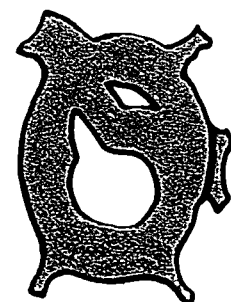
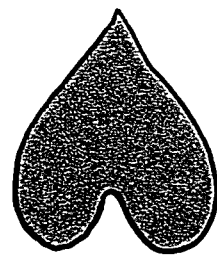
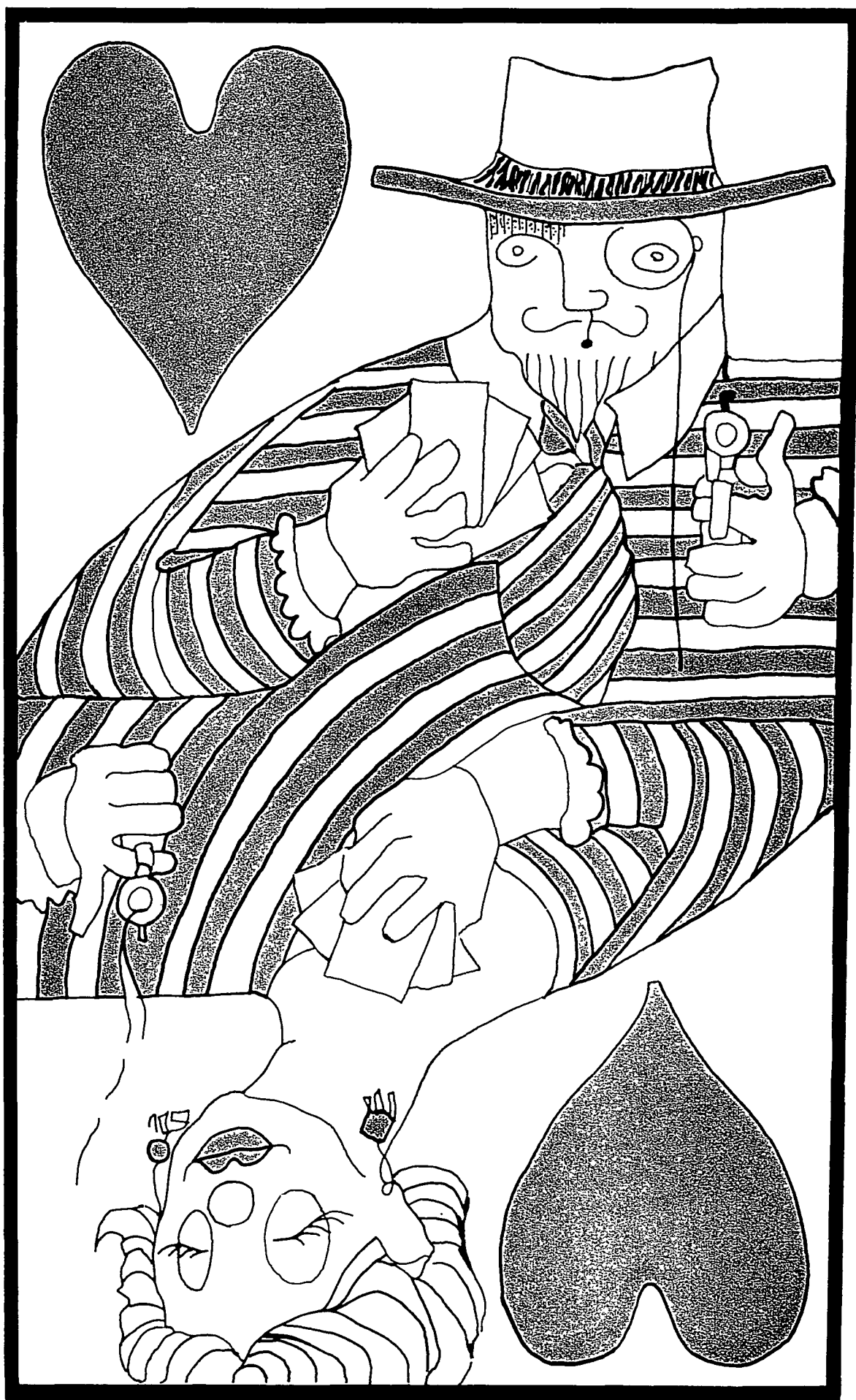
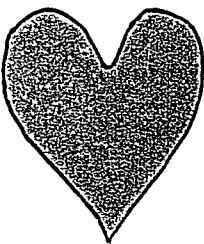


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ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME

The East River Debating Society

EVER SINCE it was formed in 1945, the United Nations has been trying to resolve the contradiction between its power and its goals. It was originally created to provide a forum where the nations of the world would be able to meet and discuss their problems. By unanimous agreement of the five great powers, all supposedly devoted to the preservation of world peace, it was hoped that the United Nations would be able to maintain a stable international order.

Almost immediately it became obvious that the Soviet Union was not seriously committed to world peace, but was only concerned with using the United Nations as a forum for propaganda while it tried to spread communism throughout the world. By using its veto power, the Soviet Union successfully blocked any serious peace-keeping efforts which the Security Council might have made. The United States countered this threat to the world organization by successfully promoting the Uniting For Peace Resolution, which provided that in the case of a deadlock in the Security Council, the General Assembly could act to keep the peace. This resolution, while keeping the effectiveness of the United Nations alive, greatly complicated the task of the United States, because it was faced with the need of convincing a majority of the small nations of the world of the need for action under the resolution.

While this situation was ludicrous from the point of view of practical power relationships, it did provide a means for constructive action to be taken in the interest of keeping the peace. Under this system, U.N. peace-keeping forces were able to intervene in such trouble spots as the Congo and Cyprus. These actions, however, coincided with the emergence of Africa and Asia into the center of world attention as more and more former colonial countries were given their independence. The General Assembly was expanded by these new nations until it became so cumbersome as to make the agreement of a majority

nearly impossible. Russia and the United States spent the great majority of their time courting nations with a national income less than that of an average city in either of the two countries.

This was the situation when the Soviet Union decided to try to sabotage even the small latitude for action which the world body still retained. By refusing to pay its assessments for peace-keeping operations in the Congo, on the basis that they were illegal, Russia made itself subject to the application of Article 19 of the U.N. Charter, which states that nations two years behind in their assessments "shall have no vote" in the General Assembly. It hoped, by this action, to force the United States to agree to limit or end the remaining peace-keeping powers of the U.N.

When the showdown finally came last week, the United States backed down on its position rather than risk completely destroying the U.N. as an institution. It is likely that in the next six months, Russia and the United States will agree that the United Nations will continue, but that such interventions as the police action in the Congo will not be undertaken in the future unless they are ordered by the Security Council.

These events seem to justify the contention of many critics of the U.N. that it serves no useful purpose except as a sort of international debating society, and that it is unwise of the United States to think of the United Nations as anything more than that. But this, it seems, is to miss the whole point for which the organization was formed. Few people ever expected the United Nations to evolve into a viable world government. The United States has always pursued an independent foreign policy, and has in no way been victimized because of its participation in the U.N. On the contrary, the world body has often served the interests of the United States by intervening in trouble spots where the United States might have felt it necessary to intervene if there were no such international organization. Moreover, the work of the Economic and Social Council has paralleled, at least in its spirit and objectives, the work of the United States foreign-aid program.

More essentially, the United Nations has come to symbolize the unity and common humanity of all nations and races. In this sense, it has served the United States' objectives of peace and understanding among nations, by providing a forum for the free exchange of views on the international problems of our day. That it is not perfect all will admit, but the organization seems, even if only as a symbol, to have a value far in excess of its cost.

— B. McD.

Foiled Again

WE MADE A MISTAKE by relying on student apathy. No one would be presumptuous enough to think that the lack of personal contact between students and teachers was unrecognized, but under normal circumstances this condition could have lasted until the next Ice Age and nothing more substantial than the usual grumbling would have been done. This year, before any gripes could be aired, the beginnings of a complete solution had been devised.

Of course there have always been those few teachers who have been interested in their students and have gone out of their way, providing bases for informal communication. Dean Rossini, of the College of Science, recognized the problem recently and expressed his concern to the students at a science ban-

quet. Some have established a program of "gabfests," a mixer-type bull session held at profs' homes. These things are fine, as beginnings, but their drawbacks speak ill of success. It is a rare prof that can afford the time or effort to go student-chasing; students must not expect favors, but have to take the initial step in informal relationships.

The credit for the latest, and we hope most permanent, of steps goes to Terry Daily (of the Blue Circle) and Father David Burrell, C.S.C. Advances made by The Venerable Institution give an opportunity to meet teachers in the Library's faculty lounge from three 'til five every weekday. Indeed, it is only another opportunity to talk, but this time the location is handy and the refreshments are provided by *students* of the Blue Circle. Father Burrell has been working from a different angle. His group has succeeded in opening the dining halls to teachers at the lunch hours; if teachers can take the food, they are welcome, but profs shouldn't be expected to come with only a general invitation. An invitation from particular students will probably be necessary.

Most teachers seem happy that such steps are being taken. But as with most programs, the proof of this one will be in the reception we give it as students. An opportunity is available, and the responsibility has shifted to our shoulders.

Even though the new programs may turn into a take-a-prof-to-lunch-week-for-better-grades — even though the students may not accept the program with enthusiasm, there is a larger and more absurd danger to face: money. Finances for lunches, refreshments, for all expenses incurred, come from the budgets of the student organizations initiating these programs. It would be silly to pretend that anyone can fit over-expenditure into an already crammed budget for too long; someone has to pick up the tab. It is necessary that the University Administration show its concern about problems the students and faculty have only so much control over.

Chances for the success of these programs may be limited but we do like to dream a little. What if these ideas could be extended to the level of hall life where only nonrelationships between students and priests exist? To effect the success of this present proposal, however, one suggestion may be offered. Why not place some of the concern on a departmental level, giving upperclassmen the opportunity to meet specifically their major teachers on a personal basis?

Since we can't gripe about what's not being done, we can only warn of the dangers in what is being done. Improvement within any group demands the cooperation of all. It is for the betterment of all.

— J. W.

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OUR COVER

It's that time again. The Golden Nugget closes shop, Bourbon Street is beat, and revelers from far and near flock to the ND Mardi Gras. Jay MacDonald decorates our cover with a one-card trick—a marriage in hearts.

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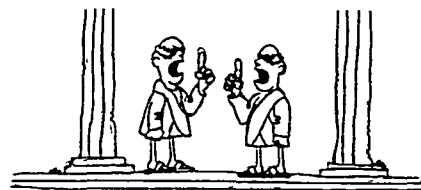
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Tom Bettag, Anton Finelli,
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Jamie McKenna, John Meany,
Frank Obert, Jack Rowe,
David K. Sauer, Pete Siegwald,
contributor

Steve Anderson, Tim Andrews, Ke
Beirne, Jim Boland, Mike Bradley
Ollie Cameron, Bill Cragg, Bob Edle
Geary Ellet, Estelle Ford, John Go
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Heaney, Steve Hudson, Rich Jaqua
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POINT OF ORDER . . .

by Frank Smith



AT A HISTORIC MEETING on last Monday night, the Student Senate gave its nod of approval to a partial implementation of a new stay-hall residence plan. Putting on its "Sunday manners" for the campus-wide radio audience, the Senate voted, with only four dissenters, to initiate an experimental four-year system in Alumni, Dillon and Farley Halls. But, at the same time, the Senate defeated by an almost equally large majority the proposal to put the remaining upperclass halls on a quota system whereby each hall would have been allowed a certain number of members from each class. Although both these issues were decided by a Senate vote rather than the usual campus referendum, each senator polled his own hall in an attempt to discern his constituents' feelings on the questions. The results of these polls were not revealed at the meeting, but from information this columnist was able to gather about 60-70 per cent of the students voted on the proposals with approximately 60 per cent of these voting in favor of the experimental system but over 75 per cent voting not to initiate the quota system in the remaining halls. The heaviest support for both proposals came from members of the freshman class. Interestingly enough, some of the heaviest opposition to the implementation of the experimental system was registered in Alumni and Dillon Halls.

