning one, losing two, and tying three. Since that trip, however, Notre Dame has won the Commonwealth Cup in Charlottesville with victories over Princeton and Virginia. They have beaten Michigan (25-0), Illinois (18-8), and Chicago (21-3); have won the Chicago Invitational Rugby Tournament by defeating Minnesota (16-0) and the St. Louis Ramblers (14-5) and have, of course, tied the Bombers. The California trip, served, more or less, as a spring training period. Like the New York Yankees, Notre Dame was just another ball club during the training months, but an invincible power during the regular season.

For the Notre Dame Ruggers the Bomber contest Saturday will be the

seventh game of the World Series, the Pro Football Championship, the deciding game of the Stanley Cup.

Once acknowledged as the mythical champions of the Midwest, the Bombers are led by Tom Jones, a 260-pound toothless monster who played two years as a middle linebacker for the Green Bay Packers; Al Vonder Har, who is 245 pounds and the best of the Bomber scrum; and Mark White, a wing who was a little college All-American halfback in 1958.

But against the Bombers, Notre Dame will assemble its best team in the three-year existence of the club. The Irish will have a herculean second row in footballer Jack Simon (6-3, 220), Bill Kelly (6-4, 218), and Mike Murphy (6-5, 225).

Simon, unaccustomed to the no-blocking rule in rugby, has developed into a smart, aggressive player after a penalty-filled start. Kelly is the most important player on the line-out because of his great jumping ability.

He may be the most improved player on the squad. Murphy, a three-year veteran, is undoubtedly the best all-around player on the team. These three, who compose the second row of the scrum, will be a significant factor in the game's outcome.

Also in the scrum will be Harry Steele at hooker; John Mauro and Dick Bell, two of the most consistent players on the team, at prop; and Ken Stinson and Terry O'Hara at loose-forward.

The Notre Dame backfield boasts speed and teamwork and will include captain Bob Mier (who finally scored last Saturday after 21 games), Ben Beall, Nat Davis (a 9.8 sprinter), John Reding, Pat O'Malley, Al Byrne, and Tom Gerlacher. The success of the running movements and the kicking of Gerlacher can make or break the game.

Rugby has emerged as one of the fastest-growing spectator sports and this indicates the enjoyment fans have found in the scrum downs, line-outs, head-bashing and shin-kicking. Captain Mier, moderator Kenneth Featherstone, and some 50-odd players have made the sport what it is at Notre Dame. Their work may pay off tomorrow with a victory over the Bombers. But whether it does or not this game will be the climax of a successful season.

— REX LARDNER



SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Notre Dame 9, Michigan State 8
 Notre Dame 10, Illinois State Normal
 4
 Notre Dame 6, Illinois State Normal 5

Track

Indiana 99, Notre Dame 84, Indiana
 State 56½
 Michigan State 67, Notre Dame 55

Tennis

Notre Dame 7, Kalamazoo 2
 Northwestern 9, Notre Dame 0
 Notre Dame 6, Ohio State 3

Golf

Notre Dame 779, Indiana 784, North-
 western 791, Iowa 798, Wisconsin
 802, Michigan State 807, Minne-
 sota 815

Rugby

Notre Dame 21, University of Chi-
 cago 3

Lacrosse

Denison 17, Notre Dame 5
 Notre Dame 9, Michigan State 8

SCHEDULE

Baseball

May 16, Detroit at Notre Dame
 May 18, Northwestern at Notre Dame
 May 19, Valparaiso at Notre Dame
 May 22, Bowling Green at Bowling
 Green
 May 23, Bowling Green at Bowling
 Green

Track

May 16, Southern Illinois at Notre
 Dame

Tennis

May 16, Washington (St. Louis) at
 Notre Dame
 May 19, Southern Illinois at Notre
 Dame

