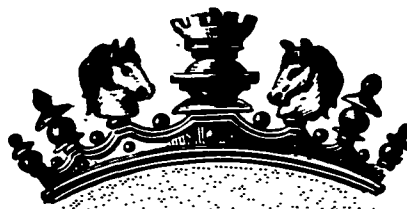


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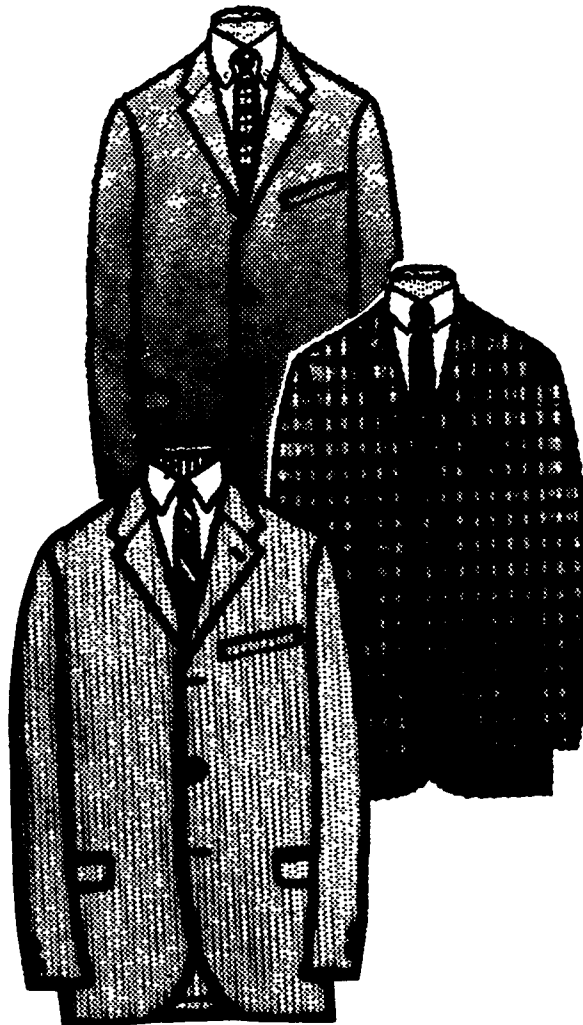
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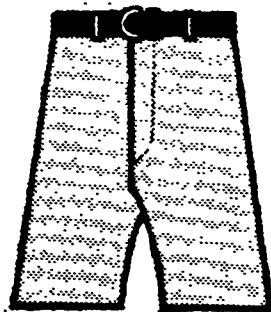


ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME

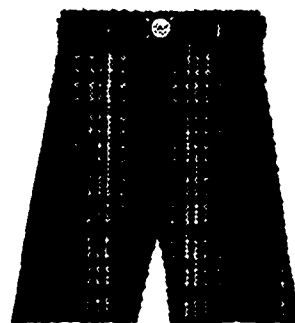


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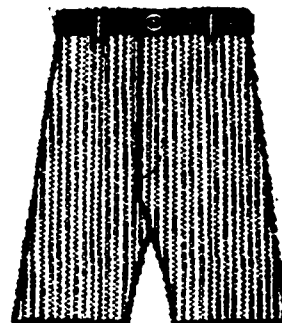
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ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME

Gendarme of the World

ONCE AGAIN, the United States has found it necessary to intervene in the internal affairs of another country. The reasons given were that the lives of American and other foreign nationals were threatened, and that the popular revolt was in danger of being taken over by Communists trained in Castro's Cuba. Once again, the United States is being condemned by most of the countries of Latin America, who cannot help but identify the recent actions of President Johnson with the "gunboat diplomacy" of Teddy Roosevelt.

The events of the last ten days have raised some basic questions about American foreign policy techniques and objectives. The first difficulty is whether the Americans really believe in the doctrine of national self-determination. If they do, why is it that they refuse to let the Dominican Republic manage its own affairs? The matter is one of principles, but they are principles which are very important to Latin Americans, who are highly sensitive to the free use of United States power in pursuing its own objectives irrespective of the wishes of the countries involved. These nations have a legitimate fear of United States power, and point to the unilateral decision to land Marines in the Dominican Republic as evidence that the Organization of American States is in no sense taken seriously by the United States when it feels its hemispheric interests threatened.

If they are honest, Americans have to admit that there is a double standard of morality in the actions of the United States. In principle, this country favors noninterference by all countries in the affairs of other countries. In practice, this principle is qualified in several ways. The United States favors noninterference, but at the same time it sees an extreme danger in chaos, and thus it makes every effort to support those forces most likely to bring stability to a country at any given time. This may be a popularly supported regime like that of President Frei of Chile, but it may just as well be the rule of a military junta like that of President Castello Branco of Brazil. The moral legitimacy of the government is not as relevant as is its ability to maintain peace and order. This pragmatism may seem inconsistent

with this nation's support of the Alliance for Progress, which recognizes that the long-range interests of Latin America can only be served when there have been democratic reforms to distribute land and wealth more equitably, but behind it all is a belief that without stability and order no progress can be made, and that countries which are not ready for popular democracy are better served by right-wing regimes than by a chaotic series of revolutions or by a suicidal drift to the left by a Communist-supported regime.

This brings up the final, and most crucial, qualification of American policy, which is that another Communist foothold will not be allowed in this hemisphere. The United States refuses to accept the possibility that a nation might voluntarily choose a Communist regime, and indeed this belief is the cornerstone of everything the United States does in the field of foreign relations. With this in mind, it is clear that the United States must carefully watch the progress of every popular or military revolt in Latin America, to make sure that it does not drift so far to the left that it places itself in danger of coming under the control of Communist influences. This fear is especially in the minds of American officials since they fatally misjudged the nature of Fidel Castro. Once such a regime is in power, the process of extending freedom and democracy in Latin America through self-determination is abruptly terminated, and the nation becomes a helpless, and perhaps hopeless, part of an international Communist system led by Moscow or Peking.

So it is that all those who would criticize American policy in the Dominican Republic must ask themselves these basic questions. Which is more morally wrong, to maintain an eternal vigilance against communism which may occasionally take the form of violating another nation's absolute right of sovereignty, or to sit back and hope that the people of these nations will have the internal vision and strength to maintain themselves on the road of freedom and democracy? It is not an easy decision to send American soldiers to foreign lands, but it is harder yet to watch a people like the Cuban people suffering under the heel of terror and totalitarian oppression. Since World War II, the United States has stood alone in its commitment to prevent the spread of international communism. This determination requires the use of power, which is the only successful weapon against an unscrupulous and opportunistic conspiracy. If there are occasional abuses of this power, the free nations of the world should try to understand that they are not done in the name of Yankee imperialism, but in the legitimate search for peace and democracy. This is the essence of the goals which the United States pursues — let us hope it will have the strength never to falter before the persistence of its enemies and never to be disheartened by the misunderstanding of its friends.

— B. McD.

The Scholastic

The Monogram

“Club”

FOR ANY MEMBER of the Monogram Club who has undergone his club's annual initiation rite, the word “initiation” has taken on new meaning. No longer does it stand for a unifying, good-natured, healthy, and enjoyable experience for both new and old members. Instead the word now stands for a divisive, often sadistic, two-hour trial.

Anyone doubting the incredible nature of the Monogram initiations need only apply his imagination to these facts describing the tribal gathering of last year: initiates are told to report to the stadium on a specified Sunday morning (after Mass); first stripped of their clothes, they were covered with oil-based green and white paint; swabbed with analgesic balm; sprayed with cold water (the temperature last year was in the low 50's); placed in a pool of water containing several ice blocks and made to sit there for up to ten minutes; hair cuts were administered to some, including seniors who would be graduating in less than two weeks; as a finale they were asked to run blindfolded through the stadium while veterans beat them with wooden sticks, one or two as large as an inch thick. Following the stadium activity those who were able retired to the Michigan Dunes for a beer party.

Many monogram winners refuse to participate in the initiation at all. Last year several track men, fearing injuries, passed it up because of the IC4A meet in early June; others because of graduation or job interviews; others boycotted it simply because they felt it had no place on this campus.

Defending the initiation on grounds of “tradition” is little more than a shallow and illogical admission that there is no better reason to continue the practice than the fact that it has been staged in the past. Intelligent leaders in any such club have a responsibility to constantly reexamine and make judgments on the value of past policies. Other arguments that the practice adds a further dimension of achievement to the earning of a monogram are equally irrational. The degradation imposed on the new members can hardly be said to lend any honor whatsoever to the award. And since there is presently a feeling in the club that the image of the athlete on campus can be improved, a decision to continue such indefensible initiation procedures seems, at best, contradictory.

If the purpose of an initiation is to draw a club closer together, then the Monogram Club version

fails entirely. It has caused many to quit the club, others to swear revenge on next year's unfortunates. For many the initiation becomes a grudge match, with some men singled out for special treatment because of previous encounters on the football field, basketball court, etc. Five years ago varsity quarterback George Izo was seriously injured when his fellow ballplayers got carried away in their treatment of him.

The first question to be asked, of course, is whether an initiation of this kind belongs at Notre Dame at all. If this University is to gain its goal of excellence in every realm—athletics included—then one wonders how these juvenile, sadistic, brutal, animal antics can be tolerated at all. Certainly this kind of a story does little to improve the image of the Monogram Club, let alone the University as a whole. It seems a bit ironic that we should spend thousands of dollars defending ourselves against tasteless and offensive films such as *John Goldfarb, Please Come Home* and yet tolerate a situation we would maintain could only happen in a third-rate movie.

At a meeting of the club in mid-April, those attending (25) voted to continue initiations this year, but to eliminate hair cuts and to replace the oil-based paints with water-based ones. These moves, however, have little, if any, real meaning since the door is still open for the introduction of all kinds of new tricks and abuses.

It is a shame that the Monogram Club, once the most powerful and respected student organization on campus, must attach its name to such a degrading and juvenile performance. The potential of the club is tremendous. With over 100 men wearing monograms each year, why is it the club manages to draw no more than 30 to its meetings? Why is it the only activities in which it involves itself are the sale of Old-Timers Game programs and green plastic hats at the beginning of the football season? In the past several years the club has donated money, last year \$300, to CILA, yet we wonder how many other contributions, not only of money, club members could make with only a minimum of effort. As Notre Dame athletes, the monogram winners are held in awe by children across the country. Visits to children's hospitals, such as those organized by Coach Dee for his basketball squad, could be held in South Bend at little expense of time and energy to the athletes. Even on campus the man earning a monogram is respected for having made a sacrifice by participating in a varsity sport. The overwhelming majority of these men are genuinely interested in contributing to Notre Dame in some fashion off the playing field. Unfortunately, their Monogram Club has not been the medium for this contribution in the recent past.

If the Monogram Club is to be anything more than a party club, united by something stronger than its monogram jackets and a delusion about “tradition,” then the first step would seem to be the elimination of its senseless initiation antics and a turning of the club's energies to more unifying and constructively useful projects.

— J. T.

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OUR COVER

The annual Old-Timers game is at hand, and many of those legendary figures of yesterday will gallop out of our traditioned past. For the many among us who revel in nostalgic remembrances of glories past, the SCHOLASTIC offers Wallace Goldsmith's rendition of the Four Horsemen, which appeared after our Rose Bowl victory of 1925.