After many months of discussion and study, a four-year stay-hall system has been authorized. The Senate's vote, however, is only the first step toward making such a system a reality. Now such practical problems as filling these halls and evaluating the experiment must be considered. It has already been determined that these halls must be inhabited by students who are seriously interested in making the experiment work. Nick Sordi, who chairmans the Stay-Hall Residence Committee, envisions that many of the upperclass members of these halls will come as volunteers from such organizations as the Blue Circle and Student Government. It has not been decided as yet exactly when those interested in living in the experimental halls will choose their rooms. Room selection for these halls will, however, be before campus-wide room reservations are made at the end of April. The prospective fresh-

men members of these halls will also be solicited on a volunteer basis. After their acceptance these students will be sent a letter asking them if they wish to live in a hall with upper-classmen.

Several problems arising out of the initiation of the experimental four-year system have yet to be resolved. One of these revolves around the question of who gets first choice among those who choose to remain in one of these halls. The Stay-Hall Committee has recommended that choices of rooms within the hall be made completely by class with the juniors who choose to remain getting the first crack at the best rooms. The rectors of two of the experimental halls, Father Murphy in Alumni and Father Broestl of Dillon, are vigorously opposed to this method of selection and would prefer to see room choices of stay members made on the basis of academic average. A suitable compromise has yet to be found. In

addition, it has not as yet been determined which rooms in these halls will be set aside for freshmen.

The Stay-Hall Committee which formulated the plans for establishing the three experimental halls will now turn to wrestling with these and the many other problems which will now arise. A new chairman will probably soon be chosen to replace Sordi so that the committee can prepare to carry over its work into next year. Besides helping to establish the four-year system in the experimental halls, the committee will do further research into the possibility of instituting the now discarded quota system at some future date. And, most importantly, the committee will take on the task of evaluating the success of the experiment on a year-to-year basis and by so doing decide whether to strive for the creation of a four-year system in all the halls or to discontinue the attempt to establish such a system here at Notre Dame.

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NEWS

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FIVE STAR FINAL

Monday through Friday, 5-5:30 p.m.

Letters . . .

OFF WE GO . . .

EDITOR:

After reading your editorial "And what do we do? Nothing," I would like to ask you: What should we do? Modern man is probably no less civilized than man ever was since the dawn of history. The complexities and problems his emotion and intellect have created only seem to make him more inhuman than the supposedly golden days of once upon a time.

There are undoubtedly many banal research projects and instances of man's inhumanity if we wished to document such things. If one compared particularly abstruse thesis titles with glaring newspaper headlines, one might wonder why students and scholars are not more concerned with "reality." But this does not give a course of action. We are not all called to roam the streets looking for women to be rescued from would-be attackers, or to abandon our other responsibilities to be jailed or killed in Mississippi.

Each man must lead his life in accordance with his state and his duties to God, country, and those he loves. We may hope that in a crisis such as seeing a fellow man in distress we may have the strength and wisdom to act bravely and charitably, and we should pray for this grace for ourselves and all men. But while we are shocked and saddened by the depths to which man can plunge, we should realize that in the same circumstances we might do even worse. Instead of shouting our indignation about how foolish and unrealistic much of our work and studies are, we might make a greater contribution to ourselves and others by performing the present and very real duties that our life demands with charity, humility, and devotion.

Michael Gemignani

INTRAFAITH COOPERATION

EDITOR:

With the exam season over, I would like to take the opportunity to com-

mend you on the articles on religion at Notre Dame and to speak on one area within my competence. No one can be more vociferous than nuns themselves on the damage done by private-devotion teaching of religion, but when you speak of "Sr. Mary Mary who spouts *ex cathedra* mysticism about experiences she's never had," then the most liberal of us feel urged to say that our older Sisters have not served a lifetime quite so in vain. My real concern, however, is that this kind of exaggeration does not help bring about changes that all admit are needed.

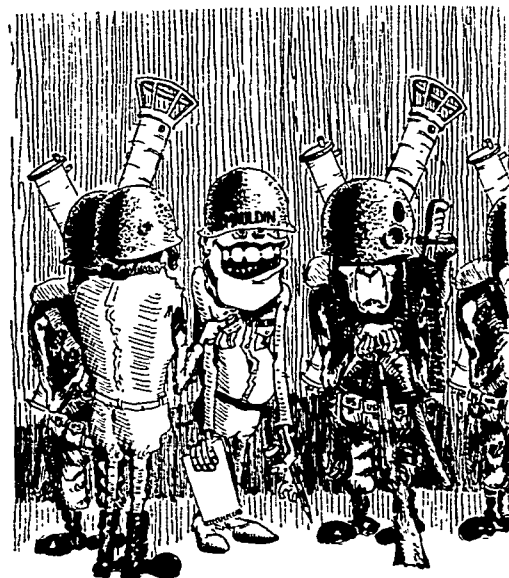
To serve each other, our children and our non-Catholic brothers, we must find the way to unite Catholics, lay and religious, in fraternal cooperation. Negatively, this requires changing some attitudes on both sides. If we can, as we must, drop the assumption that the student is always wrong in conduct and the parent in defending him, can't you drop the notion that all nuns are naive, prudish and pietistic? Positively, let us begin to know each other and seek specific areas of apostolic cooperation. We can tell you particular problems (I *don't* mean financial) of a school and parish apostolate; you can often tell us where and how we can help most. You can tell us what, in your own religious instruction, helped, didn't or would have helped. This means both groups must be willing to talk and listen to each other. How many have conversed informally with a Sister since finishing the eighth grade? If we have failed to encourage an exchange, well, times are changing. Catholics have done fairly well at interfaith dialogue; now let us begin to talk to each other.

Sister Mary Benedict, S.C.N.
Notre Dame Convent

MORAL ADHERENCE?

EDITOR:

At the turn of the century, the girl who would appear on a beach without her legs being covered was indeed considered lewd and of dubious moral character. Forty years ago, the men-



"O.K. You guys cover the flanks. Mauldin, you charge the machine guns."

tion of the word "sex" in public was most indiscreet and frowned upon almost universally in this country.

American society, having evolved to its present position, looks in retrospect with considerable mirth at these former attitudes. What was lewd, vulgar, and indiscreet yesterday is an accepted facet of today's life. No longer do we adhere to the strict puritan ethic in matters of sex. We have looked sex "squarely in the eye" and admitted its existence (even in public).

Is this moral phenomenon indicative of the fact that we have lost our moral sense or that we are a nation on the road to decay?

I seriously doubt it. As a matter of fact, it seems to be a sign that America is growing up. The fact that we can discuss sex and look at a woman's leg without embarrassment, shock, or astonishment is testimony to the fact that we are gradually becoming less artificial and more willing to approach life realistically. (In the "outside world" there are actually those who are mature enough to laugh at a joke about sex and those who do not consider all such humor "cheap and vulgar.")

My point is simply this: Morality,

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which is often determined by popular attitudes, is not always static. (There is actually a book used in a theology course on this campus called *The "Dynamics" of Morality*.)

The warm response of TW3's audience the other night clearly indicated that their humor did not violate the general attitudes of those who were being entertained. Furthermore, I do not believe that their performance would have been considered "cheap and vulgar" by the majority of the American public. Therefore, disparaging remarks that referred to "the type of audience that applauded every suggestion of lewdness" appear to be a "vestige of the absolute realism of the Middle Ages." (Thank you, Justice Cardozo, for the last quote.)

"The perception of objective right takes the color of the subjective mind." (Cardozo again, *The Nature of the Judicial Process*.)

Skip Williams
421 Walsh

RETREAT

EDITOR:

Regarding J.W.'s editorial of February 19, one might, I think, remark that the writer himself seems to be "retreating further into himself," mumbling perhaps not an irrelevancy, but mumbling just the same. I don't regard this as a particularly effective way to write editorials, whatever their content.

Pete Wanderer
401 Lyons

INVITATION TO FITNESS

EDITOR:

I would like to announce that physical fitness classes are now available for all interested students. These classes will be conducted between 3:30 and 4:45 p.m. Anyone interested is asked to report to Coach Joseph Yonto in the Rockne Memorial Building.

Edward Krause
Director of Athletics

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3. I must admit the thought did enter my mind.

Has the thought ever entered your mind that you might get a job and make a career for yourself?



4. What about my thirst for knowledge?

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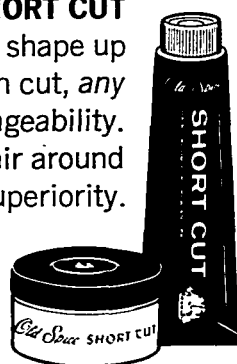


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News and Notes

• WSND recently sponsored discussions between Notre Dame and St. Mary's students on two hour-and-a-half shows conducted by Reagan Burkholder February 7 and 14. Questions were posed by WSND concerning the social and academic relations between the two schools, and the general consensus of opinion was that mixed classes and greater communication between clubs are creating a freer atmosphere, both socially and intellectually.

An additional result was the formation of a discussion group for members of both schools set for March. The group was organized by SMC Freshman Class President Leslie Talbot, SMC Sophomore Class President Lorrie Gifford, and ND Sophomore Class President Joe Perilli. The first discussion will be on "Practical Christianity."

• FATHER PHILIP MOORE, Academic Assistant to the President of the University, announced recently that an expanded Undergraduate Student Library Contest will be held this spring, sponsored by the Library Council.

To enter the contest, a student should prepare a list of the twenty-five books which form the core of his personal library, and an essay of not more than five hundred words giving his reasons for building up the library and for selecting the twenty-five books. The student should deposit this material in a sealed, self-addressed envelope in the office of his dean prior to April 10.

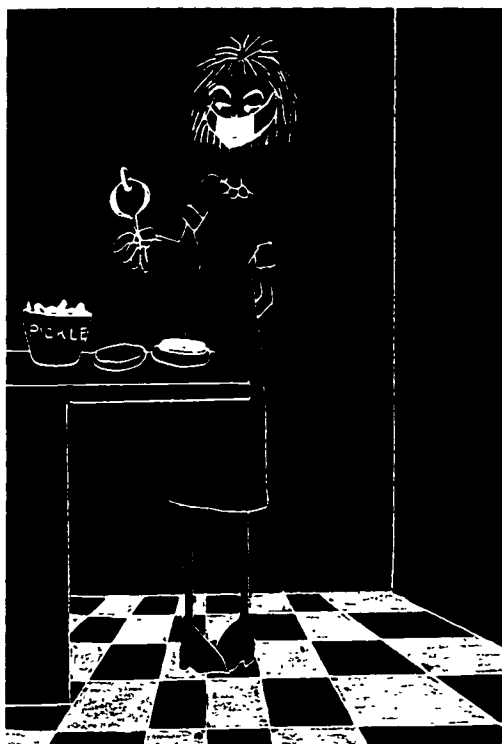
Entries will be screened by a faculty committee, with a representative from each of the colleges. The book collections of the finalists will be displayed in the concourse of the library, and the Library Council will select the winners during its spring meetings, April 20 and May 1. The cash awards (\$75 first place, \$25 second place, and \$10 merit certificates for all the finalists) will be presented at a luncheon on May 1.

• IN AN EFFORT to improve communications between the faculty and the students of Notre Dame, the Student Government Academic Commission is sponsoring strictly informal discussion groups of professors and students from both Notre Dame and St. Mary's. The "Gabfests," consisting of about 20 people, 15 boys and 5 girls, will be held at the professors' homes, usually on Saturday afternoons. The professor will also invite several of his colleagues and their wives. Professors from every school and department

will be hosting the meetings and an effort will be made to have representatives from as many majors as possible at each discussion group.

All students who would be interested in attending one of the "Gabfests" should send a postcard with their name, address, and major to Jim Plonka, 204 Lyons Hall.

• NOTRE DAME will host a Latin-American workshop on the weekend of April 2-4. The University had originally scheduled Hubert Humphrey as the main speaker, but he was forced to cancel the engagement. Senator Thomas Dodd, Connecticut Democrat, may sit in for Vice-President Humphrey.