Golf

May 16, Southern Illinois, Illinois
 State Normal, and Aquinas at
 Notre Dame

Rugby

May 16, St. Louis Bombers at Notre
 Dame

Lacrosse

May 16, Kenyon at Kenyon
 May 20, Bowling Green at Bowling
 Green

May 15, 1964



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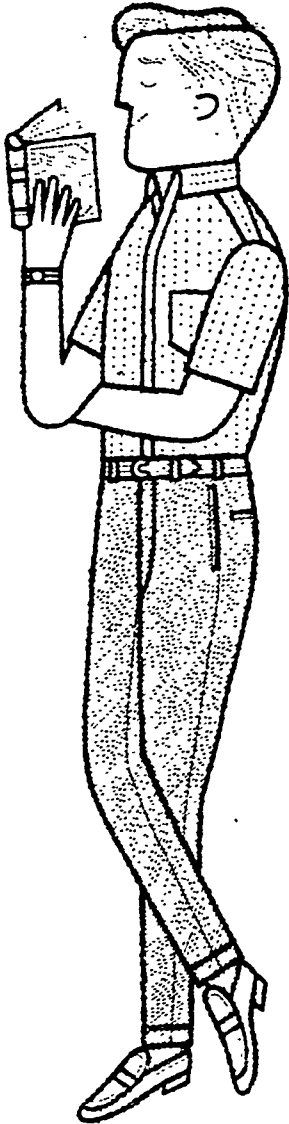
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"Checking the Account"

(Continued from page 20)

on the various activities of the 1964 Mardi Gras. The first column of figures shows the actual income and expenses and the second the amount that the events brought in and cost for the 1963 Mardi Gras.

In trying to assess the financial success of this year's Mardi Gras as compared to last year's, it is necessary to note some peculiarities which occurred in presenting the Mardi Gras concerts. These are expressed in the final report of the accountant of the 1964 Mardi Gras, Thomas Kirschner, "The final profit for this year is approximately \$200 less than last year; yet, on the other hand since the Chad Mitchell Concert was held up two hours due to delay en route by the Trio, the entertainment cost was cut in half, thus showing an additional profit of \$1,750. Also in comparing

the Kick-Off Concerts, note that the Julie London Concert was cancelled at the last minute in 1962, resulting in a \$500 loss, whereas the Four Preps Concert held last fall resulted in a loss of \$1,000."

Although the fact that the Chad Mitchell Trio was late for their concert caused a great deal of consternation to ticket-holders, the Mardi Gras Committee, as explained above, managed to make the best of the situation and saved over \$1,700 in expenses. This was accomplished in contract negotiations with the Trio's business manager in a back room of the Morris Civic Auditorium and explains why the concert showed one of the largest profits in its history.

In order to guard against the possibility of charges of corruption in the handling of the large sums of money that a weekend of this size involves, the Mardi Gras Committee instituted a complex set of controls over all money received and spent. Under the close supervision of the business manager, Tom Stahlschmidt, the exact money which each member of the Committee spent or received was verified by a tight system of receipts and countersignatures.

Because Mardi Gras is an organ of student government, all the profits made are turned over to this organization for disbursement. Apparently believing in the maxim "Charity begins at home," of the \$18,000 in profits turned over to student government, the Senate appropriated nearly \$13,000 for programs designed to aid our own students. Ten thousand dollars was put into a Student Government Scholarship Fund. Along with the \$20,000 deposited in the fund from the past two Mardi Gras, the interest from this \$30,000 will be used to provide scholarships for Notre Dame students. Student government kept \$2,900 for itself to handle administrative expenses and to pay bills that may still come in from this year's Mardi Gras. The remaining \$5,000 is allocated to various charitable institutions, from the Zulu Missions in South Africa to a poor Greek girl in Athens who wrote to request money.



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Granada: *Paris When It Sizzles*
—1:15; 3:15; 5:15; 7:15; 9:15
State: *The Seven Faces of Dr. Lao*—1:00; 3:05; 5:10; 7:15;
9:20

"L'Avventura"

(Continued from page 23)

a courtyard, and Antonioni catches with his cameras her complex emotional condition.

It is generally conceded that Antonioni's composition of shots is unerring in design, but many are the critics who have objected to his attenuated staging of action. Where most directors would end a scene, Antonioni continues a little longer because: "I believe it is much more cinematographic to try to catch a character's thoughts by showing his reactions, whatever they may be . . . [to get] a gesture or an attitude that illuminates all that has happened, and what results from it." Not only is this technique being imitated by many

of Italy's younger directors, but it has won for *L'Avventura* the Grand Prize at the 1960 London Film Festival.

In *La Notte* and *L'Eclisse* Antonioni has continued to follow the themes of alienation and "the decadence of love." Unhappy and dissatisfied, his protagonists turn to Eros for satisfaction: they are frustrated there too. "The tragedy in *L'Avventura* stems directly from an erotic impulse of this type — cheap, useless, unfortunate." This misused impulse, he continues, breeds an emotional sickness that poisons all love. Men and women, Antonioni believes, are driven to this poisoning of love because they try to make love a viable

substitute for a world whose increasing complexity and power leaves its creators far behind.