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POINT OF ORDER . . .

by Peter Carey



MY PREDECESSOR, Frank Smith, is to be congratulated for a job expertly executed. It strikes me that his efforts should not pass unheralded. There exists an award for which Frank emerges as the primary candidate. The Boathouse Brick Award, presented each year to the most frustrated member of the Senate, seems to be tailor-made for Frank and his valiant efforts in connection with the abortive Speaker's Policy. Although Frank is ineligible for the Boathouse Brick, he may find some consolation in the fact that the Senate quietly repealed the Speaker's Policy in accepting its new constitution. The Senate has promised to pass no enactment constraining the freedom of speech or of the press. Well, miracles never cease, do they Frank?

Six months of tedious committee work came to an abrupt end Monday evening when the proposed constitution was placed before the Senate for consideration. The debate, characterized by a general lack of respect for the nature of the legislation with which it dealt, eventually resulted in the acceptance of the proposed constitution. Under this constitution, Student Government will undergo radical alterations in its basic structure. The legislative body, the Senate, will remain, but with its size drastically reduced. The obvious supposition is that a smaller body will be able to operate more efficiently and expeditiously. This might well be true, but, in examining the composition of this new legislative body, a question arises concerning its representative nature. The elimination of the College Senators from the Senate leaves one wondering if that body can adequately represent the academic interests of the students. It is true that the position of college sena-

tor is primarily an administrative one, but it is also true that due to their contact with their respective deans, the College Senators are most competent in formulating policy and in making decisions which pertain to academic matters. To exclude these men from the body where these decisions are made is to diminish the representative quality of that body.

An Executive Council has been created by the new constitution to serve as the executive and administrative body of Student Government. Its composition is to include the student body officers, the class presidents, the chairman of the Hall Presidents' Council, the Chairman of the Blue Circle, and one representative elected from each of the four colleges. With the exception of the Student Body President and Vice-President, none of the men has speaking or voting privileges in the Senate. None of them may submit legislation, and yet the submission of legislation is one of the specified duties of the Executive Council. Thus, the new constitution makes it impossible for the Executive Council to carry out its most important task.

We have seen that the new constitution provides no mechanism for cooperation between the legislative and the executive branches of Student Government. Further, we have seen how this absurd condition has reduced the Executive Council to a meaningless body. What effect will this lack of cooperation have on the legislative body, the Senate? As was pointed out, the size of the Senate will be decreased. It will include only hall senators, an off-campus senator, and four stay senators. All but the last four of these men will probably (the past is my witness) have had no previous experience in Student Gov-

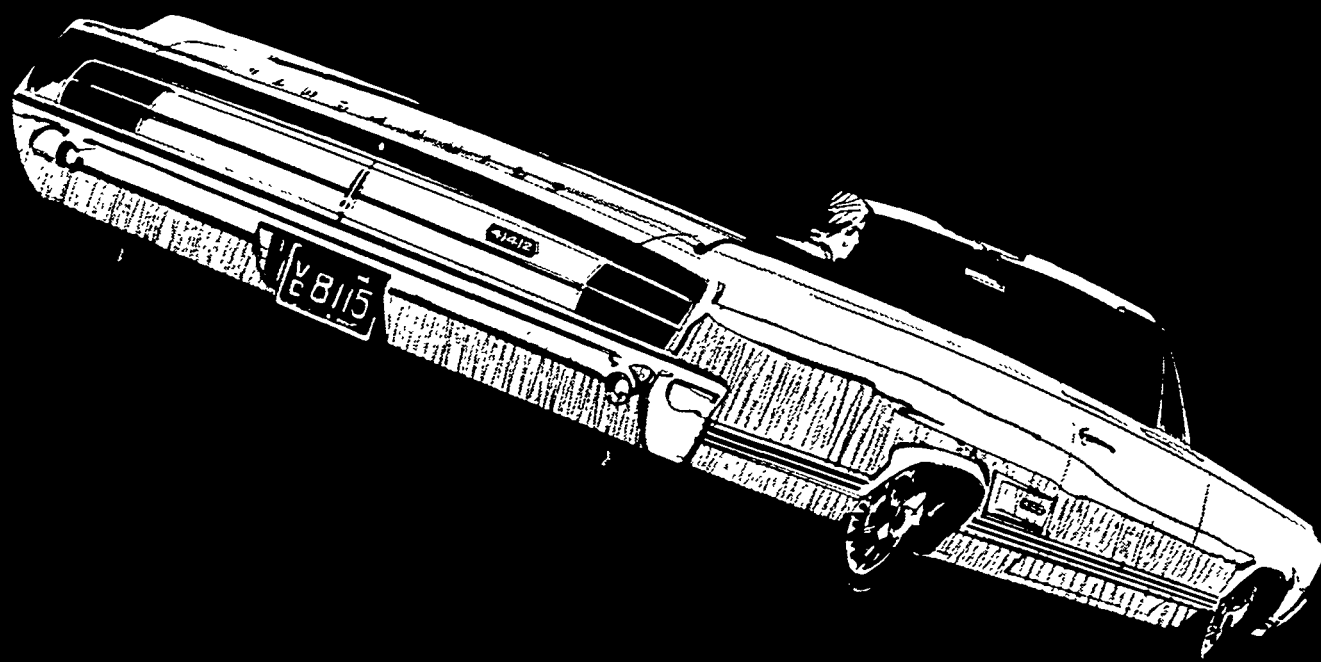
ernment. The noticeable lack of experience coupled with the absence of cooperation with the Executive Council forces the Senate to operate in a vacuum. It is true that the bulk of the Senate work takes place in committees, but here again new, inexperienced men will be needed to fill the ever-expanding committee work. This places the Senate in an embarrassing situation. Since the Senate is constitutionally empowered to formulate policy and to make decisions representing the interests of students, it must do so. But to do so without adequate knowledge of the issues is to reduce greatly the quality of legislation.

There is, however, one alternative to the inescapable ineptitude of the new Senate. Minch Lewis and his Cabinet could bypass the Senate entirely. This would indeed be efficient, and it is governmental efficiency which everyone seems so eager to pursue, no matter what the cost. Lewis and his appointees could make all the decisions and formulate all the policy at the cabinet level. The next step constitutionally would be to refer these decisions and policies to the Senate for a vote. But since the Senate is incapable of voting intelligently on these issues, Lewis could merely execute his decisions and policies through his commissioners. All would agree that this procedure would indeed be efficient, but representative, never. Simply, it is bureaucracy in the supreme. One must be careful not to promote or to cultivate this sort of a red-tape society. In doing so one eliminates the possibility of developing a visible rapport between the students and their representatives. And it is this rapport which is necessary if Student Government is to be a meaningful, effective organization.

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Letters . . .

YES

EDITOR:

I fail to see the value of Mr. Roach's recent article slighting the Innsbruck Program. As a member of this year's group of selectees, I would like to ask Mr. Roach a few questions which occurred to me after reading his nonsense.

Is the rate of uncontrollable accidents a suitable criterion for evaluating a program of foreign study?

Are other universities more prudent in their establishment and administration of foreign study programs?

Is there a great difference between the maturity levels of a 19-year-old and a 20-year-old?

Are the opinions of the two "prominent" faculty members sufficient to condemn as second-rate an institution which was founded in 1677?

Did the University *really* rush through the planning stages and select the University of Innsbruck as the lesser of several evils?

Are the marks on a report card the sole criteria for evaluating a year of study and travel in a foreign country?

Are guided tours the most profitable way to see and appreciate Europe?

Do the students of this year's group feel they should sacrifice their tremendous opportunity because of a few unfortunate accidents?

Ich bezweifle es.

Timothy M. O'Brien
222 Stanford

PUBLICITY

EDITOR:

If . . . had been employed by the Publicity Department of 20th Century-Fox, I would not be writing this letter to the SCHOLASTIC. I would be mimeographing a letter to send to my friends, home-town newspaper, etc.

I would tell them that the rough estimate of 2,000 is not an accurate representation of the number of immature students at Notre Dame. If there were 5,000 mature students at Notre Dame, I wouldn't be writing this letter either. I would go on to explain my theory of the basis for Notre Dame's image (outside the expanding South Bend-Michigan State-Chicago area). I think the credit for this image must be given to a percentage (probably a minority) of the alumni who have managed to mature either in or after a Notre Dame of the past.

Perhaps a part of the basis of our image is attributable to those rare

occasions on which the students raise themselves to meet this image. Such occasions seem to have appeased my patience in the past but they have grown too dear to prevent this letter.

Chuck Demong
447 Zahm

CAMPUS CENSORSHIP

EDITOR:

I read your article "The Road From Censorship" in the April 9 edition of the SCHOLASTIC with great interest. It was, indeed, a valid, penetrating discussion on censorship and the role of a student newspaper on the college campus. I would like to make a few comments, however, concerning the Xavier News and censorship in general:

1. Your reportage on the recent censorship of the Xavier News by the administration was concise and to the point. I think, however, that your views on the censorship were unfair and unfounded. If editor Wallace was "crucified" as you say, let me say that for once the world has had a crucifixion that was justified. A great number of students at Xavier, as well as the faculty members and administration welcomed the ousting of editor Wallace. . . .

2. The key sentence in your article is, I believe, the one where you call for student editors and administrations to work together "in mutual respect and trust." I agree wholeheartedly. We, as students, must remember, however, that in these days of student demonstrations for freedom of censorship *we* also have equal responsibilities. All too often recognition of student responsibility is lost in the roar and din of student demonstrations.

Richard L. Grupenhoff
Editor, Xavier News

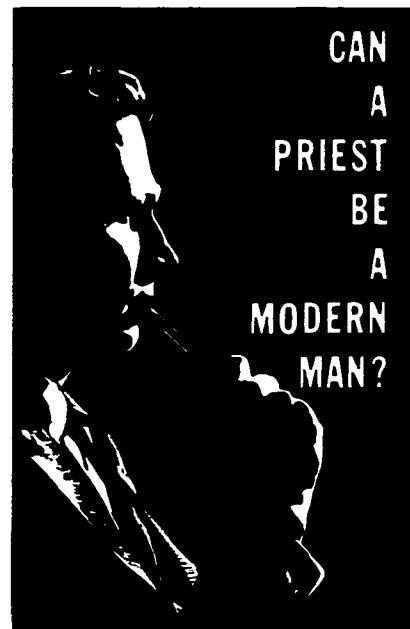
TRADITION

EDITOR:

Every night as I stand in line for 20 minutes waiting to be served what some optimistically call dinner, and as Brown Coat tells me that my tie is not on straight enough that I may enter his establishment, I wonder just who it is in there that I am trying to *impress* with my coat and tie — the busboys, perhaps? Supposing that there is some phantom in the Dining Hall whom I must impress, is this to say that clothes really do determine what a man is or is not? It's surprising that this is not considered the least bit hypocritical by those who made the rule.

Perhaps it is *tradition*, then, you say. Well, that's fine, but is there not also a *little tradition* in the fact that

(Continued on page 33)



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News and Notes

• **LAST WEEK** saw the announcement of the formation of the Committee to Save the Fieldhouse (COMSAFIE). A group of students has decided that "this historic landmark must not be permitted to go the way of Brownson Hall, the Badin Bog, and the livery stables behind the Main Building (which were, just prior to their destruction, utilized as living quarters for the nuns)." COMSAFIE leaders say they plan to use the standard non-violent techniques — letter writing, picketing, and sit-ins — to publicize their cause. Students interested in preserving the fieldhouse should write, giving qualifications and possible useful skills, to COMSAFIE, 1242 N. Lafayette Blvd., South Bend, Indiana.