• THE HUDDLE's pickle plopping fingers of recent fame are no longer plopping pickles. If you remember, the first letter in last week's SCHOLASTIC complained that the same hands that placed the pickles on our hamburgers handled the filthy lucre used to purchase these hamburgers. This week the ladies in the Huddle are using a fork with a spring-trigger device to place the pickles on our hamburgers. Now that the Huddle has become so sanitary in this respect, it seems strange that the ladies can still stand to handle our filthy money.

• FEBRUARY 19, 1965 — an odd date for an election? Members of the Saint Mary's Student Council for the next two semesters were elected Friday afternoon following a week of activity which included signs (clever), smiles (politic), speeches (long), and shrugs

(apathetic). Primaries on Tuesday narrowed the list of applicants for each office so that twenty-one names were listed on the voting machines Friday. More than half the students eligible to vote did not. And it wasn't even a rainy day.

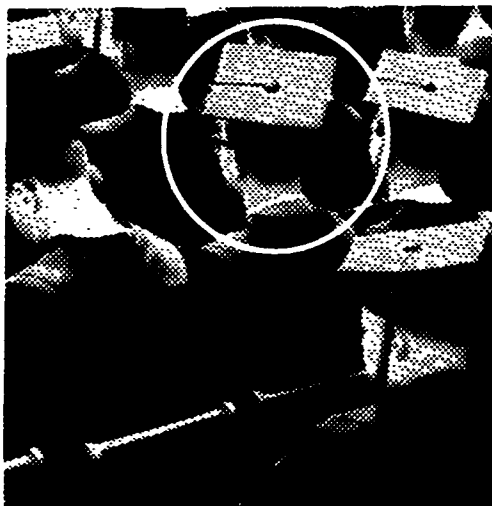
Council officers are Pam Smith, President; Nancy Hoyne, Vice-President; Sandy Albright, Secretary; and Maria Gurucharri, Treasurer. Heads of the various Council committees are Marybeth Schied, Academic Commission; Jean Konzen, Spiritual Commission; and Carol Ann Doehner, Student Development. Students vote yes or no on one-candidate offices, and St. Mary's, as a result, currently has no Social Commissioner.

• THE UNIVERSITY THEATER will hold tryouts for its spring production, *The Threepenny Opera*, on Sunday, February 28, at 1:30, and Monday, March 1, at 7:30, in Washington Hall. The Bertolt Brecht-Kurt Weill musical had a run of 2,600 performances in New York, making it the most successful off-Broadway show in history. The cast consists of thirteen men and seven women. All Notre Dame and St. Mary's students may audition. There is no dancing talent required for any of the parts, and there are several nonsinging roles. Singers should come prepared to do one or more numbers from the show or bring their own audition material.

• THE STUDENT GOVERNMENT of Notre Dame has announced the opening of its information service concerning international travel. Directed by Peter Seifert, the Campus Travel Chairman, the program will consist of three essential parts. Individual and group transportation abroad by plane or boat will continue to be arranged. (There are still a few places available on the NFCCS round-trip flights from the U.S. to Great Britain.) Secondly, there will be information about tours, jobs, and study opportunities that are now available.

The last part concerns the information pertaining to each individual country which will be available at a later date. This information is not necessarily solely for those who will be in Europe this summer.

The International Student ID Card obtainable from The National Student Association can save students as much as \$300 this summer on such things as inter- and intra-country transportation, theatres, stores and museums. Students interested in any or all of the phases of these programs should fill out questionnaires in the lobby of the LaFortune Student Center, beginning Monday.



Tom Thomsen wanted challenging work



He found it at Western Electric

T. R. Thomsen, B.S.M.E., University of Nebraska, '58, came to Western Electric for several reasons. Important to him was the fact that our young engineers play vital roles right from the start, working on exciting engineering projects in communications including: electronic switching, thin film circuitry, microwave systems and optical masers.

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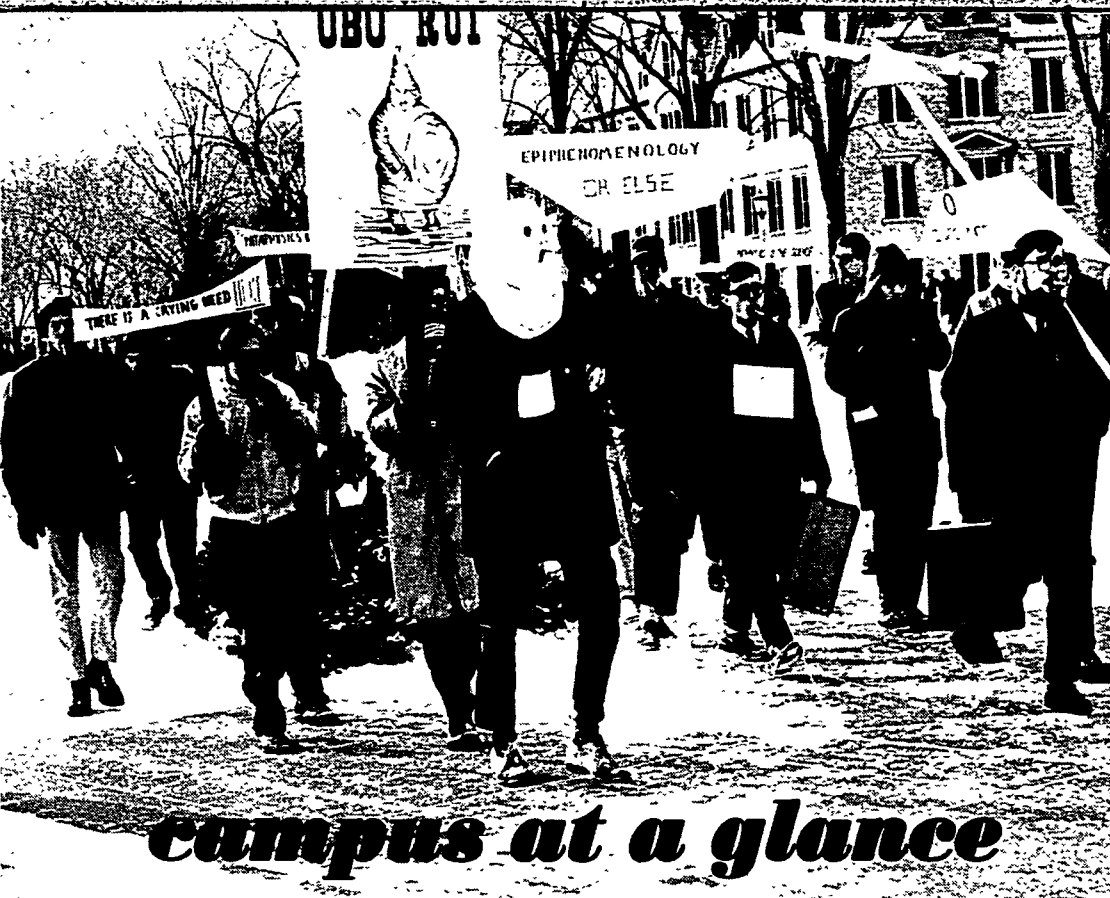
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campus at a glance

Function of Finance

At 2:30 on the afternoon of February 18 in the Memorial Library Auditorium, Professor J. Fred Weston, Doctor of Business Economics and Finance at the Graduate School of Business Administration of U.C.L.A., delivered a lecture entitled "The Dynamics of the Finance Functions." Prof. Weston was the sixth lecturer in the Cardinal O'Hara Lecture Series for 1964-65. His talk was sponsored by the College of Business Administration. Dr. Weston has written several books among which are *Managerial Policy*. He has also contributed articles to many business magazines and served on the editorial board of the *Journal of Finance*.

Because he felt that knowledge of the history of finance is important to understand its nature and role, Prof. Weston devoted the first part of his talk to the history of finance from the period around the turn of the century to the present. He explained that big business, except for the railroads, did not come into existence until about 1880, when many mergers and consolidations took place. A U.S. economic common market was created by the building of the Transcontinental Railroad and a new financial structure was established. In the twenties there was a burst of new industries, relatively high profits and mergers to round out markets and enlarge advertising. The thirties brought vast depression and bankruptcy. All industries underwent reorganization, even the railroads. With the fifties there was the apprehension of a post-war recession, rising labor costs and an emphasis on internal management and cash flow. The sixties bring an

increased pace of technical change, greater pressure on profit margins and growth rate, and an emphasis on international business finance.

Prof. Weston stated that the functions of finance can be divided into two parts. The first is the treasurer function which concerns contracts with investment bankers, and the second is the controllership function which deals with interaudit and control. He continued by explaining how large companies are set up. He pointed out that there are vice presidents for different departments such as research and law, and these men compose the corporate staff group. The role of the vice president of finance was explained and the roles and purposes of the finance committees under him were discussed.

He next discussed financial planning, and spoke of the importance of having a good method of looking at a company's past performance and being able to solidly predict its future performance. He used the method employed by Du Pont to illustrate his point. Their graph shows the five previous years' performances, the last year's performance (in months) and predicts the performance of the company for the next four quarters.

Lastly, Dr. Weston dealt with investment banking. He discussed the nature of the investment bank in the present business world. He stressed that the investment banker was a man who could be a big executive in a particular company, but chose rather to be an assistant to many. He stated that the old idea of looking down on them was being wiped away by the realization of the important work which they do for all businesses.

Exams Before Christmas?

A change in the exam schedule for next semester? Two genuine study days followed by five days of two-hour exams? And possibly the first semester of next year ending by Christmas? The first two are definite possibilities; keep your fingers crossed on the last one.

With the professional help of Dr. Lauren Crane of the Business School, the Student Government calendar committee under Lyons Senator Tom Mulvihill managed to bypass the cumbersome referendum and devised an ingenious method of testing student opinion: a random sampling method of distributing a limited number of questionnaires, programmed through the mighty 1107 to guarantee results "99% accurate." The sampling of 381 students and 309 faculty members indicated that 78 percent of the students and 86 percent of the faculty want two-hour exams. The consensus was almost as solid in favor of the termination of the first semester by Christmas: 68 percent of the students and an amazing 84 percent of the faculty. The high accuracy of the poll in determining the widest possible scope of opinion was obtained by taking a comprehensive random sample and making sure that all questionnaires were collected.

Preliminary approval of the change in exam schedule — to take place *this* semester — has already been given, and the Administration seems quite willing to discuss the popular proposal for a new calendar. The exam schedule would be altered in this way: the last class day of the semester would be changed from the Friday after Ascension Thursday to the Wednesday before, thus leaving Thursday and Friday free for study days and allowing five days of two-hour exams to begin on Saturday and extend through Wednesday. The deletion of one class day can be easily accomplished.

An even more revolutionary change is the new calendar proposal, which would have the first semester running from the first week of September to December 20. With the beginning of the second semester in early January, we could conceivably be finished with all finals by May 20. One logical objection to ending the first semester on December 20 would be that such a date would make it impossible for many students to obtain Christmas employment. But the questionnaire showed that only 29 percent of the students work at Christmas anyway. Besides, the early completion of the second semester and the consequent opportunity to apply early for summer jobs should more than offset the



Doberman and Doll

difficulty a few might suffer at Christmas. This proposal is only in the planning stage, but the Calendar Committee is continuing its efforts.

Another subject of interest examined in the questionnaires was the study days. Seventy-four percent of the students feel that the study days were of definite benefit to them. Seventy percent say that they want more, only 8 percent desire fewer. A happy medium for the Calendar Committee to seek would seem to be three, and with such overwhelming support of the student body they hope to incorporate this feature into the new calendar also.

Hello Dolly

The 1965 Mardi Gras, which from all indications amidst the organized confusion reigning supreme in the Stepan Center, should be the finest in years, officially begins Wednesday evening the 24th at 7:30 p.m. in the Stepan Center. The carnival will run from 7:30 p.m. to midnight Wednesday through Monday, with the exception of Sunday. The highlight of the weekend will, of course, be the Mardi Gras Ball, which will begin at nine o'clock Friday evening and end at one o'clock, featuring Peter Palmer and his orchestra. Special late permissions can be obtained from the rectors for this dance or La Petite Mardi Gras, being held in LaFortune at the same time. Saturday's festivities open with a champagne brunch at Robert's Supper Club, beginning at 10:45 a.m. At 2:00 that afternoon there will be a concert in the Morris Civic Auditorium, featuring the music of the Serendipity Singers and the Oscar Peterson Trio. Sunday morning

there will be a special Mardi Gras Mass at 8:30 in Sacred Heart Church, with a Communion Breakfast immediately following the Mass. Unofficially, the weekend will end with sad farewells at various times and places such as the Greyhound Bus Terminal, the New York Central Railroad Station, St. Joseph County Airport, and Le Mans Hall.