Both personal tragedy and his intellectual alignment with the existentialists and the Jansenists have not supplied him with the answers to the questions he asks; neither do the Communists with whom he broke several years ago; it is enough and all he can do just to ask his questions. How deep his concern is with the imperfect and unhappy condition of man can most clearly be shown by citing his reply to the question, "What is the problem that lies closest to your heart?" Antonioni answered with another question, "Can there exist a saint without God?"

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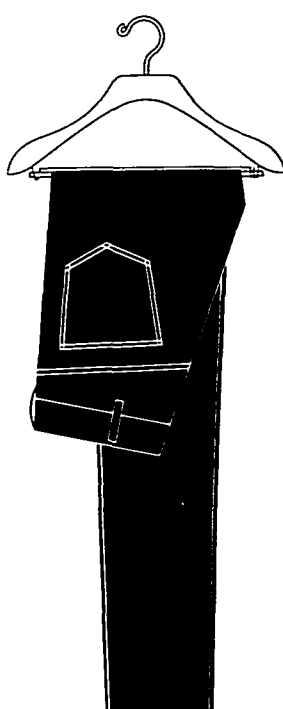
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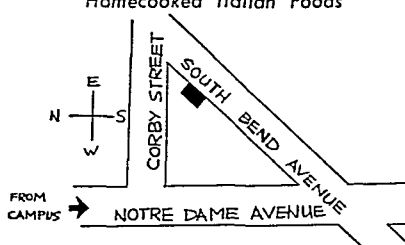
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"Library"

(Continued from page 22)

of ample research funds, and with the further commitment that no teaching will be expected or required. In my judgment this is a thoroughly reprehensible practice, unworthy of any institution that bears the honored name of university."

Following Dr. Kirk's address, the actual dedication and blessing of the library was given by His Eminence, Joseph Cardinal Ritter.

THE Presidential Reception in the main lobby of the Library got under way promptly at 6:45. High winds kept everyone inside instead of on the patio, and even the band members were soon seen sprinting toward the entrance, too. Students attempting to study on the first floor soon found their intellectual pursuit permeated by the music of the Notre Dame Concert Band. One enterprising couple even took occasion for an impromptu waltz.

At the dinner following the Presidential Reception Dr. Herman B Wells, Chancellor of Indiana University and the main speaker, was introduced. He invoked the responsibility of education and the university in world affairs.

Having viewed the events of the entire dedication ceremony, I think it impossible that one could have come away without feeling that the whole series of events was, in part at least, a tribute to the man to whom the University owes the greatest debt for the stature and greatness which it has achieved thus far: Fr. Hesburgh. The debt is measured not only in physical structures such as the library, but also in intangible terms such as leadership, dedication, devotion, and unflinching faith in that synthesis of concrete and abstract greatness which he labors to bring to Notre Dame.

"Campus"

(Continued from page 15)

ticipation in the activities because of the requirements for membership in the Society. The members voted overwhelmingly in favor of continuing the Academy next year.

Elections were held, and the new officers for the following year are Bill O'Neill, President, Al Diefenbach, Vice President, Louie Jepeway, Secretary, and Jim Brazee, Treasurer. Newly elected President O'Neill appointed a committee of five to undertake a study of the constitution, and to report any changes and/or alterations which it felt necessary. One suggested change, which is almost certain to be made, is the inclusion of St. Mary's girls in Academy membership.

O'Neill announced that a meeting would be held on the night of Monday, May 18, at 7:30 p.m., at Rosie's Sunny Italy, to discuss plans for the coming year. He emphasized that both the meeting and membership in the Academy are open to all students, regardless of major or class.

After the meeting there will be an informal get-together between students and professors. Normal prices will be charged for food and drink, otherwise the affair is free. O'Neill and the members of the Academy are

looking forward to an active, interesting year, and believe that the enthusiasm generated by the Mock Convention will continue.

Puerto Rico Portents

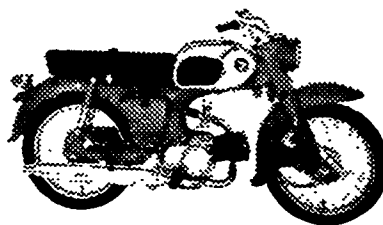
The Pan-American Club of Notre Dame produced both a movie and a meeting last Tuesday. The movie, "Rich Harbor," which was interspersed by curious and humorous comments by members of the audience, was about Puerto Rico. It was prepared by the Puerto Rico Tourist Bureau, and showed scenes of the country's industries, scenic beaches and centuries-old landmarks. The end of the movie provided economic and populational statistics, which were used in the ensuing commentary lectures by three of the club's members.