• **AN ORGANIZATIONAL** meeting will be held Monday, May 10, for all those interested in the Chicago Summer Project. A student committee has been working in conjunction with the Chicago Catholic Interracial Council to set up a number of programs. Periods of service from two to six weeks are being offered. Living accommodations and board will be provided. Although the exact type of work can't be definitely known until the number of volunteers is certain, several definite programs have been advanced. The mayor's Commission on Youth Welfare needs several students to organize and staff youth programs at inner-city churches. Several settlement houses are offering eight-week paid jobs. Sixty to sixty-five volunteers will be required to put the program into full operation. The time and place of Monday's meeting will be announced on posters and over WSND.

• **ST. JOSEPH COUNTY** and the local branch of the A.M.A. is sponsoring a Health Week from May 13 to 16. Mr. Arnold L. Solomon addressed the meeting of the Blue Circle Honor Society on April 29 to solicit their help in obtaining ND men who would be willing to help the county during this period. The purpose of the project is to give the people of the county and ND students an opportunity to receive complete medical and dental checkups free. Students will sign up for 3-hour shifts on any day they wish and their job will be to keep the traffic of people flowing speedily. The center will be open from 11 a.m. till 9 p.m. Thursday through Saturday and from noon till 6 p.m. on Sunday. Any students wishing to participate in the project may contact the Blue

Circle or go to Main and Colfax where the project will be located.

• **NFCCS HAS COMPILED** a list of summer job opportunities in service work, both national and international. Jobs in other countries include work in slum areas in Canada, Venezuela, and Argentina. In twenty-three states, positions are available teaching CCD courses, counseling in day camps and youth programs, and teaching skills in slum areas.

For more information, call Tony Nieli, 268 Dillon.

• **THE HALL PRESIDENTS' Council** has selected Badin as the best hall on campus, a real tribute to Badin's president, Jim Muller. Badin compiled a 94 per cent total in the ten category rating system. Lyons, Keenan, and Farley were accorded honorable mention.



• **RECENT FINDINGS** by a three-man SCHOLASTIC research team have confirmed rumors that the contents of the new Huddle standard 15-cent Coke are in a 1:1 relation by volume with the contents of the standard Huddle 10-cent Coke. The clandestine midnight experiment was repeated several times in Nieuwland Science Hall and later in the SCHOLASTIC offices where it electrified the assemblage. We know it will electrify the University community in general. The experiment is easily duplicated and requires but a minimum of scientific training. It was further observed that the 15-cent Coke contains more ice than its 10-cent counterpart, and that therefore an *absolute loss* is incurred in purchasing the more expensive drink. The Huddle management perhaps believes that the aesthetically superior cup in which the "larger" Coke is served supplies for the hidden inequity.

• **THIS YEAR** four seniors received Fulbright Scholarships for study abroad. Next year John Anton and Bruce Pelka will study math at the Universities of Karlsruhe and Heidelberg, respectively. Mike Wilsey is going to Santiago, Chile, to study the affiliations of student groups with the Christian Democratic Movement. Chuck Tatum is going to the University of Madrid to study Spanish literature.

• **THE STUDENT TRIP** for the 1965-66 school year will be to New York City for the weekend of October 9. The total trip will cost \$72. The price is broken down as follows: plane from SB to Newark, \$50; bus from Newark Airport to the Governor Clinton Hotel at 35th Street and Seventh Ave., \$3; room in the hotel, \$8; ticket for the Army-ND football game, \$7; administration cost, \$4. Since the game is an Army home game, Notre Dame was limited to a set number of tickets and one can only get a ticket for the game by buying a plane ticket. Since students will be limited to one ticket they will not be able to bring dates to the game. The Student Trip Committee was given first choice as to seating in Shea Stadium but have not yet picked the section.

• **JOHN ROOS** was so excited over having come in 17th in the 19th Annual National Debate Tournament at West Point that on the way back to Notre Dame he drove for an hour and a half toward Indiana, decided that he must be going in the wrong direction, turned around and arrived back at the Military Academy an hour and a half later.

Also representing Notre Dame at the tournament was Larry Petroschius; both Roose and Petroschius are political science majors from Lyons Hall. Notre Dame's team just missed placing among the 16 finalists. Little-known Carson-Newman College of Tennessee and Northeast Oklahoma College won first and second places, while such big-name schools as Notre Dame, Harvard and Princeton failed to qualify.

• **JUDGES** for the Library Contest sponsored by the Library Council met on Saturday, May 1, to decide the winners. Stephen T. Powers of Fisher won first-place prize of \$75. Tom Echewa of Howard won second place, and Thomas A. Kerns, an off-campus student, won third place. All applicants had to submit a list of 25 books which formed a part of their personal library and an essay on why they considered these books exceptional.

campus at a glance



Styling Man's Environment

On Saturday, May 1, the Department of Architecture dedicated its new facilities in the old Library Building. Following a brief blessing ceremony, an overflow crowd heard Professor Francesco Montana, head of the department, and Dr. Norman Gay, Dean of Engineering, introduce Dean Pietro Belluschi, FAIA, of the School of Architecture and Planning at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dean Belluschi keyed his talk, and in a sense the whole day's activities, by characterizing the architect as the shaper of the human environment. It is the architect who decides whether man's environment relates to the intimate nature of his being or merely to its externals. It is the architect whose philosophy and style can determine the philosophy and style of man's environment.

Then Dean Belluschi enunciated his personal philosophy of architecture, which rests on two principles that delineate the dual role of the architectural act as both aesthetic and practical. His first principle: an architect must have a sense of value. He must be able to immediately and intuitively distinguish the superficial from the inherent and continuous. This instinctive sense of value can be developed only by exposure to architectural efforts of the past and present and personal comparison and judgment among those efforts. It is the effort of a lifetime. His second principle: the architectural task is primarily one of the analysis and understanding of a problem. The first question to be asked of an architectural design is "Will it work?" If it will, the architect has done his duty. An architect should first ask himself when approaching a project questions not in the nature of "What do I want

the building to look like on a magazine page?" but rather along the lines of "What kind of people will use the building?" "What are their attitudes and emotions?" "What will be the human problems in the use of the building?" "What are the technical problems of the project?" "What is the visual environment of the building?" "What is my budget?"

And yet the architect must impart a spiritual quality to the technical solution of this complex problem. He must strain his imagination in order to submit to these rigorous technical disciplines and still produce something that his instinctive sense can value as "right." He must make man's environment functional, yet aesthetic.

This is a philosophy of style as well as economy. Dean Belluschi quoted Alfred North Whitehead:

"Style is the last acquirement of the educated mind. It is also the most useful. Style is the ultimate morality of mind."

Finally Dean Belluschi applied the philosophy he had developed to the problem of planning the urban environment, the most obvious, yet the most difficult, of the problems facing architecture today. Our urban problems are the offspring of change, of change at an ever-increasing pace. The problem is one of adjustment to that change. From the architectural viewpoint the problem can be met in two ways. First, it could be dealt with by rule and ordinance. Extra-architectural authorities could dictate the norms of order and function that should dominate the urban environment. But it would seem to be a more rewarding, and hence more difficult, path to use the philosophy enunciated earlier by Dean Belluschi. That is, the architect should accept the chaotic terms of rapid change and utilize a disciplined, artistic expression of the chaos to engender a new sense of order in the environment of our cities.

Then Dean Belluschi opened the floor to discussion, and he and several students and alumni discussed problems and crises that the modern student of architecture faces. The first is the dizzying explosion of formal norms. Today's architect is on his own. Past ages of external constraint on style are gone and can never be recalled. Architectural society is now pluralistic. It is searching for an acceptable noncurtailing discipline. Dean Belluschi suggested that the discipline might be found in the inner relation of form to need which he stressed earlier.

An important question in architecture is that of the consideration that an architect should take with regard to buildings around the one he is designing. Here Dean Belluschi em-



MIT Dean Belluschi

phasized that surrounding structures are a part of the environment into which the architect must integrate his work and, therefore, respect for them must find a place in his hierarchy of values. He cited the Notre Dame campus as a place where this has been done admirably. He also laid emphasis on the need for a respect for emotional or traditional feelings that will affect the way people look at a building and react to it.

Another problem discussed was the conflict between the architect and the planner. Dean Belluschi expressed the conviction that if the architect is really good, then he deserves to take the lead in this relationship.

The final problem discussed was the relationship between the architect and other artists working with him on a project. Obviously a building's form must be partly determined by what will go into it. Appliqué ornamentation can be aesthetically dangerous. But on the other hand, the architect cannot become a mere coordinator of specialists. He must take the aesthetic lead. Short of the architect possessing the other artistic talents himself, Dean Belluschi could only see the answer in a human relationship between the two men, varying as they vary. There is no formula answer.

In connection with the dedication, an exhibition of the work of both students and alumni of Notre Dame's Architecture Department was held in the building. It graphically demonstrated the validity and expression of the principles Dean Belluschi had enunciated and which the Architecture Department tries to inculcate.

The building itself, as the department has remodelled it, illustrates these principles. A wide range of materials, donated by producers and suppliers, has been combined to form an environment whose fabric is both beautiful and ideally suited for the development of the sense of architecture as environment.

Psychology and Notre Dame

Two doctors from Texas will comprise the nucleus of Notre Dame's newly organized Psychology Department, according to the Reverend Charles E. Sheedy, C.S.C., Dean of the College of Arts and Letters. The senior member of the two-man staff will be Associate Professor John Santos, who studied as an undergraduate at Tulane University in New Orleans, and received his Ph.D. from the University of Texas. Dr. Santos' colleague will be Assistant Professor Robert Farrow, who will receive his doctorate from the University of Texas this June. Professor Farrow has studied

at the Texas College of Arts and Industry, at Kingsville; at the University of Washburn at Topeka, Kansas; and at the University of Kansas.

Santos and Farrow are not strangers to each other, having worked together at the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas, on a program of reality testing, of which Dr. Santos is co-director with Dr. Gardner Murphy. Farrow is a staff member at the Clinic, and he and Dr. Santos have published many papers cooperatively.

Starting next fall, the new department will offer two courses to the Notre Dame undergraduate student body, probably at the sophomore level: Psychology 21, Introduction to Psychology, which will treat human behavior, learning, memory, and perception (the latter being Dr. Santos'



Editors Twohey and Weirich

specialty), will be taught by both professors; Psychology 23, which will be taught by Dr. Santos, will deal with statistics, variability, the normal distribution curve, and inference statistics. A student will be able to major in psychology at Notre Dame beginning in the fall semester of 1966, but must have biology, mathematics, statistics, introductory psychology, and possibly physics as prerequisites. The emphasis of the department, explains the Dean, will be on the experimental, developmental, and social aspects of psychology. He points out that Dr. Santos has done extensive work in the field of comparative social psychology in Brazil, and that this study, along with learning-theory, creativity, and the higher mental processes, will be one of the more specific concerns of the department.