Drawings for the prizes will be held on Saturday and Monday night, when the winners of the Bermuda trips, the Ford Mustangs, and the grand prize, which is a 1965 Ford Thunderbird will be announced.

The carnival itself will consist of thirty-two booths representing the various clubs and organizations on campus, featuring almost every game of chance known to modern man, including two new wheels of fortune appearing for the first time at Mardi Gras. Some of the more interesting displays will be a giant piano with moving keys by the Glee Club, a multicolored French Kiosk by the Pan-American Club, and the WSND Swing. There will be periodic live entertainment every night of the carnival, consisting mainly of rock 'n' roll bands and vocal groups — there is no word as yet on dancing girls. Also, every night of the carnival Dolly and Doberman will be on hand to personally greet their public.

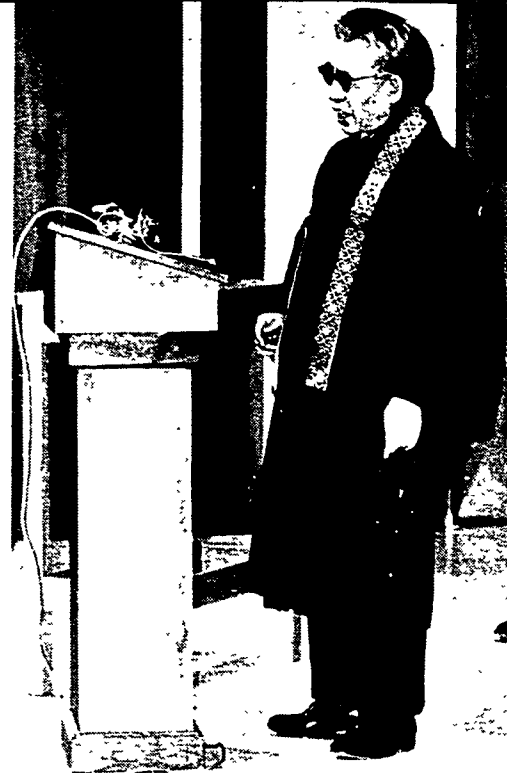
They don't guarantee Irish luck to everyone, but Mardi Gras tickets are still available. Returns will be accepted until Saturday night.

Thirty-six Churches

During the past year thirty-six churches have been bombed in the state of Mississippi totalling some \$311,400 damage. For the most part the white citizens and clergy (both Protestant and Catholic) have maintained an appalling silence. This silence plus the absence of any commitment have been reechoed on the Notre Dame campus. Finally, however, in both places a slow change is occurring.

In Mississippi interracial and inter-religious groups of ministers and priests have formed a Committee of Concern to collect financial and manual aid with which to rebuild the destroyed structures.

On campus a handful of students have organized the Ad Hoc Committee for the Mississippi Spring Project. They are going to interview and train a number of the campus community who will go down to Mississippi during the spring break to assist in the construction of one of the churches. Bishop Richard Gerow of the Jackson-Natchez Diocese, and Dr. William P. Davis, the executive secretary of



Reverend Gyodo Kono

the Committee, have extended their enthusiastic invitation; the students and faculty have also received the complete approval of Fr. Hesburgh. Any interested students, faculty, and clergy should contact Joe Ahearn, Box 172, or Professor Donald Costello of the English Department.

Besides building the church (which will be in cooperation with the local congregation) the group, by virtue of its presence there, will hope to open the lines of communication between the white and Negro communities and to establish grounds upon which both may cooperate in order to ease the tensions prevalent in the area. The project is also aimed at preparation for the Mississippi Summer Project (in which there was a conspicuous lack of Notre Dame students last summer). The Summer Project aids in Negro voter registration and instruction in Freedom Schools.

The Highest Wisdom

Last Monday night in the Library Auditorium, the directors of the Pope John XXIII Lecture Series hosted a Buddhist priest, the Reverend Gyodo Kono, who spoke on the fundamentals of the Buddhist religion. The Rev. Kono appeared before a capacity audience wearing the ceremonial garb of a Buddhist priest, while his assistant wore the festival robes of their Japanese sect. He began his talk with an invocation called a "Sutra," which consisted of a series of chants, by which worshippers "put their faith in Buddha."

Rev. Kono explained that there has been a priest in his family for 24 generations, and that he couldn't begin his work in America until 1944

when he was released from a "location center" where he was held during the war because he was Japanese. He then proceeded to give the basic history and beliefs of Buddhism.

Buddhism was founded 2500 years ago in India by Gautama Siddhartha. He was raised in regal splendor but left his rich surroundings at the age of 29 to find salvation for himself and his fellow men. He was searching for the Truths of the Universe and finally found Enlightenment, the highest wisdom man has yet attained. With this Enlightenment came the disappearance of the problems of life, death, and sorrow. The great mystery had finally been solved and he became the Buddha, the Fully Enlightened One.

Now that he had understanding, he wanted to try to convey it to his fellow men. He explained that man's suffering, which we are trying to eliminate, is caused by "Karma." This Karma is the action of men which results from false thinking and false talking, in turn produced by ignorance and selfishness. To rid man of this ignorance and selfishness Buddha proposed the Eightfold Noble Path which consists of Right Views, Aspirations, Speech, Conduct, Livelihood, Effort, Mindfulness, and Meditation. He taught that by following this Path every day of one's life, Enlightenment would eventually occur.

Rev. Kono then distinguished between the two main schools of Buddhism within which are contained many various sects. The first school is the one we are perhaps more familiar with: those represented by the Buddhists in South Viet Nam. This school, which is found primarily in India and many of the other Asian countries, advocates a very strict interpretation of the teachings of Buddha. These yellow-robed, head-shaven Buddhists stress as their main doctrine simple living extended into every phase of man's existence.

The second school, which Rev. Kono represents, is found mainly in China, Tibet, and the United States. This school proposes that the doctrines of Buddha be interpreted so as to find their true meaning. Thus the "Mahayana," as this school is known, is seeking the truth as it is realized in contemporary society.

The lecture then turned to a consideration of Zen Buddhism which stresses the necessity of meditation. The student is to meditate on, examine and explore proposed questions, and consider whether or not the possible answers could be applied to his own life. Kono believes that this mediation, although necessary, should be used to apply to life so as to give

meaning to the "today" experiences of man, rather than over-emphasizing logic.

Rev. Kono ended his talk by giving some statistics on the Buddhist faith in the United States. It began here over 70 years ago in San Francisco, and there are presently 65 churches and 125 Buddhist ministers in the United States. His lecture was followed by a question-answer period in which two very important topics were brought up. The first question concerned the Buddhists belief in after-life. Reverend Kono's answer was somewhat hazy, but referred us essentially to the doctrine of Buddhism which states that man's life should be concerned with the "todays" of existence, not an after-life over which we have no control. The second important question dealt with self-immolation. Reverend Kono's sect believes that this type of suicide is a respectable way to bring about a desired effect, but that better alternatives should first be sought.

You Can't Beat A System

If you thought this article was to refer to the Honor Code or the Mardi Gras tables, you just took one gigantic gamble in the wrong direction. The Thirteenth Annual Notre Dame National Invitational Debate Tournament has the system. Rumor notwithstanding, the tournament — fondly referred to as "Lenny's Bloodbath" in honor of Notre Dame's coach Professor Leonard Sommer — is one of

"The Cynics Were Wrong . . ."



the top three in the country, and will be taking place on campus next weekend, March 4-6. For early risers, the odds are against sneaking to the showers with only a towel next Friday or Saturday — those girl debaters are not university maids.

According to Tournament Director Jim Magagna, teams from 58 colleges and universities across the country will enter two-man teams, including Wayne State (last year's winner), Harvard, Redlands, the U.S. Naval Academy and Northwestern. After registration Thursday night, the teams will begin two days of intensive debate Friday morning in LaFortune and various hall study lounges on the topic "Resolved: that the Federal Government should establish a national program of public work for the unemployed." After six preliminary rounds, which continue into Saturday morning, the top sixteen teams will be selected. They meet in the octafinal rounds in LaFortune Saturday at 10:30 a.m., and the eight winners go into quarterfinals to be held at 12:00 in Nieuwland Science Hall. The semifinal rounds will be held at 2:00, also in Nieuwland, and the final round to decide the tournament championship will follow at 4:00 in the television studios of WNDU.

The winning team will receive a first-place trophy, and will have their school's name inscribed on the Reverend William Bolger Award, as well as gaining one year's possession of the Studebaker-Packard Travelling Trophy. A trophy will be presented to each of the remaining top three teams, with four other trophies awarded to the tournament's outstanding individual speakers. Interested students can see the broadcast of the final round and presentation of trophies on WNDU-TV at 3:45 Sunday. Everyone is invited to see the teams in action Friday and Saturday in LaFortune and Nieuwland, as well as in lucky halls' study lounges.

Active Patriotism

Hilton G. Hill approached the podium and burst into a booming rendition of the national anthem under the bright lights of Stepan Center. The University Band under the direction of Robert O'Brien accompanied him at stage right. The flags of the fifty states flanked the stage and a huge Star-Spangled Banner hung as a backdrop, symbolizing Washington Day Exercises, February 18, 1965.

Ray Burke, chairman of the annual senior event, welcomed the audience. "We must look forward to a new type

(Continued on page 24)

on other campuses

• A NURSERY SCHOOL is the latest addition to the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis. Here, college students busied themselves by playing with building blocks, modeling clay, crayons, board games, and jigsaw puzzles. However, Mother Luck's Nursery School, as it was called, was actually a protest and not an outlet for collegians cracking under pressures and reverting to the carefree days of childhood. The student union's Board of Governors had recently banned card playing in the grill area, fearing that uncontrolled card playing would lead to gambling. Students do have a card room but they complain it is too small and food is not allowed there. Thus, Mother Luck's Nursery School, "a spontaneous group action," was formed as a serious protest. While pipe smoking students built their red blocks into high towers and more artistic students fitted together a Fred Flintstone jigsaw puzzle, crowds flocked to the grill to see the show. Some of them even signed a petition, but it seems that most just stared in amazement and amusement.

• OCCASIONALLY, we hear of discontented ND students griping about too many restrictions on St. Mary's beauties. At last, however, we have found a situation that even makes the St. Mary's rules look reasonable. The Totem Park girl's dorm at the University of British Columbia is surrounded by an eight-foot-high wall which

allows only entrance through barred gates. At night the areas both inside and outside the wall are completely lit by flood lamps. Between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. anyone attempting to sneak out the door may be suddenly stopped by the drone of a burglar alarm which automatically goes off, waking up the entire dorm. Escape through the windows is out, too, since they open only for a few inches on the top and bottom. Returning from a date a girl must sign in with a porter at the gate; then she and her escort can walk to the dorm and say goodnight. Most of the time though, they make this short walk in silence because there is a microphone which picks up every word for the benefit of the porter. When they reach the door, she tells the microphone and a buzzer sounds. She then has four (4) seconds to say her final goodnight and get in the door. If she doesn't make it, the alarm goes off issuing forth a sound almost equal to Comiskey Park's scoreboard. For some reason we understand there are several vacancies in the hall.

• ANTIOCH COLLEGE President James Dixon claims that the college is the target of an organized plot aimed at financially ruining the school. Said Dixon, "It is now beginning to appear that there is a concerted letter-writing campaign to corporations saying that if Antioch is a recipient of any of their largess, the letter writers would turn in their credit cards." Supposed-

ly, the letters showed a "pattern," which implies that the attack is well organized. This was shown even more clearly when, during a recent appearance on a Dayton radio show, Dixon supposedly was phoned questions having a McCarthy-era theme. Dixon said, though, that Antioch has nothing to hide. He pointed out that "there has been a change in the form of attack on liberalism. Present attacks are much more organized, much more skillfully executed. But all this trouble which has everyone at the college worried is, according to Dixon, only a serious public relations problem which somehow "is of a nature to threaten the very things we cherish."