In keeping with a theme of "Puerto Rico, 51st State?" the lecturers confined themselves to three topics: first, that Puerto Rico should remain a commonwealth; second, that it should seek admission to the United States as the fifty-first state; and, third, that Puerto Rico should seek complete autonomy in the years to come. These talks were well delivered (in Spanish) by students who have more than a passing interest in Puerto Rico, and other members responded in the discussion period which followed each individual presentation.

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Three Faces of Becket

Samuel Becket has written a one-act mime for a single actor. The Impersonal Pronoun Players presented it three times each of the two evenings of May 6 and 7 at O'Laughlin Auditorium.

The situation of the mime is the subjection of an individual to intelligence experiments by an unknown, outside force. An object of desire, water, is to be attained through the means presented to the individual. Each time he solves a problem, the external force adds a new problem, never allowing the fulfillment of the desire for water. The mime closes with the unsuccessful individual lying on the stage looking at his hands.

The first of the three presentations is an impersonal, textual one. Kelly Morris is an "it" that presents the text of M. Becket to us. His gestures are static positions, hands at sides; his walk is stiff; his falls are formalized. We are presented only with one paralyzed action followed by another; even reflection is a paralyzed action (fist under chin). Mr. Morris, in black hood, tights, and white face, uses his excellent body control to create an understatement of action that causes us to be more consciously aware of

the gestures of the two following interpretations.

The second is ritualistic. Pamela Gallagher, in white leotards, tights, and pink net skirt, turns the paralysis of Mr. Morris's actions into the fluid grace of the postures and movements of ballet. This grace has a universality, it is what the young human body is capable of. It fits well Miss Gallagher's interpretation: she reacts to the external forces as human adolescence, not as any particular youth.

The third introduces a particular human. He is a man who has a past, whose emotional responses are regulated by that past. But having now seen the same outside forces twice, we have already made ourselves the particular human, formed our particular responses to the various problems. One can see various interpretations of *Othello*, for example, without the foreknowledge of the sequence of events causing him to lose interest. But in each interpretation *Othello* is human. When one sees a sequence of actions presented by an "it" and then a "generality," it is to be expected that he will apply his humanity to these actions since no other is presented. It was thus difficult for David K. Sauer, T-shirt, levis, bare feet, to involve us in his par-

ticular reactions. Mr. Sauer is an excellent acrobat and comic; he regulated the audience response well; he directed the rhythm of his mime to make full use of the Buddhistic chant present as background music; he made us watch him, but we could not identify with his failure to get the water.

Impersonal Pronouns has left us the interesting problem of judging an interpretation in three acts of a one-act mime. The directorial idea of progressing toward humanity seems to be the opposite of M. Becket's text. It is difficult for the audience to correlate a mime in which the individual is reduced to inaction with a series that develops to individuals with fuller actions.

Yet for the purposes of studying theatre, the order was well selected. Going from the text to its effect upon a human gave the excellent opportunity for deciding to what degree an actor of the Theatre of the Absurd might successfully interpret his character as human.

In keeping with this line of theatre experimentation, for a fuller understanding of the drama form, there was a discussion after the performance between the cast, crew, students, and faculty members.

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In Memoriam

JACK POPE

1943-1964

WEDNESDAY NIGHT Jack Pope died in his room in Sorin Hall. As a copy editor and long-time member of the SCHOLASTIC, Jack was an intimate and essential part of our weekly labors. His interest and judgment became so unquestionable that not an article was set without his corrections and suggestions. In past weeks as plans were being made for the coming year, Jack prepared to take on even greater burdens with a staff of his own.

But more remembered than the duties he performed so well are the humor and spirit that Jack brought to an often tedious job. While not aggressive, he possessed an outgoing personality beneath a reserved exterior. Late working sessions in the SCHOLASTIC office were always enlivened by Jack's wit, and he particularly delighted in contriving intricate headlines for routine articles. His patience and never-diminishing friendship made him respected and loved by anyone who knew him. Under the stress of immense work loads, Jack Pope was never found wanting. In the course of student associations, especially at the SCHOLASTIC, he was always a welcome friend and companion.

On Tuesday Jack celebrated his 21st birthday, but not with the usual revelry. After classes he joined the SCHOLASTIC staff at Ave Maria Press until work was completed on this issue. Then Jack brought in a birthday cake sent from home, and the editors gathered in the proof-reading room for a short celebration. In his usual meticulous way, Jack saw to it that everyone received equal pieces. He seemed happy to spend the occasion in our company. We, for our part, feel somewhat compensated in our loss because his last full day was passed with us, enduring joint problems and sharing light moments.