The department will conduct experiments with animals, both invertebrate (flatworms) and vertebrate (rats). "We have a lot of animals around here," states Dean Sheedy (perhaps making a social comment where none was intended), "and we will probably get test animals from

the Biology Department." Although the experiments will be done on lower animals, the principal focus will be on man, using the animals to gain insight into man's complexities by a sort of phylogenetic association.

The new department will be housed in the old Architecture Building, as soon as it has been suitably renovated. "It's in pretty rocky shape," reports Dean Sheedy, and he, Santos, and Farrow will study it later this semester in order to determine what must be done to accommodate the department. Father Sheedy is enthusiastic about the size of the building, and feels that it will serve excellently in its new capacity.

It is planned to have a doctoral program in the department by 1970, but the primary goal of the new department will be to teach psychology to the undergraduates of the University. Within three years, the Dean hopes to expand the faculty of the Psychology Department to at least five members, with an eventually complete staff of ten to twelve teachers. Although some schools have a combination sociology-psychology department, while others have only one or the other, Notre Dame will maintain the two departments separately. The Sociology Department is not being ignored, however, in the push to establish its new associate: Robert Hessinger, who will teach social psychology, is to be added to the department next year.

Staff Changes

It's that time of year again. The great ice cap which covers northern Indiana during the winter has finally receded and the staffs of the campus publications and news media are laboring under the strain of new managements. On the *SCHOLASTIC*, John Twohey and Rick Weirich has assumed the positions of editor and managing editor, vacated by Mel Noel and Joe Wilson. Jed Kee and Reagan Burkholder will replace Bill McDonald and Frank Smith as associate editors, while the new positions of contributing editors will be filled by E. Brian Graham, John Gorman, and Pete Carey. Joe Kaminski will take over for Dave McElroy as business manager, and Bill Roach will succeed Al Dudash as news editor.

Bob Lumpkins has replaced Barry Johanson as the editor of the *Voice*. Lou Bartoshesky and Dan Murray assist him in the positions of managing editor and news editor, respectively. Bob Campbell is the new sports editor and Ken Socha the new business manager. Terry Ward will take over the duties of Jim Berberet as editor of the *Dome*. Joe Starshak will be



The Tender Side of the Frosh-Soph Formal

his associate editor, while John Sawyer and John Scanlon will handle the photography and copy departments, in that order. Bill O'Grady will take over for John Pesta as editor of the *Juggler*. Bolton Anthony and Jack Clarke will be his associate editors.

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feiffer

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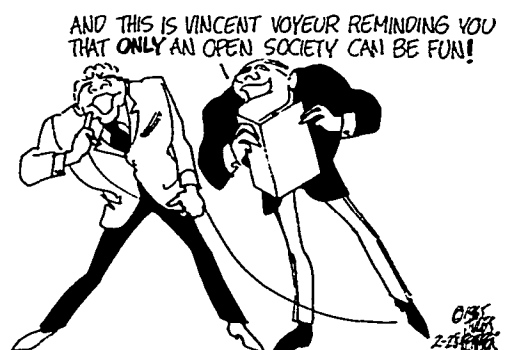


NOW, VINCE, DID YOU
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YES, I DID, LARRY! TO
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TO GO!

GREAT NEWS, VINCE! TAKE IT
AWAY, MR. AND MRS. A.H. MAIM
OF EAST MEADOW, L.I.!

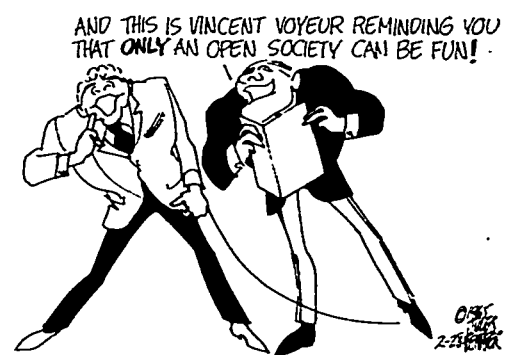


NOW, VINCE, DID YOU
CATCH ALL OF THAT?



YES I DID, LARRY! TO
REPRISE FOR OUR
VIEWING AUDIENCE,
AS WE TUNED IN ON
THE MAIMS, MR. MAIM
WAS SHOOTING A
RIFLE AT MRS. MAIM—
I MIGHT ADD THIS IS
ONLY THE SECOND
LIVE SHOOTING ON
NETWORK TV!

HISTORY IN THE MAKING,
VINCE! IN ONE MOMENT
WE'LL BE BACK WITH A
SLOW MOTION REPLAY.
IN THE MEANTIME, THIS
IS LARRY LISTEN
INVITING YOU TO STAY
TUNED IN, FOR WHO
KNOWS WHEN IT WILL
BE YOUR TURN TO
BE TURNED ON!



AND THIS IS VINCENT VOYEUR REMINDING YOU
THAT ONLY AN OPEN SOCIETY CAN BE FUN!



Student Body President Minch Lewis delivers his first address to Senate.

THE LEWIS PROGRAM

by James Ed. Kee

ON CAMPUSES all over the nation students are demanding — and often winning — greater freedoms in regard to cuts, girls, cars and curfews. The Gearen administration has made some progress in these areas but Student Government on campus has never been able to successfully fulfill student wishes for more freedom.

Minch Lewis, next year's Student Body President, hopes to make significant inroads into these areas. He hopes to achieve these aims through comparisons of regulations in other schools and reasoned persuasion.

The major stumbling block seems to be an attitude on the part of Fr. Hesburgh and the Administration that any radical change in regulations concerning cuts, girls, cars and curfews would make Notre Dame like any other school, changing the image of the school and its product, the "Notre Dame Man." Fr. Hesburgh made this feeling plainly clear in a question and answer session at the Student Government Banquet. Minch Lewis had this to say about Father Hesburgh's views.

"Fr. Hesburgh's statement was in answer to a question on student freedom and responsibility. He began by discussing the permissiveness that seems to be developing on college campuses and went on to say that no one is free in an absolute sense. Just as Fr. Hesburgh is limited by the demands of his office, we are limited by some demands placed on us through the mentioned rules (on cuts, etc.). But his answer was not a complete view of the Notre Dame man. This was obvious from some descriptions of Notre Dame men made by Father Hesburgh at the banquet honoring him last week."

What seemed to be a problem was the different outlook between Fr. Hesburgh and many students concerning just what is the Notre Dame man and how he should change in the future. Many student leaders openly feel that Notre Dame lacks greatness because of its provincialism and "middle-class atmosphere." Lewis said, concerning the Notre Dame man:

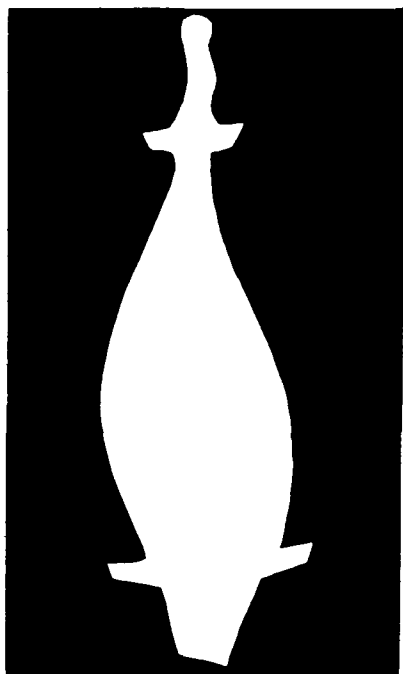
"Men that graduate from Notre

Dame are perhaps the best of graduates from Catholic schools. However, there is room to question whether Catholic universities are producing people who are aware of and prepared for their role in facing the critical issues of society. It is generally admitted that there is a lack of Catholic leadership in the groups that are producing the social revolutions of today. One goal of Notre Dame should be to produce such leadership."

Lewis sees the status of Student Government in the following terms:

"I feel the accomplishments of the Gearen administration have been proof of the excellent working relationship which has been established with the Administration. There is a growing interest in Student Government among the students — much as a result of the past year as well as the interest stirred up by the recent elections. We are all aware of the necessity of Student Government becoming more closely related to the student body."

(Continued on page 27)



65

DOME

by John Twohey and Rick Weirich

With the new 1965 *Dome* less than two weeks away from being sprung upon the campus, yearbook editor Jim Berberet, associate editors George Ripley and not-so-hungry Bob Gilmartin, and their staff are at last able to sit back and relax after the year-long scramble to meet their three deadlines. Editor Berberet will wince if you bring up the memories of his all-too-frequent sleepless evenings in his Student Center office, but the wrinkles of pain on his forehead will, he hopes, disappear on Thursday, May 20, when his project falls into the hands of the student body.

Asked to describe this year's effort, Berberet had this to say: "The 1965 *Dome* was designed not only to tell the story of the year, as most yearbooks do in one way or another, but also to be a senior's book. This will be the last *Dome* the senior will get and it will contain his graduation picture. Thus it will, we feel, have a better chance of surviving the next 50 years of wear and tear." Chances are he's right. From the olive green and gold cover to the smallest photos inside, this year's *Dome* promises to give stiff competition to any temptations to discard it.

Since Berberet and company focused their attention on the senior, several changes had to be made in the *Dome* format. The major innovation appears in the introduction, where a list of highlights of the last four years

replaces the traditional, and mostly unsuccessful, descriptions of what a Catholic university was, is, or should be. This list of events, people, and campus situations should provide memories long after graduation day. Another memory device was the insertion of three photo essays: on South Bend, St. Mary's, and Notre Dame buildings. Of the three, the one on South Bend seems to be most successful by capturing the almost ghost-town flavor of the downtown streets. Two other photo essays, on the 1964 Library dedication (not included in last year's book) and on Innsbruck scenery have been included to increase the variety of topics covered.

The introduction of a stream of consciousness-type chronological list of events from the past year comprises the Student Life section, a novel and welcome relief from the hordes of pictures often used in the past. The layout of the book is generally excellent, with tasteful and abundant use of white space to cushion photos. Only in several areas, primarily Student Life, is there an unevenness of layout quality, probably attributable to the necessity of meeting three separate deadlines during the year.

The quality of the 45 color photographs used is little short of breathtaking, thanks to the University's professional photographer, Bruce Harlan. Instead of spreading these out thin over the whole body of the book, the editors chose to concentrate their color within 16 pages, mostly in the front and rear. Included among the color photos are several overhead shots of the campus taken by Harlan last summer from a plane. These offer new and entertaining angles on the old standby views of the campus. The other color pictures seem to be striving for mood and memories. Particularly effective is a full two-page-spread depicting the main quad during winter.

The photographs throughout the rest of the book (edited by Frank Schleicher) are of near-professional caliber, especially in the sports section where Pat Ford, Bill McGuire, and John Sawyer combine especially well to capture the excitement of football's return to national prominence. It is the flavor of the campus, not just its physical presence, that is sought in most of the photos. Exciting camera angles provide new glimpses of such bland scenes as the interior of Sacred Heart Church, the Administration Building, and the ND skyline. Several surprises await the patient viewer. A seldom seen view of the inside of the golden dome almost springs off the page due to its surrealistically clear color. Berberet's crew also get in a few winks at their audience, the wryest coming in a clever photo illustrating the golden dome's resemblance to a fire hydrant. (There is one.) Throughout the book pictures have been used full page for a dynamic and dramatic effect.