• XAVIER UNIVERSITY students are on the protest march again. This time, a group called the Student Committee to Upgrade Movies (SCUM) launched a campaign to ban the movie *Kiss Me Stupid* from Cincinnati. Supported by 8,000 signatures and very unfavorable reviews by *Time*, *Life*, and many other major publications, the group went to the City Council only to find that the matter was out of the City's hands. SCUM then picketed the theater where the movie was opening. After two days of picketing, the theater finally placed a ten-foot "adults only" billboard in front of the marquee. Other than this, the protest was to no avail. Leaders of the group now intend to take the matter to the state legislature in hopes to "revise and clarify the Ohio criminal statute against such trash."

feiffer

O, WHAT DO YOU SEE, MR. PRESIDENT-OF-ALL-THE-PEOPLE?



I SEE A LAND WHERE LOVE REIGNS. I SEE GREAT FARMS AND GIANT CITIES. I SEE MEN AT WORK, CHILDREN AT PLAY, WOMEN AT PEACE-

O, WHAT ELSE DO YOU SEE, MR. PRESIDENT-OF-ALL-THE-PEOPLE?



I SEE THE END OF DIVISIVENESS AND CONTRARI-NESS. I SEE SMALL MEN GROWING LARGE AND CLOSED MINDS OPENING WIDE. I SEE A RICH HARVEST OF BOOK-LEARNING AND THE ARTS.

O, TELL US MORE, MR. PRESIDENT-OF-ALL-THE-PEOPLE?



I SEE BLACK AND WHITE IN FINAL HARMONY. RICH AND POOR, OLD AND YOUNG, BIG AND LITTLE, SMALL AND LARGE.

O, BUT WHAT OF OUR ENEMIES, MR. PRESIDENT-OF-ALL-THE-PEOPLE?



I SEE LOVE ENTERING THEIR HEARTS. I SEE UNDERSTANDING AND GOOD WILL. I SEE PEACE, SOUND AND STRONG, HEWN OUT OF THE ROCK OF GIVE AND TAKE.

O, IS THERE NOTHING MORE THAT YOU SEE MR. PRESIDENT-OF-ALL-THE-PEOPLE?



I SEE A MANDATE FOR HAPPINESS. I SEE THE DETERMINED FACES OF MILLIONS- FAT AND SKINNY, TALL AND SHORT, BOLD AND SHY- CRYING AS ONE: 'ONWARD TO THE GREAT SOCIETY!'

AND HOW WILL ALL THIS COME ABOUT, MR. PRESIDENT-OF-ALL-THE-PEOPLE?



I SHALL WHEEL AND DEAL.

THE OTHER HALF

by Rick Weirich

ACROSS THE ROAD

WHAT DO YOU THINK of having Notre Dame students in some of your classes? "If they can make the grade, they can come over here," answers one St. Mary's junior. Most SMC girls, however, are more enthusiastic about the idea.

The SCHOLASTIC interviewed over thirty St. Mary's girls in an effort to find out what their student body thinks of the proposed program of exchange classes between Notre Dame and St. Mary's. The opinions expressed were surprisingly consistent, and it seems that most SMC girls share some very definite ideas about "co-ex" classes.

The girls are definitely in favor of mixed classes. If a class they want is offered to them at Notre Dame, they will not hesitate to take it, and they will welcome any ND students who sign up for class at SMC. They see several advantages to the exchange program.

The St. Mary's girls feel many of their own courses have an overly feminine orientation. The presence of male students would force a change by introducing the male viewpoint. The girls feel this would definitely upgrade their courses. "After all," one points out, "half the world is male!"

Mixed classes generate a greater sense of competition than all-girl classes. Keeping up with the boys is an extra stimulus, a challenge. In addition, the girls would find it necessary to defend their views against the often contradictory ideas of their male classmates.

All the girls seized upon the co-ex classes as an excellent opportunity to achieve a more mature and realistic confrontation between the students of Notre Dame and St. Mary's. At present most social intercourse between the two schools is forced and artificial; mixed classes would allow more relaxed friendships to develop. A number of girls said they would like to have some "friends" at Notre Dame, boys they would not always have to try to impress.

St. Mary's students want to come to Notre Dame to take advantage of teachers and courses they cannot get at their own school. They point out that Notre Dame has a number of specialist teachers who are recognized as experts in their fields. Many would also like to take advantage of the more extensive science and language facilities offered at Notre Dame.

There is a disagreement among the girls as to what the program of co-ex classes should ultimately include. A strong minority would like to see it extended to cover most courses, but the majority would limit the program to avoid developing a single co-ed institution. All felt the co-ex classes would be most beneficial in Liberal Arts courses such as political science and sociology, and especially emphasized the value of mixed classes wherever a seminar or discussion format was followed. A good number would like to come to Notre Dame for science, language, and theology. To sum up the co-ex class program as it now stands: "It's a good step in the right direction."

UNDER THE DOME

WHAT DO YOU THINK of having St. Mary's students in some of your classes? "Don't let them bring down the level of the classroom. Their student body isn't nearly as consistently good as ours," replies one Notre Dame senior. His fellow students are in at least partial agreement.

The SCHOLASTIC's roving reporter asked several groups of students for their opinion of co-ex classes at Notre Dame. He received much the same answers from each one; it seems that the average Notre Dame student couldn't care less.

The Notre Dame student is neither for nor against mixed classes. If he has to go to St. Mary's for a class which is not offered here, he will do so; and he wouldn't be bothered by girls in his classes at Notre Dame. He sees a few advantages, but there are also drawbacks.

The Notre Dame student doesn't feel that his classes are particularly oriented to a male view. He feels they represent a well-balanced, realistic outlook. A few NDers feel that something of the feminine viewpoint is missing, but join the majority in saying that there really isn't much to be gained in seeking it. The presence of female students would not have much effect on their courses.

Mixed classes would add interest. One student felt he "wouldn't sleep so much," others thought that classes would be more fun and attendance would be better. Only one student felt the girls might engender any competition. All agreed that the standards of dress in class would probably improve.

No one mentioned the social advantages of co-ex classes, but when asked if they could see any, all agreed that there would be some. One suggested that they would be better than a mixer, as they would save him from the necessity of making the "big play," and the others agreed. A senior suggested that some myths about St. Mary's girls might be dispelled.

Notre Dame students can't see much reason for going to a class at St. Mary's. They would be interested only if they could take a course there which is not available here. It was suggested that one might get a Sister for a teacher, reminiscent of eighth grade.

There was a great variation of opinion concerning the extent to which the co-ex program should ultimately be carried. Some feared for Notre Dame's all-male tradition, pointing out that the idea of girl cheerleaders was found unacceptable two years ago for this reason. Others wouldn't mind seeing complete coeducation. The majority would like to see the program kept within limits, with most mixing taking place in Liberal Arts classes such as literature and sociology, where discussion is an important factor. They didn't see anything to be gained by mixing science or theology courses which are mostly lecture; such mixing might even inhibit the professor.

The expectations of the Notre Dame student body were summed up by one senior who is now in a co-ex class: "The only thing different is the smell."

Behind the By-Lines

by Pete Siegwald



THE STORY IS TOLD of a cub reporter's first big assignment. He alone was available when the flash of a mine disaster first reached the office. At a small town in West Virginia, a cave-in had occurred, trapping many miners. Arriving at the town later that day, the reporter was immediately struck by the pathos of the scene. The first of a series of stories that he was to send back began, "God sat above the hills of West Virginia and wept today." On receiving the story, his editor sent back a telegram. It read: "Forget the mine story. Interview God, and get pictures."

This is but one of the many amusing stories heard at the First Annual Notre Dame Symposium on Professional Journalism last weekend. The purpose of the symposium, however, was not to amuse, but to educate. Believing that a student publication should encourage and provide guidance in careers in journalism, and believing that Notre Dame should exert itself to provide these services, the editors of the *SCHOLASTIC* and of the *Dome* initiated the symposium. Invited to speak were Mr. David Condon, sports columnist for the *Chicago Tribune*; Mr. Martin L. Duggan, news editor of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*; Mr. Buren H. McCormack, vice-president and general manager of Dow Jones and Company; Mr. John J. Powers, managing editor of *The South Bend Tribune*; and Mr. John Stanton, manager of the Metropolitan Dept. of Chicago's Field Newspapers.

As the symposium was called to order Friday evening, Father John Reedy, C.S.C., editor and publisher of *Ave Maria* magazine, gave a short

keynote address. He spoke of the journalist as being a man of many interests, one who informs the specialist of what is occurring in other fields.

Mr. Powers spoke on the journalist's responsibility to the community. It is the responsibility of giving them the truth, truth stated as clearly and as concisely as possible. Not only the bare minimum of coverage is involved, the journalist must dig for all the facts, must give the story in depth. It is true that the physical limitations of the press may at times call for the omission of certain facts and stories. At such times, the editor's judgment is extremely important.

The town with only one paper is becoming more and more of a reality, due mainly to economic pressures. But this does not necessarily mean that such a town will be harmed. In such cases, public opinion should be great enough to keep the press from abusing its privilege.

Friday's last talk was delivered by Mr. McCormack and concerned the business aspects of journalism. When compared to most businesses in America, the press is small both in unit size and in total size. This may explain why good men advance so rapidly in this field. The press is always on the lookout for men adept in the fields of selling, advertising, labor relations, printing production, and many others. What should a person look for in a good newspaper when hoping to find a job? A good news department is most important. Other facets of importance are promotion by merit, and constant challenge.

Mr. Stanton opened Saturday after-

noon's session with a talk on news writing and coverage. He stated that, when sitting down to write, most people become stilted and unnatural. This is a cardinal sin for newspaper writers. A writer must strive for simplicity, directness, and self-expression. A major part of this is mastering the English language, from spelling and punctuation to reviewing grammar. Constant reading and writing are the most effective means of doing this.

Breaking with the quasi-formality of the symposium, Mr. Condon took the microphone, placed it on the floor of the auditorium, and sat on the front of the stage to deliver his address on sports writing. He first restated all that had been said in the previous speech, stating that it held true for sports writing as well as for any other type. This was followed by a plea for avoidance of the trite. Also undesirable is any device that slows up either the eye or the mind of the reader. The most important facet of sports writing, however, is the necessity of accuracy in reporting.

Saturday night's session closed the symposium. The speaker was Mr. Duggan. Though his talk was entitled "Preparing for and Obtaining a Job in Journalism," he preferred to call it merely "Help!" Mr. Duggan offered that one's best preparation for a job in journalism was to decide immediately, at that moment, that it was his chosen field. With this motivation, and given a chance to work on a student publication, it made little difference where one went to school. A good general background was necessary, however. This again is obtained through constant reading. Graduate work in journalism is worthwhile if one wishes it, but it definitely is not a prerequisite for a job.

In addition to the talks, a workshop for student publication editors was held on Saturday afternoon. Meeting with the invited speakers and Mr. Ronald Weber of ND's Communication Arts Dept. in a round-table discussion, the students treated problems of school publications, in a manner even more informal than that of the addresses. Among other things, it was decided that a student paper had its greatest responsibility in upholding the name of the school that it represented.

The informality with which the symposium was run presented an atmosphere conducive to learning about the field of journalism. The speakers came prepared to answer any questions that might arise. And this, with their sincere interest in the future of journalism, added much to the merit of the affair.



Rocco (Alain Delon) and Nadia
(Annie Girardot)

Rocco And His Brothers

by Bob Haller



Simone (Renato Salvatori) and his mother
(Katina Paxinou)

IT WAS LUCHINO VISCONTI who first made *neo-realism* a reality in Italian motion pictures and it is thus quite fitting that in *Rocco And His Brothers* he would be the one to deliver its obituary. A last great surge of grinding realism, it is also inexcusably melodramatic as it gropes towards its pat solution. *Rocco* is, however, more than a death notice. Like its author, Visconti, it finds strength and success within its internal contradictions.

Born an aristocrat to a family that has held power in Milan since the Middle Ages, Visconti has found his political home with left-wing Marxists, stopping just short of communism. Most of his films reflect this persuasion through their concern with the poverty stricken; but he also has a nostalgia for the rich which he shamelessly celebrated in his lavish production of *The Leopard*. Moreover, Visconti's talents are not limited to the movies or television; they extend onto the stage where he has brilliantly directed grand opera, musicals, ballets, and plays of all kinds from *No Exit* to *Streetcar Named Desire* and *Two For The Seesaw*.