At 1:15 yesterday morning, Fr. Hesburgh concurred with our request that a Mass be said for Jack at once. Lyons Hall chapel filled even at this late hour with the SCHOLASTIC staff, Jack's Sorin Hall neighbors, and friends from Lyons. Over 200 students joined with Fr. Hesburgh in offering Mass and Communion for the repose of Jack's soul. As Father mentioned briefly before Mass, this was a manifestation of the Notre Dame family unity; Jack Pope was a loved member of that family. We of the SCHOLASTIC mourn the passing of our dear friend, and express our condolences to his parents. The best eulogy that we, as his friends and colleagues, can give him is our recognition of his unselfish effort on the SCHOLASTIC and our promise to try to fill the void he left.

— M. N.

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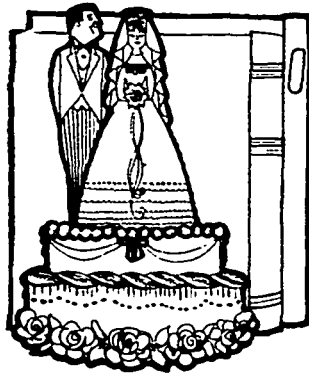
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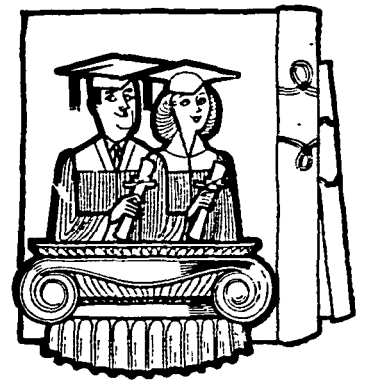
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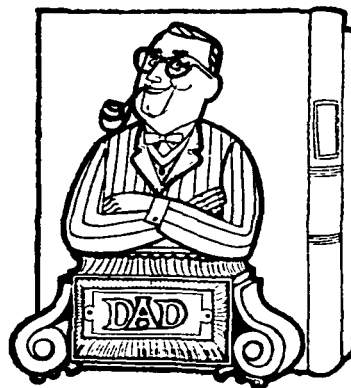
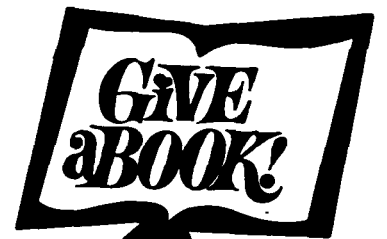
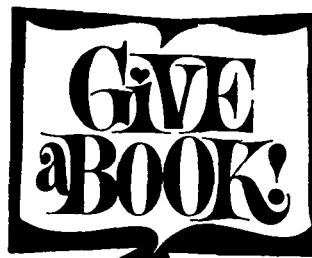
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BOOKS SAY
"BEST WISHES" BEST.



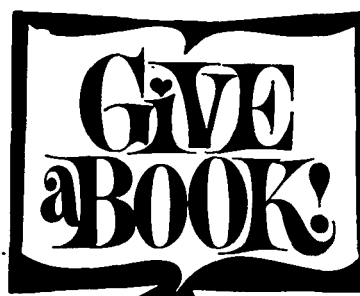
BOOKS SAY
"CONGRATULATIONS"
BEST.



BOOKS SAY
"HAPPY FATHER'S
DAY" BEST.



BOOKS SAY
"BON VOYAGE!" BEST.



.....
Father's Day
.....
Vacations
.....
Graduations
.....
Weddings



We major in many fields

Today, it takes more than a single venture to build a major corporation such as GT&E . . . it takes a family of subsidiaries operating in many diverse fields.

Our roots are in the telephone business, with operating companies providing telephone service to areas in 32 states.

We are also engaged in vital research and development work in

military electronics and space communications.

In manufacturing, our subsidiaries produce a wide variety of products for business, industry and the consumer . . . from sophisticated electronic components to photoflash bulbs.

And supporting our manufacturing arms are a series of research centers working on new and better

products and services to meet tomorrow's needs.

Today, GT&E is one of America's foremost companies in terms of dollar sales, revenues, and diversity of products.

As a young, aggressive company with no limit to its growth, GT&E is an enterprise you may wish to think of in terms of your own future.

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