In the senior photo section, editor Doug Branson has made a good try at solving a bad problem: how do you make 1500 pictures of the faces of the graduates tolerable? Branson's answer was to group the seniors into their colleges and to replace home addresses (which still appear in the Senior Index) with the senior's major field of study. Branson has also placed a full-page photo at the beginning of each college section in attempting to capture the atmosphere of the college. These prove satisfactory with the exception of the juvenile Engineering photo, depicting a motley group of bike-riding, beany-wearing, cigar-smoking characters (scientists and engineers?) which belongs in *Mad* magazine, not the *Dome*.

The text of this year's *Dome* is markedly different from that of its predecessors. The editorializing which was the subject of so much controversy in the past has been eliminated, and replaced by a straightforward summing-up of each topic. The change is especially noticeable

(Continued on page 32)

Who's An Ugly Luddite, Not

I

by G. B. Bartz

Dupont: Yes
Durband: No
Dupont: Yes
Durband: Yes
—Foursome, Ionesco

IN MAY OF 1959 Sir Charles P. Snow, a former physicist of some rank who abandoned science to begin his novel-cycle *Strangers and Brothers*, delivered the Rede Lecture at Cambridge University. "It was clear," wrote Snow four years later, "that many people had been thinking on this assembly of topics. The ideas were in the air. Anyone, anywhere, had only to choose the form of words. Then—click, the trigger was pressed." Roughly analyzed, the "assembly of topics," generally amassed under the

heading *The Two Cultures*, can be divided into two parts: 1) Western education has forced a polarization of the scientific and traditional cultures, neither of which is now capable of communicating with the other; 2) the scientific revolution, the only hope for the world's poor, is here and the traditional culture had better wake up to the fact—fast.

Sometime last month, Dr. J. C. Meagher, a one-time physics major who currently holds two doctorates in English, attempted a rebuttal of Snow's thesis in a lecture sponsored by the General Program. Present in the audience at that time was Professor Michael Crowe, Notre Dame's leading (if not only) historian of science. Following Dr. Meagher's presentation, an argument precipitated between the two gentlemen, an argument which the 150 or so students gathered in O'Shaughnessy Tuesday evening believed would be continued. However, in the interim between the General Program Lecture and Tuesday's Arts and Letters Seminar, Professors Meagher and Crowe had made a discovery. They didn't disagree after all—at least not substantially.

While this discovery might have proved disappointing for those in the audience who expected a heated debate on this potentially explosive subject, the two lectures were lively notwithstanding.

After taping a print of Van Gogh's *Starry Night* near a diagram of the universe, Mr. Crowe offered the subtitle of his lecture: *Strangeloves, or How I Learned to Stop Worrying about my Schizophrenia and Learned to Love it*. He, then, related the events of a disturbed undergraduate career in which he shifted allegiance between the humanities and sciences no less than six times. This schizoid tendency, however, was resolved in the study of the history of science. "I don't know whether I'm now a humanist or a scientist," said he, "but whatever I am, I'm happy being—it."

For the most part, Mr. Crowe's discussions concentrated on the educational aspects of Snow's lectures. As Sir Charles would admit, early specialization (snatching at one truth) tends to make one as deformed as the grotesques who passed before the old man in a section of Anderson's *Winesburg, Ohio*. This is true not only in the direction the charge usually takes (i.e., from the humanists toward the scientists) but is reversible. A reason for studying science, he offered, is that to understand man is to understand his intellectual activities. And the creations of the scientific

mind are among the most beautiful of these.

In an uncharacteristic manner, Dr. J. C. Meagher wasted little time in uncovering what he considered the major flaw in the *Two Cultures* analysis. The posture of the traditional culture (which Snow identifies with literary intellectuals) is not one, Dr. Meagher asserted, assumed in a puddle of shallow reactionary pessimism. Neither culture is egocentric enough to deny the two billion starving people of the world the advantages of technological assistance in order to preserve a "few picturesque slums." Yet, Snow has loaded his argument to make it appear that this was the preoccupation, if not the chief activity, of the traditional culture. Further, by establishing axiomatically that technological progress is the sole panacea for the social condition, Snow has relegated the function of the traditional culture to one of: a) simply and occasionally elevating imaginative understanding from a level where, in Snow's terms, it "is somewhat less than it could be," or b) nit-picking by literary Luddites. This equation of social betterment with technical progress ignores, Dr. Meagher contends, any notion of a spiritual content in man's experience. The worth of one's life cannot be determined merely on the basis of take-home pay, although no one is denying that the pay should not be considerably more than a "romantic" quarter per hour. In this spiritual regard, the traditional culture functions necessarily rather than, as Snow would have it, peripherally as some form of mental gymnastics. The frightening aspect of Snow's thesis, Dr. Meagher concluded, is its wide acceptance as evidenced by the body of literature it has provoked. In many circles the underlying assumptions of *The Two Cultures* are generally held. Social progress has indeed been identified simply with raising material standards of living; resultant spiritual impoverishment and the traditional culture are no longer taken seriously.

On this point, it might be worth noting Snow's understanding, if not his acceptance, of religious spirituality. In his novel, *The Search*, Snow's fictitious father explains: "Somehow there seems to me something in myself that's more important than—than a fingernail. Something's that is going to last longer than a piece of nail that's thrown aside.' . . . I didn't answer. . . . If I had had a God, it would have been a puzzled and rather nebulous God as uncertain of His functions as the gentle little man who created Him."



A CHRONICLE OF VICTORIA'S ENGLAND

by Jack Foley

THE THREEPENNY OPERA, America's second longest-running hit musical, is the University Theater's 1955 spring presentation. Ridden with all the delicious vermin which infest the unturned bottom of Victorian society, it chronicles a certain most sardonic rake's progress in both directions, up as well as down. Pimp and harlot, thief and fence romp about the Soho slums in a robust and gay cynicism which first delighted the decadent Germany between Wars.

Die Dreigroschenoper, as the authors called the play, was written by the young Bertolt Brecht and scored by the prolific Kurt Weill. Since 1928 when the musical first opened in Germany, Brecht went on to become one of the twentieth century's most important playwrights, with *Mother Courage*, *The Good Woman of Setzuan*, *The Caucasian Chalk Circle* and other plays. His collaborator on *The Threepenny Opera*, Kurt Weill, is an important artist in his own right. His *Royal Palace* was the first opera containing strong jazz influences. He has given the American musical comedy some of its greatest moments, notably *Lady in the Dark* and *Knickerbocker Holiday*, one hit of which is the pop classic "September Song." He and Brecht produced both "The Bilbao Song" and "Mack the Knife."

With perhaps the most curious history of any musical comedy to date, *Threepenny Opera* owes its existence primarily to John Gay's *The Beggar's Opera*, the most controversial popular play of early eighteenth-century London. Author Gay penned a lacerating satire of the social and political corruption of his contemporaries, but he wanted a wider audience than it was likely to attract simply as he wrote it. Borrowing from popular barroom ballads, Gay's friend Christopher Pepusch composed a few songs with entirely different — and randier — lyrics. *The*

Beggar's Opera enjoyed phenomenal popularity, and was in fact the first musical play to be staged in America. It in effect ran for a hundred years until Victoria acceded to the throne. Understandably, it disappeared almost overnight. Not until World War I completely vitiated the torpid Victorian atmosphere in England could — and did — *The Beggar's Opera* find an audience once again ripe for its desperate humor. A London revival ran for a solid three years in the early twenties. At this time Brecht discovered the play, saw in it immense possibilities for a postwar Germany, and began translating it into his native tongue and social context.

The time setting of Victoria's coronation was simply a special convention. The play, as Brecht rewrote it in *The Threepenny Opera*, represents the spiritual dilemma of his contemporary Germany as caused by the severe economic depression which followed the war. The play opened in 1928, exactly 200 years after Gay's play opened and one year before the Great Depression. Germany and the rest of Europe loved it, at least for five years until the hypersensitive Nazis banned it and Hitler ordered every recording of the play smashed. Many in private protest would whistle "Mack the Knife" idly while strolling about the cities. Soon after the German banning in 1933, the play came to New York, but, despite critical enthusiasm, could not get an audience. In 1953 Eric Bentley's translation was performed in Chicago by the Playwrights Theater Club (sire of Second City), to an identical response. At this time Marc Blitzstein, who had shocked the theater with *The Cradle Will Rock* in 1937, made an entirely new translation of *The Threepenny Opera*, secured the small, 300-seat Theatre de Lys, off Broadway, and opened on March 10, 1954. Finally the musical found its American audience, and was about to become the tremendous success it had been on the

Continent when it had to make way in June for a series of previously booked plays which were so uniformly mediocre that Brooks Atkinson of the *Times* signed each review of these subsequent productions with "Bring back *The Threepenny Opera*!" It returned September 20, 1955, and ran until 1961, toting up 2,611 consecutive performances. Only *My Fair Lady*, the week before it closed, surpassed that score. No two musicals could be so absurdly dissimilar.

So one need scarcely emphasize the immense change of pace from the University's spring presentation of 1964. In the tradition of *The Threepenny Opera*, Notre Dame's version will incorporate a few changes in the Brechtian spirit of contemporaneity. The characters, however, remain changeless. In the final role of his undergraduate career, Dave Clennon, who has also been Henry Higgins, will play the notorious Macheath, "Mack the Knife." His arch-enemy among the scum of London is the beggar-king, J. J. Peachum, played by Dave Garrick. Carolyn Jaskunas, Goneril in *King Lear*, appears as Peachum's besotted spouse. Daughter Polly, Macheath's temporary interest, will be played by Denise Coakley. Two of Mack's former loves, Jenny (first made famous by Weill's wife, Lotte Lenya) and Lucy, will be played by Virginia Manthe and Joan Werber Tweedell. Last seen as the incarnation of *Ubu*, Notre Dame freshman John Sheehan is cast as the eminently fallible commissioner of police. R. Albert Cruz will be the Streetsinger who sings the "Ballad of Mack the Knife." Dan Roberto, Al Dunn, Terry Moriarity and Steve Way compose Macheath's company of protégés. Versatile George Flynn appears as a beggar's apprentice, and Pat Kelly as the prison warden. The production will be directed by Fred W. Syburg, with a musical assist from Dr. Charles Biondo. John Patrick Hart is responsible for sets and costumes.



THE LIFE WITHIN

by Daniel Morper

ARTIST IN RESIDENCE at Notre Dame this past month has been Samuel Adler, the New York painter. His lectures, seminars, classes and discussions with students and teachers have sparked a new vitality and critical spirit in an art department that at times has seemed indifferent to the progress of its students.

Mr. Adler, sixty-six and a native of New York City, came to Notre Dame under the auspices of the American Federation of Arts' "Artist-in-Residence-in-Museums" program. With funds from the Ford Foundation, distinguished American painters, sculptors and print-makers, as well as musicians and writers, are spending one month each at various institutions across the country. It is the Federation's hope that with this program our country's artists, who are now for the most part huddled around New York City, will be able to travel to the parts of the United States which do not feel their influence.

There is no question that Mr. Adler is qualified to represent the art world at Notre Dame. He was admitted to the National Academy of Design at the age of fourteen—an unprecedented distinction—and has been painting seriously ever since. His father had wanted him to be a violinist, and until 1927 Adler actually supported himself with his playing but then abandoned music as a professional career to devote all his time to his painting. In 1946 he destroyed the years of work that he had done because he was not satisfied. In breaking with the past, he was inspired to create and his first exhibition in 1948 was a sensational success. Since then he has become one of America's most respected painters, winning numerous important prizes and exhibiting in the museums of all the major American cities. Adler lectured here two years ago and impressed all with an articulate presentation of his work and thoughts on the contemporary artistic scene.