Drawing upon this dramatic experience, Visconti fused it to the leftover tradition of *neo-realism* to form, in *Rocco*, a vast, often operatic, panorama of the impact of urban-industrial life upon a rural family that moves to Milan in search of money and happiness. What they find in the endless gray shadow of the city is the raw edge of

frustration, violence, and dissipation. Under the strain of this pressure the family begins to crack apart — apparently, as the ending would have us believe, because of the exploitative nature of the city. This, however, isn't credible, and one is left with the impression that the degradation of each of the primary characters was due more to latent internal corruption than external influence. From the first time we see her, for instance, Katina Paxinou gives a prima donna performance in a screeching, wailing, ranting and praying portrayal of an overprotective almost totally insensitive mother. Likewise, oldest son Simone seems to do more to degrade his prostitute girlfriend Nadia than she does to him. When Rocco becomes attached to her and a slight breath of hope wafts into the film, Simone savagely returns to reclaim her and almost cripples his brother with a beating in which Rocco will not defend himself. Matters grow progressively worse until the cancer of Simone is finally removed in a murder so savage that in most prints of the movie the number of stabbings has been reduced from fourteen to three.

All of which sounds melodramatic and on paper it is. But in the film Visconti has an overpowering control of his story and instead of sliding into the sudsy netherland of soap opera the film relentlessly plods forward along a path that seemingly ascends to the heights of Greek tragedy. Often his players seem to have completely lost control of their fate. Surrounded by hundreds of tenements, vacant lots strewn with rubbish, and endless impersonal squabbling born in jealousy and greed, there seems to be nowhere to go and nothing to do but grab for yourself; even Rocco (not unlike Joseph of the Bible) involves himself in the "sport" of boxing to get some money.

In Simone we repeatedly see depths of depravity that, hardly suggested by most other films, are ruthlessly plumbed in *Rocco*. Rocco's beating, and the rape and murder of Nadia are three of the most nakedly brutal sequences ever to be filmed. Simone's pursuit of his brother, who is staggering along the sides of garishly lit buildings and then into the gutter, has a bestial quality surpassed only by his rape of Nadia. So calculated in effect is the latter that it makes her an accomplice in his depravity. When she finally rejects him at the end of the film he attempts to symbolically destroy what he has become by killing the occasion of his fall. But the cause remains within him and he will be hunted down by the police. Ultimately the film is an emotional experience of overpowering degradation; but it means nothing when it is over. One major critic has called it "the most magnificent fraud ever made."



Impressions And Presentations

by Thomas Heck

THE UNIVERSITY's concert series for the spring semester began with a piano recital by Selma Epstein on Thursday, February 11. The works featured in her program were uniquely of the twentieth century, and largely of an experimental nature. To help her audience along, Miss Epstein engaged in commentary before each number, and her remarks turned out to be quite valuable for those present. In many cases she had indications in the composer's own handwriting of what each piece was to portray or to achieve. This left the listener with an idea of what to listen for, or perhaps more uncomfortably, an idea of what he should have heard.

We were given the impression that contemporary music stands on three legs: the presence of mind of the listener, the talent of the composer, and the skill of the performer. Miss

Epstein left no doubts of her own technical skill, but we may well bring into question the validity of the compositions, and the resources which we the listeners were able to bring to bear on such a recital.

What is modern piano music? The contents of Miss Epstein's program would indicate that it is a language, an infinitely subtle and perhaps equivocal language, of tones arranged in some primordial "order," as often as not without the substructure of the primordial "beat." The vast majority of her selections sounded as if they were played *tempo rubato*, causing one to wonder if he were really hearing what the composer had written, rather than an extremely subjective interpretation of otherwise normally metered music. Such misgivings are allayed upon examination of the scores. One often finds in these selections (mostly manuscripts) a different time signature in every other measure, such as 2/4, 7/8, 11/8, 5/16, etc., and occasionally even measure-free music. What can one conclude from such notation, except that the composer actually intends to achieve a drifting, irregularly accented succession of tones.

Such music is at odds with the average listener, because he knows neither when nor where the next note will come. Gone is the learned intellectual response of which Hindemith spoke: the mental co-creating which is an ever-present bond between the listener and "his" Vivaldi or "his" Tchaikovsky. The amateur of modern music must now put himself at the mercy

of an Irvin Bruslettin or a David Burge, and many good people find this a painful task. Others experience exhilaration and purgation in opening their ears and minds to new music. Very few sit idly and indifferently by.

The free use of twelve-tone technique and the lack of a stable beat were not the only remarkable features of Miss Epstein's demonstration-recital. She also exhibited an extremely flexible technical approach to the *pianoforte*, namely in the "Experimental Piece No. 1" by George Crumb. This work called for the performer's plucking the innards of the instrument as well as using the keyboard conventionally. The "experiment" was actually one of tone color: the plucked vs. the struck string. The work in question was played (or should we say "performed") twice.

The dynamic levels of new piano music would seem to involve infinite shades of softness. During piece after piece, but especially in the "Yati Prabandha" of Harold Schramm, the hush of the audience punctuated by the whispers of tone coming from the piano created an effect of overwhelming breathless serenity. Never is a piano so carefully listened to as in such numbers, when it compares with the classical guitar in softness and delicacy of tone. Several people remarked afterwards that the rustling of Miss Epstein's skirt as she slowly, carefully negotiated the keyboard was almost distracting, in extremely quiet passages like these.

In surveying what the Music De-
(Continued on page 24)

ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS

March 15 — Josef Marx, "Is Old Music Expressive?" — Memorial Library Auditorium, 8:15 p.m.

March 18 — Chicago Woodwind Quartet — Memorial Library Auditorium, 8:15 p.m.

April 1 — Sandor Veress, lecture-demonstration — Time and place to be announced.

April 8 — George Riabikoff, piano recital — Memorial Library Auditorium, 8:15 p.m.

April 29 — Etsuko Mikami — Memorial Library Auditorium, 10:30 a.m.

Dick Arrington and the Wrestling Team

IT COULD BE A LONG WINTER for the wrestling team. The schedule is loaded with strong teams. Of eight starters, five are sophomores. One letterman is on the squad. But because of that one letterman, Dick Arrington, it won't be a dismal winter.

Notre Dame is weak because the coach doesn't give scholarships and competes with schools that do. Coach Tom Fallon feels that offering scholarships would hamper the ordinary student's chances of making the team. Till now he has been able to avoid making up a team of scholarship holders and would like to continue to do so.

Nevertheless, the prospect for the future is bright, but the man responsible for any success whatever this year is captain Dick Arrington.

Arrington's record for the year is phenomenal. In ten matches he has ten pins. No one has lasted into the third period against him. Last weekend he was named Most Valuable Wrestler at the Wheaton Invitational Tournament: five matches, five pins—all in a total wrestling time of 8:18.

In practice he wrestles three other heavyweights consecutively for three minutes each. When it is over he is still fresher than any of the three.

But it is his quickness and balance that packs the fieldhouse. Heavyweight wrestling is usually a bulling match, with few take downs. It's little more than strength against strength. However, Arrington has all the moves of a lightweight. He makes his lumbering opponents wrestle his match and then pins them handily.

Arrington contributes far more to the team than five points for a pin. He is a dedicated team man and an outstanding captain.

His teammates describe him as enthusiastic, patient, skilled. Whatever it is, he has captured the respect and admiration of his teammates. They work for him, and they listen to him.

As captain, Arrington takes full charge of practice. He leads the team through torturous calisthenics, but the team seems to feel that if a fellow that big can work that hard, they should be able to follow.

His knowledge of wrestling far surpasses that of anyone else on the team, and throughout practice he watches others wrestle, pointing out mistakes and demonstrating new holds. He does all he can to help the sophomores who are wrestling without the advantage of experience. The team rallies around Arrington. He is a quiet captain who leads by example. His teammates value his judgment and try to imitate his dedication.

Bill Kallal, one of the heavyweights who works out daily with Arrington says: "Above all, Dick strives to help his teammates. My job is to give him all the competition I can. Though he

can whip me without any trouble, I have never felt that I was his punching bag. He makes it a two-way affair. He wants you to learn.

"It's the same with the whole team. When football season ends and he starts working out, you can feel the morale pick up. Fellows start staying after practice."

For Arrington, next month will be preparation for the NCAA tournament at Wyoming University in late March. His greatest obstacle is a lack of solid competition, though he will face Purdue linebacker Bob Hopp who wrestled him to a draw last year.

The Irish record is now at 4-5. The sophomores are beginning to improve and the team is looking forward to a winning season. Whatever the record reads, thanks to Dick Arrington this season will be successful.

— TOM BETTAG



Crew: Young Trials and Great Tribulations

IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS rugby, soccer, sailing, lacrosse, and hockey clubs have been organized at Notre Dame, enlarging the athletic program to include almost every major sport in the United States except one—crew. This year the void is being filled, due to the efforts of Andy Monaphan. After some effective publicity, the number of oarsmen grew from 15 to 45. Of these, nine have rowing experience, three in national competition.

The organization of a team was the first of many problems facing Monaphan and Ed DaDura, the club treasurer. They had to arrange a schedule, find equipment and a place to row after the club was recognized in mid-January as an official representative of the University. Many of these problems were resolved when Notre Dame entered the newly formed Mid-American Collegiate Rowing Association (MACRA). Two members, Wisconsin and Michigan State, offered to supply shells and oars.

Next a schedule was drawn up, beginning with a five-day training period in Philadelphia over the spring vacation. In Philly the team will be under the guidance of two veteran coaches, Jack Galloway of the Penn-

sylvania Athletic Club and Al Rozenberg of the Olympic-winning Vespers Boat Club.

Four dual matches are scheduled in the spring, the first with Wayne State on April 10 in Detroit and the last with Michigan State on May 22. Also in April are three regattas; the first two are in Philadelphia and the third is the first annual MACRA Regatta at Purdue.

Camp Darden, a summer camp along the scenic St. Joseph River, will be used as a temporary training location until a more adequate place is found. The major difficulty involved is finding a straight body of water close to 2,000 meters in length, the standard racing distance.

Due to South Bend's unique climate the crew team has yet to get their feet or even their oars wet for fear of colliding with an unwelcome iceberg in the unpredictable and occasionally perilous St. Joe River. A racing shell, over sixty feet long and only a quarter of an inch thick would offer little resistance to a large chunk of ice floating downstream, especially considering that two-thirds of the iceberg might be submerged.