During his month at Notre Dame this year, Adler has not disappointed those who expected this tempestuous painter to stir up some excitement. Although he had originally planned only to do painting demonstrations in the student studios, when Adler arrived he immediately tried to help out where he saw things amiss. He took over the teaching duties in one class. He set up projects for the students to work on, demanding that they be done in a set time period. A "continuous seminar" was established in the advanced painting classes, with frequent comment on the student's progress and an invigorating general critique of student work each week. Art department faculty, duly impressed by the lively discussion at these seminars and the new teaching methods that Mr. Adler suggested, are planning to continue the seminars.

In the lectures and all during his month in residence Adler expressed disappointment with current trends in art. "Abstract Expressionism is dead" he said, and predicted a return to figurative painting. His critical comments centered most vehemently on the pop and op movements, which he denounced as fraudulent. The works of this latest craze, says Adler, can just barely be called art and will certainly not last the test of time. There is no concern on the part of these artists to articulate their intellectual, spiritual, emotional and aesthetic impulses; rather they give themselves over entirely to mirroring the external world. A work of art must have a life of its own—it is not enough to simply comment on the coldness of the world situation—and the life of the picture will only come from within the artist himself. If the American public understood the true vocation of the artist, it would not recognize him in the mass of illustrators, "popists" and Sunday painters.

Although Mr. Adler leaves Notre Dame this week, an exhibition of his most recent work will be on exhibition at the Art Gallery through the weekend.

The Scholastic

MADNESS AND MUSIC

by William M. Donovan



ZORBA THE GREEK is Michael Cacoyannis's (*A Girl in Black, Electra*) vigorous portrait of a man who has committed himself to total immersion into life, "to grab life with both hands." Based on the novel by Nobel Prize winner Nikos Kazantzakis (*The Last Temptation of Christ*), the film blends the music of Mikis Theodorakis with the mountains and villages of Crete, where Anthony Quinn's portrayal of Zorba is set in the ethnic context of rural Greek life.

The picture hinges on the contrast between Zorba and a poet-writer played by Alan Bates, who played Mick in *The Caretaker* both on the stage in London and in New York, and in the film version, *The Guest*. Zorba, from the opening of the film when he walks into a steamship waiting room and persuades Bates to employ him in the lignite mine which Bates owns on Crete, is a strong character, a man who makes his own way, who accepts the complex variety of the world around him. If life contains much grief and trouble, then to live is to "undo your belt and look for trouble." He gains joy or happiness in living through forcing himself to experience deep emotions which cleanse from him the abrasions that come from contact with other people and with his environment. He is attuned through an involved spiritual feeling, an elemental earthy appreciation of the value of being alive. This ability to shake off his failure, sadness, and fear of death he gains through losing himself in frenzied

music, dancing, work, or making love. Zorba is a man who makes passionate involvement meaningful. He says, at the end of the film, that a man needs a little madness or else he will not cut the rope and be free.

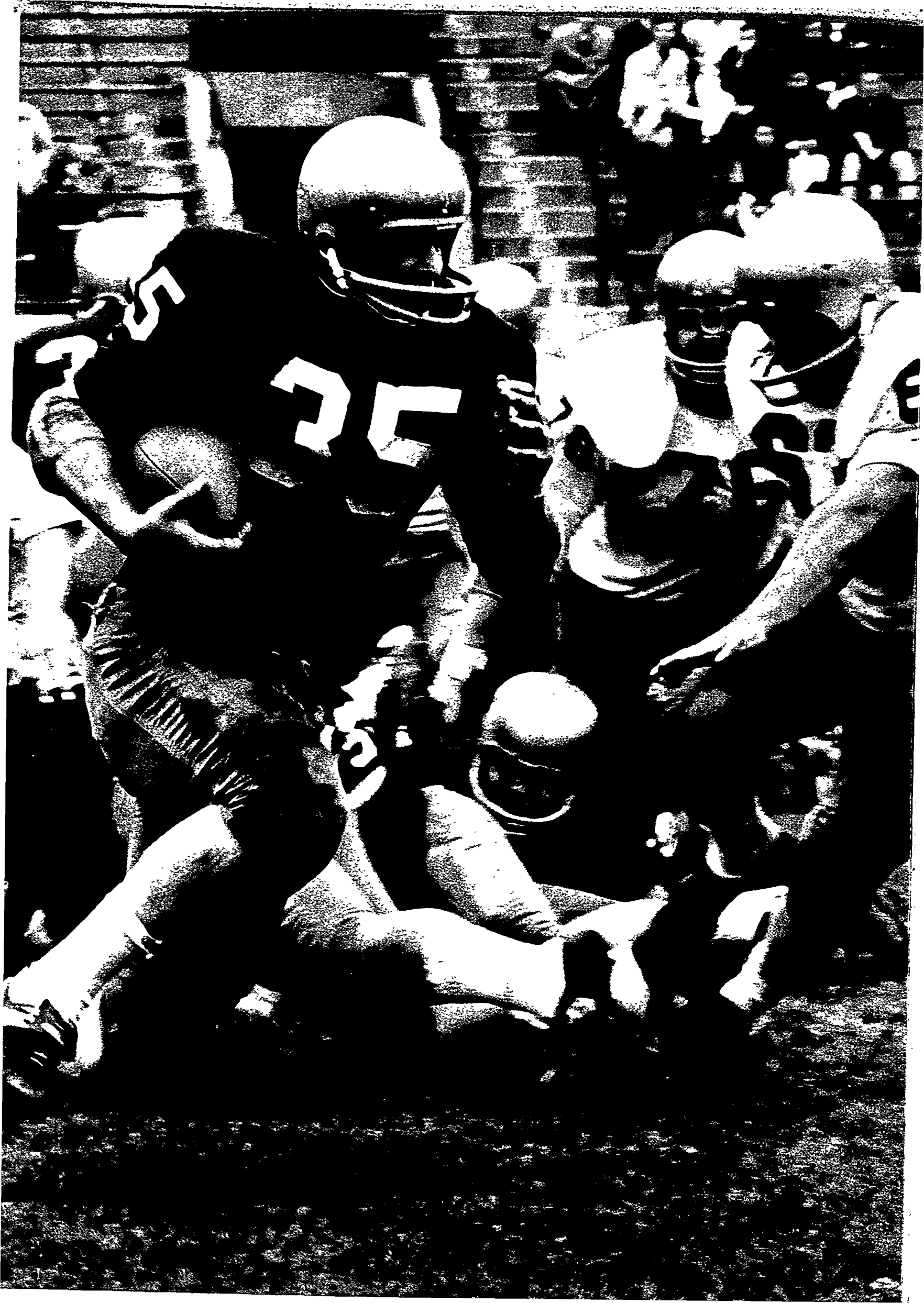
In contrast, Bates is a retiring Englishman who obviously represents a pole extremely divorced from Zorba's answer. A poet who has not been able to write anything for many months, his most striking problem is ineffectuality, an inability to cope with his world. He seems afraid to be close to other people as if he has built a fragile, beautiful construction of his life, knows it is empty, but does not want it to be encroached upon. The dramatic progress of the film, then, is the initiating of the poet into Zorba's way of living.

Using very harsh and simply toned lighting, Cacoyannis makes the environment of Crete one filled with rocky hills, stucco buildings and walls, hard-faced inhabitants. He then heightens the context of the two main characters through attempts at making his background figures approximate a Greek tragic chorus. People stare with cold eyes at Zorba and Bates, wizened-faced old women in black shawls stand out of crowds, so that a continual sense of depth hangs about the action. Human rapacity and greed are latent throughout the picture, and finally materialize in the form of the old women tearing away, like furies, the physical possessions of Zorba's dead betrothed.

Against this background Zorba

loves Lila Kedrova, who won an Academy Award for her performance as an aging Parisian coquette living on the memories of her former lovers during World War II. Bates becomes involved with a widow (played by Irene Pappas) who is photographed to resemble classic beauty. Her finely chiseled features and large, black eyes divorce her from the human commonness that the village peasantry comes to represent. In one scene, she magnificently spits at a room full of men whose desire for her is evident. Zorba describes the situation to Bates as: "they all want her and hate her because they cannot have her." After a period of intense hesitancy, Bates spends the night with her, and a youth who had declared his love for her commits suicide on hearing the news. The boy's father and the villagers exact vengeance by stoning her like a harlot and slicing her throat in a sequence that is grimly silent. During the enactment of this ritual, Bates stands helpless in the crowd and Zorba is unable to save her although in a fight he takes the knife away from one of her murderers.

In the ensuing questioning about how one is to live with such things, the world of books gives way to Zorba's surcease through emotion. "When a man is full, what can he do? Burst! Only dancing stops the pain." When a trestle which Zorba has built to send cut timber down a mountain collapses, he and Bates unite in a dance on the deserted beach.



THE END OF THE BEGINNING

AN EXTREMELY STRONG Old-Timers team; a varsity team full of new faces; intense interest including national TV coverage: these are the ingredients of what may well be the best Old-Timers game in years.

The varsity has dominated the series for the last six years. The Old-Timers have a score to settle, and they may have the personnel to do it.

To make a good start, there is an extremely fine crop of graduating seniors. The Huarte-to-Snow combination may give the varsity defensive backfield the roughest test they will face. Linemen Meyer, Snowden, Atamian, and Nicola could give Huarte the protection he needs to pass. Other seniors include fullbacks Farrell and Kantor and linebackers Carroll, Kostelnik, and Maglicic.

But the Old-Timers will have much more at 1:30 tomorrow. Returning will be Heisman Trophy winners Leon Hart and Johnny Lattner and All-Americans Neil Worden and Al Ecuyer. The oldest of the Old-Timers, Gus Cifelli, tackle from the 1949 national championship team, will be back for his 16th straight game.

The Old-Timers strength, however, will lie in a host of younger representatives. Red Mack, Pittsburgh Steeler flanker, will be back to try to match his outstanding performance of last year. Halfback Angelo Dabiero and tackle Bob Bill will return from the 1961 squad. Tom Goberville, Ed Rutkowski, Nick Etten, George Bednar, Bill Pfeiffer, and Dave Pivec will be back to represent the 1963 team.

It all shapes as a tremendous challenge for the varsity, which will be depending heavily on new talent. The unveiling of the freshmen should give some indication of the talent replacing those seniors who will be appearing for the Old-Timers. Moreover the game will show how successful the coaching staff has been at making vital replacements at quarterback, fullback, and other key positions.

The problem all spring has been one of finding a replacement for John Huarte at quarterback. At one time there were seven quarterbacks in contention. Now that number seems to have been reduced to two, Bill Zloch and Tom Schoen, though there is the possibility of a third man, John Pergine. Tomorrow may do much to point out the man who will get the nod September 18.

Fullback honors seem to be split in

a duel between sophomore Larry Conjar and freshman Paul May. In search of an end to team up with junior Phil Sheridan, Parseghian has come down to two possibilities, Don Gmitter, a sophomore converted from defense, and freshman Jim Smithberger, a converted back who also works as a safety.

Top candidates for the linebacking positions vacated by Carroll, Kostelnik and Maglicic are sophomores Ron Jeziorski and John Horney, and freshmen Mike McGill, Jim Yacknow and Al VanHuffel. The sturdy defense will also feature junior Pete Duranko and freshman Lou Fournier at tackle and Harry Long at end.

These are just a few of the new faces that are to play an important role in Notre Dame's 1965 season. They have been thoroughly drilled in fundamentals during the spring. What will show tomorrow in these new men is raw talent. In the fall this talent will be adapted to specific rules that make up strategy.

There are of course plenty of veterans returning. Pacing the offense, Nick Eddy and Bill Wolski (*see cut*) stand out among the returning offensive members. This spring's addition of Tom Regner at guard and Rudy Konieczny at tackle can be expected to beef up the offensive line.

But it is the defense that will be loaded with veterans. The backfield of Carey, Longo and Rassas will return intact. Linebacker Jim Lynch returns to call defensive signals. Alan Page returns as defensive end.

Old Old-Timers and young Old-Timers; new faces in new positions and seasoned veterans. These are the men that will make tomorrow's game. But there is an added attraction — national TV. NBC will film the game for national viewing on Sunday afternoon, May 16, on "NBC Sports in Action."

Whether the varsity or Old-Timers come off with the victory, the game will provide a good look at Notre Dame's past and future. There will be one last glimpse of John Huarte, Jack Snow and Jim Carroll. There will be a chance to see the problem that faces Parseghian at quarterback and the men who will be called on to fill old positions. Whatever the results, there will be many discussions, opinions, and memories based on tomorrow's game.

— TOM BETTAG

PHOTO BY JOHN SAWYER

With a tradition of excellence behind them, the Irish netmen are more optimistic than ever and will be for years to come.

IF TENNIS COACH Tom Fallon has an optimistic gleam in his eye, you may rest assured it is warranted. In just ten encounters his tennis team has established itself as a national power. With the record now standing at 9-1, Fallon predicts a 15-1 or, at *worst*, 14-2 finish. And as if this were not enough, things look even brighter for next year.

The fact of the matter is that this year's success came as somewhat of a surprise. The strength that Fallon expects for next year just came prematurely, due to the arrival of two highly regarded sophomores and one junior. Notre Dame has five lettermen — Captain Jim Goetz, seniors Ruben Carriedo, Raul Katthain, and Bruce Vosburg, and junior Pedro Rossello — returning from last year's team. In the normal course of events, the two sophomores — Bill Brown and Gary Rieser, could be expected to be a year away from tennis maturity. Their rapid development, however, has been amazing.

But what has been even more surprising has been the emergence of a very strong sixth man, junior Vince Chinn. Chinn had attended Notre Dame in 1958 but then dropped out of school and entered the service. He returned to school this year and went out for the team. He had to beat out a returning letterman to do it, but Chinn won a spot in the starting singles lineup and has compiled a perfect 10-0 record in his matches. Fallon says of his addition, "We knew we were strong at the beginning of the season, but Vince has made us strong all the way down the line. The points are the same, whether you're playing number one or number six."

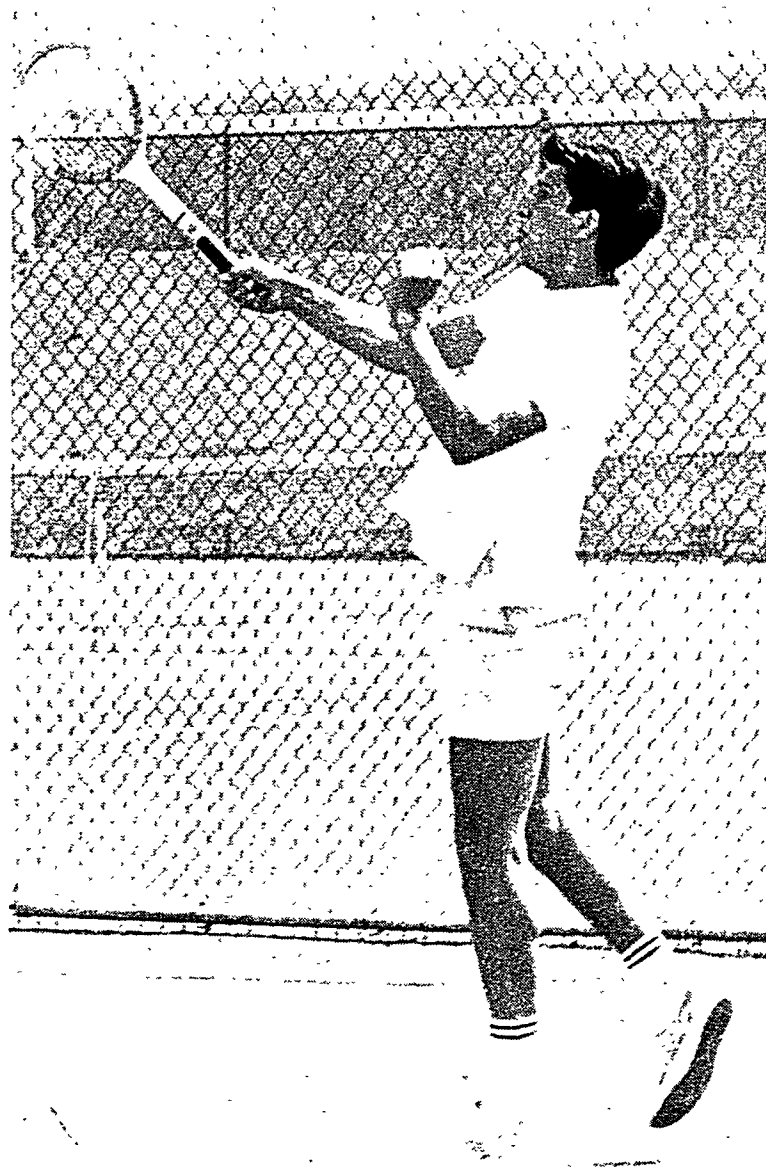
Chinn hasn't been the only one who has caught fire. Pedro Rossello, playing number two, has defeated nine of his 10 opponents as has Goetz, playing number five. Before being injured, Gary Rieser posted an 8-1 mark and Raul Katthain is currently 8-2. Sophomore Brown has had to face stiff competition from nationally ranked opponents in his number-one position, but he has still run up a winning record of 6-4. The doubles' combinations of Rossello-Katthain, Brown-Rieser, and Goetz-Vosburg have also been highly successful.

After an opening loss to Indiana, the netmen have defeated nine consecutive opponents. Included in the streak was a triumph in the Cherry Blossom Tournament in Washington, D.C. Notre Dame has had five victories by 9-0 scores this season.

Only a knee injury putting Rieser out for the season mars the team's chances for the future. Coach Fallon has moved Goetz and Chinn up one notch and has installed Ruben Carriedo in the sixth position in order to compensate for the loss in the singles lineup.

Rieser's injury breaks up Notre Dame's powerful (National Indoors Doubles Champs) combination of Brown and Rieser and dims Irish chances for the NCAA championships. The netmen can only field a four-man team for the NCAA's and their hopes of finishing high rested primarily on this doubles combination. Fallon still plans to take the team to the Eastern Intercollegiate Championships in order to decide who his four representatives will be, but he feels that the Irish are still a year or two from a possible championship.

The success of schools like Notre Dame, Michigan, and Indiana reflect the rising power of the Midwest in college tennis. Next spring Brown, Rossello, Rieser, and Chinn will return, and a few outstanding freshmen, including Jasjit Singh, the National Indoor Junior Champion, will move up to varsity competition. "You might



A TIME FOR OPTIMISM

think we could go undefeated next year with that lineup," says Coach Fallon, "but everywhere I go, the Big Ten coaches tell me that the schools in their conference have everyone back next year also. The Midwest has been slow to pick up tennis on the college level, but it looks as if it has finally arrived."

Regardless of how the Irish do in the years to come, the remainder of this season should see the Irish netters finish with an outstanding record. Strong tennis in the Midwest may be a year away, but it has been present at Notre Dame for a long time. It would be hard to convince Tom Fallon that it is about to depart.

— STEVE ANDERSON

The Scholastic

OF GLORY AND DEFEAT



The Irish performed superbly in the distance races at the Drake Relays, but must show improvement in the field events.

THE DRAKE RELAYS are in many ways comparable to football bowl games. Every prominent track team in the country points toward the Relays as something special. It is of such import that training techniques are directed toward reaching an early season peak for this meet alone.

A victory in the Drake Relays is a valid criterion for establishing a team as a national track power, since over twenty-five schools and the best collegiate runners in the country participate. For Notre Dame this year's Relays were especially meaningful and soon became the focal point of the early season.

Two years ago Notre Dame sent a promising young group of runners, mostly sophomores, to the Relays with hopes of surprising the veterans. On paper their chances were good, but the upset never occurred. Last year any possible hopes were quelled by a string of costly injuries.

This chain of events gave the three seniors on the distance medley team one more chance to be a winner, but this year the team did not look good on paper. Bill Boyle was slow in recovering from hepatitis, Pat Conroy did not look overly impressive and Bill Clark was out of his natural habitat in the short three-quarter mile. Only Ed Dean, the lone junior in the group, appeared reliable.

With Kansas and Oregon State rated co-favorites, the Irish seemed destined to fail again. Pat Conroy had the unenviable task of starting off against Morgan Groth of Oregon, the onetime national mile and half-mile record holder. Oregon State's strategy was obvious. With Groth leading off they could count on a quick lead, build it up, and coast in to victory. However, Conroy foiled that plan by hanging only a second and a half behind Groth as he passed the baton to Bill Boyle. After 110 yards Notre Dame's supposedly anemic quarter-miler left his ailments and his opponent from Oregon in the background, blazing home with a red-hot 47.5 seconds on a wet track.

Kansas replaced Oregon State as top contender. Immediately the third Kansas runner challenged Clark. Clark responded with a brilliant three-quarter mile fighting off the repeated efforts of both opponents and gave anchor miler Ed Dean a small lead. Dean surged ahead lengthening the lead to two seconds at the finish, and Notre Dame recorded its first victory in a team event since 1957. Immediately following the race, the team *en masse* jogged a victory lap around the track.

Mike Coffey added to the team's showing by gaining a first in the three-mile run and a second in the two mile. He thus asserted himself as a definite threat in the NCAA long-distance events in June. Bill Clark in the three mile, Dean in the mile, and Boyle in the 440 have the best chances of qualifying for the NCAA finals at Berkeley. If his foot heals, Pat Conroy will also be in contention.

But between the Drake Relays and the NCAA championships stand four dual meets and the Central Collegiates in Milwaukee. Coach Alex Wilson insists that this is the hardest working team he has ever coached. But because of the traditional problem of depth and field event weakness, the Irish seemed doomed to use this time as one of mere experiment.

Last weekend Army trounced Notre Dame 100-45. The Irish won six of ten running events but were shut out in four field events. Ahead lie meets with Michigan State, Pittsburgh, and Penn State. With such glaring weaknesses Notre Dame can expect little more than lopsided defeats.