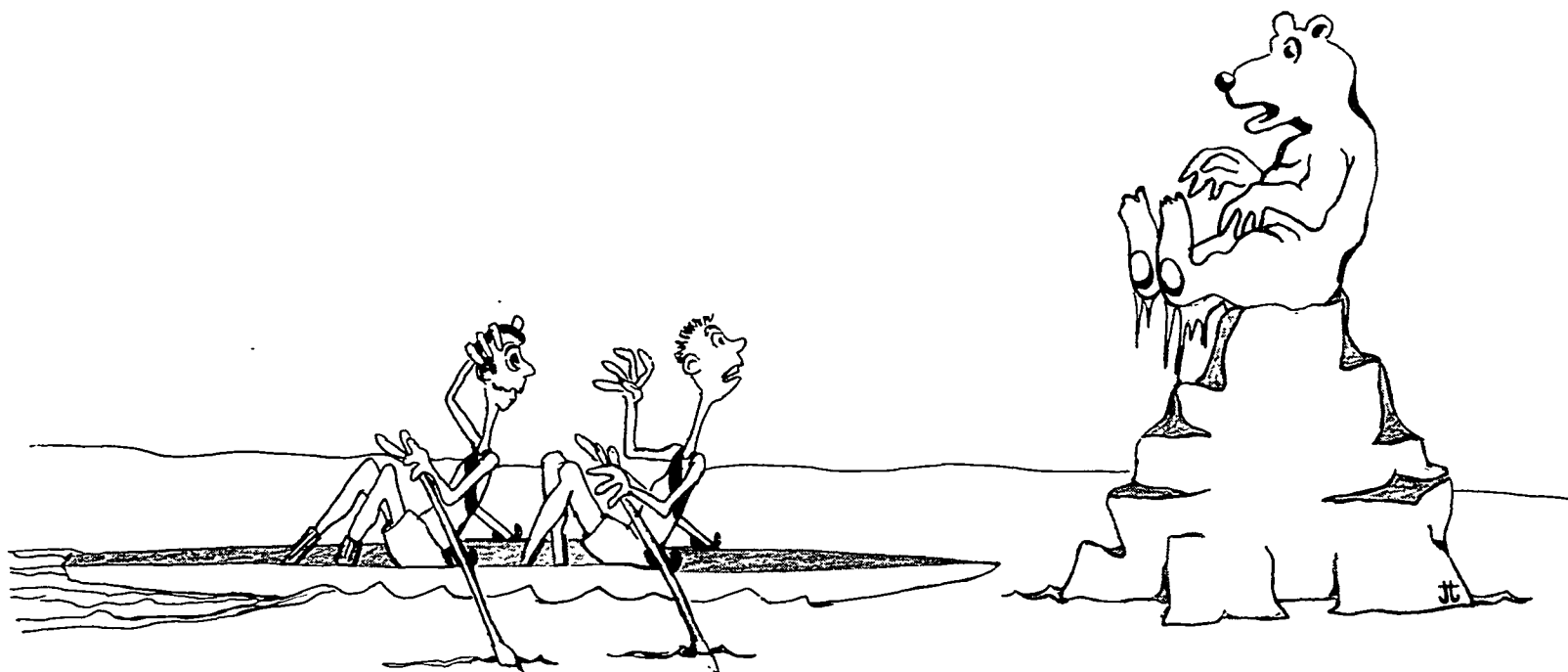
In preparation for one of the most physically demanding of all sports,

the team meets daily for an hour of calisthenics or running to build up wind. Since rowing is a combination of strength and skill, the fundamentals are already being stressed. Mike Batt, captain and stroke, constructed a rowing machine where the inexperienced members of the team will hopefully acquire the co-ordination of hands, arms, and legs into a smooth, flowing stroke.

When the weather breaks, normal daily workouts on the river will begin at six in the morning and run until eight. The first week will be devoted to developing synchronization of movements, and endurance. "Interval training," the next stage, emphasizes speed and distance. The first 500 meters are rowed at a very fast pace, between 35 and 40 strokes per minute, and the following 500 meters taper off to about 30 strokes per minute, for a distance from six to eight miles.

For the newly formed and still landlubberly Crew Club, the next three months are a trial period in which they must prove themselves worthy of representing Notre Dame in the latest club sport.

—MIKE BRADLEY



SCOREBOARD

WRESTLING: Notre Dame heavy-weight Dick Arrington was named the outstanding wrestler in Wheaton College's two-day invitational meet. Arrington pinned all five of his opponents in a total time of 8:18 to gain the heavyweight title. The Irish football star defeated Wheaton's Dave McDowell in the final match, pinning him in 2:10.

FENCING: The Irish fencers continued their winning ways with victories over Ohio State and Michigan State last Saturday, extending their season record to 12-1. Frank Hajnik had six straight wins in the épée, while co-captain Mike Dwyer added four wins in the sabre. Mike McQuade in the foil and John Klier in the sabre each posted 4-2 totals. Dwyer extended his season's record to 26 wins against only five losses, the top mark on the team.

SWIMMING: The Irish tankers won their third victory in eight outings last Saturday, a 56-48 drubbing of Purdue. Sophomore Bob Husson set a new varsity record in the 200-yard breaststroke with a time of 2:23.6. He was also a member of the winning 400-yard medley relay team with John Frey, Tim Kristl, and John Blum. Rocke Garcia placed first for the Irish in the 200-yard individual medley, while Terry Ryan copped the 200-yard backstroke in 2:17.6.

HOCKEY: Tom Wittless scored three goals last Saturday to lead the Notre Dame Hockey Club to an 8-6 victory of St. Procopius of Elmhurst. Tom Heiden and Joe Morin added two goals apiece for Notre Dame.

TRACK: Notre Dame turned in strong performances in the distance races and the hurdles but lost Monday's home meet to Michigan 65-39. The distance runners broke three meet records. Ed Dean broke the mile mark with a 4:10 clocking, with teammate Bob Walsh finishing second. Bill Clark set a new two-mile record of 9:04.8 followed by Mike Coffey. Pat Conroy's meet mark of 1:51.9 was less than two seconds off the Notre Dame record. Sophomore Al Widdifield took firsts in both the low and high hurdles. Notre Dame hosts the Central Collegiates Saturday.

Voice in the Crowd

AT THE FIRST Annual Notre Dame Symposium of Professional Journalism, the *Chicago Tribune's* Dave Condon distributed a mimeographed sheet on which he listed the five basic types of sports columns. The first he called, "The rapping, bitter, unfairly critical column," and added, "This is the 'knock down the giant' column. Easiest to write, but forget it!"

Tom Hollatz, who writes, "Latz But Not Least" for the *Chicago Daily Calumet* should heed the advice of his more experienced (and more talented) fellow columnist. His column, printed Tuesday, February 16, which attacks student conduct at the Ohio basketball game, represents the worst of that infamous genre. Though Hollatz may not be least, he is certainly pretty small.

What bothered Latz-least most was "a sustained vulgar cheer [that] turned a few faces red and probably countless others who were watching on television or listening on radio." Perhaps a few people at the game were embarrassed but claiming that "countless others" heard the cheer is a little ludicrous and also unfair.

After reading comments like this I began wondering if Hollatz heard the same cheer that I heard or even if I attended the same game. Although Latz isn't least, he seems capable of making the least loom large, or to be a little less poetical and a little more factual, Latz exaggerates a lot.

He claims that the "cheer" was "organized," "lasted approximately 15 seconds" and was composed of words "no newspaper would touch." He implies that it was chanted by a majority of the students and berates Notre Dame officials for not stopping it.

After reading this I checked with friends who confirmed that this was the same Ohio game that I attended and that Hollatz was probably referring to the same cheer that I heard.

The cheer that I heard was not organized but rather was the spontaneous outburst of no more than one hundred students (not enough for coast-to-coast television anyway). It lasted somewhat less than 15 seconds. And even if it did last for such an interminable amount of time, I would love to know how you stop a cheer that last fifteen seconds. I mean even someone with a really good reaction time would have trouble. . . .

All this distortion wouldn't be so obnoxious if the tone of the entire article wasn't so sarcastic, if Hollatz had avoided the several derisive references to Notre Dame and John Goldfarb, and if the column wasn't boldly entitled "Add vulgar cheer to ND repertoire."

The title is typical of Hollatz's insinuating technique. Just what is the "ND repertoire"? Hollatz doesn't make the least attempt to explain. He should take Dave Condon's advice and "forget it." His column is nothing but a pile of "words . . . no newspaper would touch."

It's too bad that this column was marred by such bitter tone and blatant distortion because the conduct of some Notre Dame fans deserved reproach. Hollatz points out, in his sarcastic way, that handkerchiefs were waved while Ohio was shooting fouls and that papers and pennies were tossed on the court. This is absolutely inexcusable. It should be punished by immediate ejection from the fieldhouse. It is unfortunate that Notre Dame does not seem to have ushers either interested or capable of enforcing such a penalty.

The tragedy of the irreverent conduct of these students is the way it embarrassed Johnny Dee. Dee had invited Hollatz "to come and see" how things had improved in the fieldhouse. Hollatz came and the result, this hypercritical column, implies that Dee's efforts have been a failure — which they have not.

The fieldhouse situation has definitely improved this year and most of the credit is due to the courageous stand Johnny Dee took in the beginning of the year. The pre-game ceremony though a bit extravagant for some tastes is a concrete step in the right direction.

Fortunately, the situation has never degenerated to the point where Dee has been forced to carry out his pre-season threat. But it has been worse than it needs to be. Things have gone too far when Johnny Dee must accept criticism from the author of "Latz but not Least."

—JOHN WHELAN

"Impressions"

(Continued from page 20)

partment has scheduled for the remainder of the semester, immediate attention is drawn to the presentation of medieval and renaissance music by our own "pro Musica Antiqua" group, La Camerata, this Monday evening, March 1, at 8:15 p.m., in the Art Gallery. The program should be entertaining and educational, without being any less enjoyable. A great variety of instruments will be played, including the complete viol family, recorders, harpsichord, a classical guitar posing as a lute, and a full complement of tambourines, finger

cymbals and other unique percussion instruments. The program will feature vocal numbers with instruments and purely instrumental pieces.

On March 4 at 10:30 a.m., in the Library Auditorium, Marjorie Hayward Madey will give a one-hour recital of American art songs. The 10:30 music appreciation classes invariably meet in the Library for these morning recitals, still leaving room for many more members of the student-body-at-large to attend.

Modern music enthusiasts will not want to miss a "double-header" on March 9. Vladimir Usachevsky, of Princeton University, will be giving an "Introduction to Composition for

Tape Recorder" at 10:30 a.m., and will officiate at an electronic music concert that evening at 8:15. Admission to both is free.

Another "double-header" is scheduled for May 6. At 10:30 a.m. Gordon Meyers will discuss and illustrate his subject: "Musical Americana." That evening at 8:15 we will have a "Concert of Songs of Early Americana," which should be of particular interest to the serious folk singers.

The concerts presented by the University have been qualitatively very good so far, and all indications are that the remaining season will be superior, both in terms of artists and of programs.

"Campus"

(Continued from page 15)

of patriotism from that of the Doughboy in the ditches," he noted. He then introduced Matt Lambert, Senior Class Vice-President, who had the honor of presenting an American flag to the University to be flown for the first time on graduation day.

Father Joyce, accepting for the University, spoke on the meaning of the years-old custom, which has endured "because its symbolism is still meaningful." And the symbolism is of patriotism. There is the passive patriot and the "active patriot who looks for ways to serve. We take pride in the Notre Dame men who have exercised an active patriotism."

Senior Class President Larry Beshel arose next to welcome and laud the guest speaker, the Patriot of the Year for 1965. "He saw action in the Navy in World War II . . . was honored for interracial work in Chicago . . . worked on John F. Kennedy's presidential campaign . . . recipient of an honorary doctor of laws degree at Notre Dame in 1961 . . . one of the founders and first director of the Peace Corps . . . current head of the War on Poverty program." To a standing ovation and an explosion of flashbulbs, R. Sargent Shriver stepped forward to be honored.

He seemed somewhat nervous at first, opening with the usual jokes, fumbling with his notes; but, as he came to talk of the Peace Corps and poverty throughout the world, he forgot the notes, leaned forward and spoke with the informal intensity of a dedicated man. "In the Peace Corps we think we've found a new way of saying, 'I am an American.'"

"Just because we do things one way here doesn't mean that is the best or only way to do things. We must say

to the people of the world, 'We are here to help you; not to do what we want, but what you want.'

"A diplomat recently told me, 'You have succeeded in my country, Bolivia, beyond all imagination. You gringos came to learn about us. Unconsciously, we became ready to receive ideas and training from you.'"

He talked about the poverty programs — and justified them. "The cynics were wrong about the Peace Corps and they are wrong about the War on Poverty. I have heard people say, 'The poor are apathetic; they don't want to better themselves.' People who have had status all their lives and who have never known poverty, 'cannot understand why Negroes buy big purple Cadillacs.'"

What is poverty? Shriver explained it in the words of a woman who knew. "Poverty is a personal thing. It's having a landlady who turns off the heat when she goes to work in the morning, then turns it back on when she returns at night. And when the officials come to check she turns it on for a day and turns it off the next.

"Poverty is getting your welfare cut off at 4 a.m. because the welfare officials had found an old pair of shoes in your attic which your brother had left during a visit last Christmas. It's having a child with glaucoma getting worse every day and having the welfare officials send you to a special hospital or special clinic for special treatment and having them send you back to the welfare department and back and forth, back and forth, until you finally reach a doctor and he tells you your child has lost 80 per cent of its vision permanently, and why didn't you come a month earlier when he could have saved it."

He explained the Job Corps. "People have said to me, 'You will never get poor city kids 16 and 17 years old to leave the city to go to the country to

work and learn.' In fifty days 188,000 kids have joined the Job Corps. One applicant wrote, 'This is my last chance to do something good with my life.' He was 17.

"The 'experts' told us if we brought white and Negro kids to live together we would have riots. We haven't had one yet. They have better things to do than riot. We have a lot to learn from them." Citing the large number of passive patriots who seek to "send the poor some money," Shriver hit home with a challenge. "Are you, the seniors, going to be big enough to look at the problems of the schools, of housing, of unemployment, of juvenile delinquency? Tomorrow (February 19) we are beginning Project Head Start, to teach 100,000 five- and six-year-old children of poor families next summer. But 20,000 women are needed to teach.

"How many St. Mary's girls are willing to teach these children who don't know the difference between red, white and blue because they have no colors in their homes?" It almost seemed as though he was about to take a roll call to see just how many would volunteer.

It will not be easy. "These volunteers are tried by frustration and tempered by defeat. How many of you will blow neither hot nor cold but lukewarm? Before you seal off your heart, before you take the easy path through life your college education will give you, see if you have the courage to break the pattern. To be lukewarm is to join the enemy; it is really treason. Thank you."

He sat down. The audience rose as one with pounding, continuous applause that lasted until he stopped it to thank them again, and then it restarted with the same vigor.

The Alma Mater was sung, the Recessional played, and Washington Day
(Continued on page 25)

IN THE BEGINNING . . .



OUTLINED AGAINST a steel-gray sky, the forty thieves rode again. In folklore their names were legend. These names were only aliases. In reality they were the Notre Dame Mardi Gras Committeemen. And under their direction hundreds of innocent students are being financially butchered this week. Against the background of sub-zero weather and gaudy decorations, the tradition of gay nineties' intemperance is being reenacted.

Unrivalled in the annals of Northern Indiana merrymaking, the ND Mardi Gras is a breathtaking spectacle of insobriety and profligateness (look it up). Diamond Jim Bradys from Lyons to Farley are emptying their beer-can banks into the pockets of their best wheat jeans, polishing their shoes, and walking through the snowdrifts to Stepan Center. There, crammed into the turtle-shell dome, the carnival impatiently waits with open hands. Two o'clock permissions are granted wholesale and promptly violated in staggering quantities. The cash registers of South Bend bars ring almost continuously. The rent-a-car hustlers drag sacks of ND student cash to the banks. Times are free and easy. This is Mardi Gras 1965.

But try to picture anything vaguely comparable to this week happening at ND in 1875 when the following were the rules of the house:

- Gambling in any form is forbidden in all places and at all times.
- The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.
- Intoxicating liquors are absolutely prohibited.
- No one shall leave the University grounds without the permission of the President or Vice-president.
- Bad books and all works of an irreligious tendency are destructive to

religion, society, and the family and should be destroyed to prevent a moral pestilence from covering the campus.

—Damage done to University property shall be compensated for through direct monetary payments or through labor performed at the University farm.

—Students must show themselves obedient and respectful towards professors and prefects of the Institution.

—Students must carefully avoid every expression in the least injurious to the religion or morals of their teachers and fellow students.

—All letters sent or received by students may be opened by the President or his representative.

—No book, periodical, or newspaper may be introduced onto the University grounds without being previously examined and approved by the Director of Studies. Objectionable books found in the possession of students will be destroyed.

But the 19th-century student was not entirely deprived of recreations. There were chances to relax. Take the lecture given in 1878 by "the young and talented John M. Lorentz, composer of the *Pearl of Bagdad*, who spoke on his new grand opera *Ivanhoe*, which he has been working on for ten years."

And if you didn't have time to hear speakers of Mr. Lorentz's calibre, you could always pick up a copy of the *SCHOLASTIC* and read its transcendental book reviews. Typical of these sedatives was an analysis of Eugene J. Hall's *Poems of the Farm and the Fireside*. At the conclusion of a seven-paragraph description of the book's mental delights, the reviewer boldly observes, "It is elegantly printed and bound in blue and red. It will unquestionably go well on any book shelf."

"Campus"

(Continued from page 24)

Exercises were over. Students filed out, commenting and thinking about what had been said. "I know you men of Notre Dame and girls of St. Mary's are not lukewarm. . . ."

Advance Assault

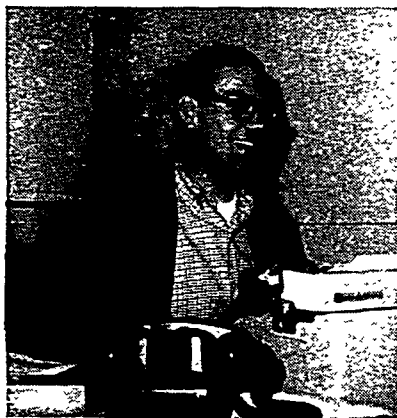
After a week-long recruiting assault, the Peace Corps is slowly withdrawing its marauders. Anyone who, in at least a semi-comatose state, spent some time in the main lobby of the Student Center, could not have helped but notice the display squatting squarely in the entrance. With a little luck, he might even have discovered that, in a few of the scooped-out niches surrounding the lobby, students sat hunched over pieces of processed wood pulp, in the traditional test-taking posture.

After a brief survey of the as-of-yet-incomplete results of the campaign, Professor Walter Langford, the Campus Liaison for the Peace Corps and former director of the Chile I group, said that the week seemed to have been highly successful overall. Interest was high, judging from the reaction to the displays, the utilization of the informational materials, and the numerous queries. The appearance of Sargent Shriver, appointed General of the forces and Notre Dame Patriot of the Year, was an unforeseen bonus, the exact effect of which is hard to determine.

The one disappointment to the Peace Corps team, headed by Professor Harris Wofford, on leave from the Law School, and Mr. Paul Delker, who made the advance arrangements, was in the slightly lower number of students taking the test. This year there were about 75 compared with a few over 80 last year. But Professor Langford mentioned the possibility that some of those students who showed so much interest might be planning to take their tests later, for instance, on the second Saturday of any month, when the post offices offer the opportunity. The testing here started on Wednesday, February 17, and was carried through for a solid week, with the scheduling to a degree dependent on the individual schedules of the students. A list of times had been posted, and each individual could pick the one most convenient to him. Though the number of applicants was down, Notre Dame still more than passed the "quota" set for a school its size. There was no confirmation of the rumor that the next step is an extension of the War on Poverty to the dining halls.

Mel Noel...

The Last Word



GOOD SATIRE is one of the most effective forms of social criticism. *That Was The Week That Was*, at least in its British form, is recognized as one of the best satirical English-language shows. Unfortunately, *TW3*'s appearance at Notre Dame has become an issue of moral controversy.

The *Religious Bulletin*, a publication which is usually careful and cogent in its arguments, devoted an entire page to *TW3* on February 19. The article was an unfortunate piece, beginning with its headline, "Smut On Our Lady's Face." Even if it were literally true, such a sensational headline would still be in bad taste, and probably would not be found even in the *New York Daily News*. Beginning the article was an indisputable quotation from Pope Paul VI:

Present day life needs to be recalled to greater human and Christian dignity in its behavior and fundamental concepts particularly since shows, public entertainment and behavior appear designed to degrade the life of man, his dignity and purity.

However, the application of this quotation to *TW3* is at least puzzling. The British satire spectacular is generally aimed at imperfect human situations which "degrade the life of man, his dignity and purity." *TW3*'s lampooning (for instance of illegitimacy) does not condone a degrading aspect of life, but rather censures it with a brutal satire. Bishop Pursley's question on the publicity flyer, "Can you tell me something about this?" is too nebulous to be used against *TW3*. It could hardly be interpreted as a comment or a point made about the show or its publicity. Some impertinent students have even suggested that the Bishop was only inquiring about tickets. In any case, it is doubtful whether Bishop Pursley would seriously question a release which was taken, in greater part, from the *Saturday Review*.

In a final section, the article states: "The booking of the show may have been one of the mistakes that seem inevitable with the greater assertion of student freedom. . . ." How student freedom suddenly comes into the picture is unclear, especially since the Social Commission people do not work in a vacuum of complete freedom anyway. It seems the *Religious Bulletin* would have every troupe coming to Notre Dame submit its entire script for prior censorship. The impossibility of such a course hardly needs explaining.

In light of this article in the *Bulletin*, we wish "lots o' luck" to the Impersonal Pronouns and *Ubu Roi*.

OF COURSE, STUDENTS are called "apathetic," but we don't think you would want to miss this bit of activism. A group known as Students for a Democratic Society are sponsoring a "march on Washington to end the war in Viet Nam." All you young radicals are to gather in D.C. on April 17, picket the White House, march on the Capitol, and participate in other fun activities. In the meantime, "form a march committee on your campus, write letters to your local Congressman, and plan local demonstrations."

A brochure advertising this student social event of the year, gave several reasons for ending the war in Viet Nam, just in case you can't think up any reasons of your own. "It is a hideously immoral war. America is committing pointless murder." The threat to South Viet Nam "is internal, not Chinese, and the greater threat to stability in other Southeast Asian countries is U.S.-inspired provocation, not China's own plans." And besides: "How calm would the United States be if Cuban commandos were being sent into Florida, and Chinese ships were 'guarding' Cape Cod Bay?" Then there is the final question put to the chorus: "How many more lives must be lost before the Johnson Administration accepts the foregone conclusion?" If by this time you're not packing for Washington, you must be a hopeless reactionary.

But don't let this type of crackpot literature alarm you. Worse material is received through the mails every day. We have a nice collection of it in the SCHOLASTIC office, if you're interested.

DOME AWARDS for the outstanding seniors of 1965 were announced last Tuesday by the editors of the *Dome Yearbook*. This year, four men from the senior class were picked to receive the award: Ed Burke, chairman of the Blue Circle and a History major from Framingham, Mass.; SBP John Gearen, a Government major from Oak Park, Illinois; Nick Sordi, also a Government major and native of Oyster Bay, New York; Pete Wanderer, a Physics major from Spokane, Washington. These gentlemen will receive their awards, which take the form of plaques, at the 1965 Publications Banquet in mid-May. They were picked by a committee of eight juniors from various organizations.

We would like to offer our own congratulations to these deserving seniors.

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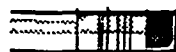
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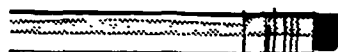
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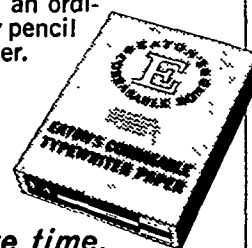


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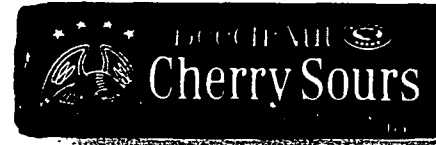
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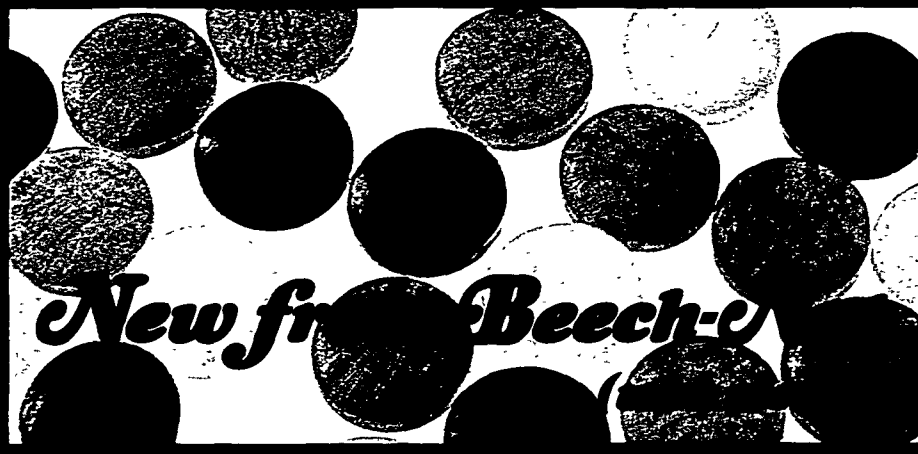
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