These remaining dual meets will signify little more than different training stages for the more important Central Collegiate and NCAA meets. If the team responds to the challenge of these meets in the same manner they reacted at Drake, the defeats will be more than offset by the individual accomplishments at the end of the year. —MIKE BRADLEY

Voice in the Crowd

FOUR YEARS TO REMEMBER

ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1961, we saw as freshmen our first football game, a 19-6 victory over Oklahoma. Tomorrow, as graduating seniors, we will witness our last game in the traditional Varsity-Old-Timers battle. But in the space of four years, Notre Dame athletics has provided us with many memories, some of them sunny afternoons and others, bitter and frustrating disappointments.

But if only because of their rarity, moments of glory are cherished all the more. Some I'll remember for quite a while: the long touch-down runs of Angelo Dabiero; Joe Perkowski's overtime field goal, which gave the Irish a 17-15 victory over Syracuse; Jim Kelly's 11 catches against Pittsburgh when we were sophomores; Frank Budka's running against Southern Cal the following year for Notre Dame's one moment of glory, a 17-14 triumph; the passing combination of John Huarte and Jack Snow; the linebacking of Jim Carroll and the entire performance of the 1964 team.

Likewise, there are other achievements to remember: the All-America recognition of cross-country runners Frank Carver, Bill Clark, and Mike Coffey; Larry Sheffield's 47-point performance against Detroit in the Notre Dame Fieldhouse; the heavyweight wrestling of Ed Rutkowski and Dick Arrington; the hitting of Shaun Fitzmaurice and Rich Gonski; Tim Reardon's unprecedented fourth straight Bengal Bouts victory; and Bill Boyle's 46.2 quarter-mile, almost good enough to qualify him for the Olympics.

Disappointments were also a part of Notre Dame athletics. The hardest to take was Southern California's 20-17 win over the Irish last fall, a heartbreaking game that could have meant the greatest sports comeback in football history. The first of many frustrating moments came in East Lansing, Michigan, our freshman year when an unheralded halfback named George Saimes broke Notre Dame's chances of national acclaim by scoring two touchdowns. The last came in Lubbock, Texas, this past March when the Irish Cagers lost a 99-98 overtime victory to Houston in the first round of the NCAA regional tournament.

But these disappointments are short-lived when contrasted with Notre Dame's many glorious days. They become completely overshadowed when one thinks of Notre Dame's future in sports. With coaches like Ara Parseghian and Johnny Dee, both enthusiastic, dynamic, and indefatigable workers, the coming years are bound to hold a multitude of glorious moments and only an inconsequential number of disappointments.

THE SPORTSWRITER

BEING A SPORTS EDITOR enables one to meet many people, most of them deeply dedicated to sports as a profession. The sportswriter, himself, is a strange breed. He's either a successful or unsuccessful writer. If he's successful, he has nothing to worry about. If he is unsuccessful, he has two things to worry about: he's either healthy (by meeting deadlines) or sick (because he receives anonymous threats on his life from athletes he's ridiculed). If he's healthy, he has nothing to worry about. If he's sick, he has to worry about two things: he's either going to recover or he is going to die. If he's going to recover, he has nothing to worry about. If he's going to die, then he has two more things to worry about: whether he's going to heaven or that other place. If he's going to heaven, there's no sweat. But if he ends up at that other place, he'll be so busy shaking hands with old sports editors that he won't have time to worry. It's all right, though, if you have sports on the brain. Like most Notre Dame students, I think I qualify.

—REX LARDNER, JR.

SCOREBOARD

THE GREAT BIKE RACE: The walks have cleared, the cheers have stopped, and only the memories of foolhardy courage and squealing tires remain. Last Sunday 18 men pedaled into destiny and only three found fame. Bruce Quinn won the one-speed bike class, Rich Cullen the three speed, and Bill Gallagher, on a ten-speed steed, took all in his class. But the joy of victory is for but a few. To some the race meant bitter defeat. Ed Ward wrecked three bikes and Denny Hoover fell from his bike while passing the Rockne Memorial. But all that was last Sunday. The second annual Bike Race is over.

BASEBALL: Pitcher Ron Reed sprouted up as a creditable replacement; but even his eighth-inning pinch single and desperate diving catch failed to pull out a 6-5 loss to Michigan a week ago yesterday. Last weekend the Irish took two from Bradley. Friday, a fine relief job by Bob Bentley pulled out a 7-6 victory in eleven innings. And Saturday, Tom Szajko's eighth-inning home run and a spectacular twelfth-hour catch by John Musto set up Bradley's 6-5 downfall and set the Irish season record at 14-7.

RUGBY: The first and second teams each won two games this past weekend in the Chicago Invitational Tournament. The "A" squad defeated Minnesota, 10-0, and Indiana, 13-0. Scorers for Notre Dame included Nat Davis, John Reding, Bob Corcoran, and fullback Jamie Toohey, who was individual high scorer with 11 points.

The "B" team nipped Michigan 8-3 and then beat Illinois' second team, 16-3. Irish "trys" were tallied by forward Phil Grannan and backs Angie Summa, Mike Conroy, Mike MacDonald and Corcoran, who played in two games on Sunday. The "A" team is now 9-1 and the "B" squad 5-0 for the spring season.

SCORES

GOLF

Purdue 766, Notre Dame 780, Ohio State 788, Illinois 819, Northwestern 822.

LACROSSE

Bowling Green 9, Notre Dame, 8. Chicago Lacrosse Club 11, Notre Dame 8.

SAILING

Notre Dame, 5th place in the Purdue Invitational.

BASEBALL

Michigan 6, Notre Dame 5. Notre Dame 7, Bradley 6 (eleven innings). Notre Dame 6, Bradley 5.

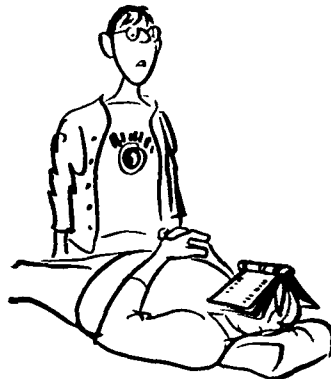
The Program

(Continued from page 16)



1. Hitting the books?

No, I was just thinking about what to give Sue. It's our anniversary.



2. You're not even married.

We've known each other three full weeks.



3. You give a gift every week?

We try to remember the important dates.



4. Isn't that overdoing it a bit?

Not when you're in love.



5. You'll be broke before you get to the altar.

Oh, we're very practical. Sue gave me a pocket pepper grinder and I gave her my B+ theme on Parental Attitudes Among the Arawak Indians.



6. If you really want to be practical, why don't you get a Living Insurance policy from Equitable—and give her security. That way, when you get married, you'll know that she and the kids will always be provided for if something should happen to you.

Swell idea. Now, what do you think she'd like for National Crab Apple Day?

For information about Living Insurance, see The Man from Equitable. For complete information about career opportunities at Equitable, see your Placement Officer, or write to Edward D. McDougal, Manager, Manpower Development Division.

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To bring the student body closer to his administration, Lewis has devised a complex bureaucratic system that hopes to enable the greatest possible number of students to work on Student Government projects. The problem will be coordinating everyone's efforts to obtain efficiency and quality. If Minch is able to obtain the desired coordination his administration could prove dynamic.

Perhaps one of the most critical areas on campus is the creation of a better social life for the students on campus. In expanding Student Government involvement, Lewis has created a Joint ND-SMC Social Committee to link the schools in social endeavors. Plans such as paving the road to SMC, and the shuttle-bus service will come from this committee.

Student Government will retain its interest and activity in the Student Affairs and Academic areas. In adding a Hall Life Coordinator to his cabinet Lewis hopes to make the halls a focal point of the students' campus life. Included in this area will be committees to improve the halls in various ways and to present to the students an economical opportunity to furnish their rooms. Lewis has also centralized the International Commission, Civil Rights Commissioner, and ND-South Bend Relations Committee under a Human Affairs Coordinator.

Each administration has its goals and Lewis expresses his in the following statement:

"Changing the institution is for all practical purposes out of the question but this does not rule out the possibilities for positive action on the part of Student Government. I believe that one solution can be termed 'Involvement,' allowing and helping others to express themselves in meaningful ways. The meaning of the involvement will develop as we meet the challenge of the coming year.

"It is fortunate that another major goal is so closely related to the theme of Involvement. We ought to be providing practical service which would otherwise not be available to the students. These projects provide the opportunity for student involvement. Accomplishing them will stir the interest and enthusiasm of our fellow students."

If Lewis is able to overcome student apathy with involvement and action, Student Government may become the representative body for student opinion and action that it has always hoped to be but has so often failed to be.

"Campus"

(Continued from page 14)

Center in September and will assist in opening more facilities for culturally deprived teen-agers, if a summer program can be continued by Notre Dame and St. Mary's summer-school students and day hops in order to maintain the close personal ties already established with 30-40 youngsters, and if transportation to and from the center(s) can be provided for the increased number of students in the program, then the Big Brothers (and Sisters) will stand a good chance of becoming a meaningful and a permanent organization in the South Bend area.

Starting off with eleven members, one closed recreation center in an impoverished Negro neighborhood, and the desire and sympathy to understand and help, the YCS-sponsored organization is near the completion of

a successful semester. They have offered movies, dances, lectures, Notre Dame football heroes, and sports to youths who might never have known these things. But more important, they have learned to see through the "loud talk" and the "negative reactions" to understand that these teen-agers are afraid to grasp for the things they want most of all — an education, a job, and a respectable life.

Steve Shortell of the YCS, one of the principal organizers of the program, explained that the purpose of Big Brother is to develop the individual in every possible way. Progress cannot be measured, he said, in the number of chess games played or even in the number of youngsters who receive and accept invitations to visit the campus for an afternoon. "We have a long way to go, but judging from the teen-agers who regularly attend our weekly gatherings and

from the enthusiasm shown by several of these kids' mothers, we think we're moving in the right direction."

Shortell was anxious to credit Mr. Luther Bellinger, director of the B. G. Smith Center, and Dr. Chamblee of the United Negro Council, for their assistance.

The Big Brothers have recently completed a membership drive which will raise next year's level to twenty Notre Dame students and half as many SMC girls. Next year, the Big Brothers will continue as an independent organization with Steve Blaha, a junior, as president.

Student Tribute

"Tonight we students pay tribute to a man who is not simply an educator, an administrator, a diplomat, an ambassador, but a priest — a man of God — who has enriched our lives here and the life of the whole Univer-

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never sticky! 1.00

brisk, bracing
the original
spice-fresh lotion! 1.25

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sity with his vision and personal concern." A week ago Wednesday over 800 students attended a testimonial banquet for Notre Dame's President, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh. He is the first President of Notre Dame to be honored in this fashion by the student body. John Gearen, Student Body President, and Ed Burke, the Chairman of the Blue Circle, delivered the two student tributes. Along with stressing the tremendous work load imposed on the president of a university, and especially the President of Notre Dame, they singled out Father Hesburgh's capacity for becoming interested in other people as the key to his greatness as a priest, as a man and as a university president.

Besides lauding him vocally, the student body presented Father Hesburgh with a portrait painted by Senior Fine Arts Major John Bel-

lamy. This portrait appeared on the cover of the 12-page testimonial program, prepared by the editors of the *Dome*, the *Voice*, and the *SCHOLASTIC*. The program included a biography of Father Hesburgh, tributes from his colleagues at other universities, a short summary of his present activities around the globe, and a hopeful look at Notre Dame's future under his guidance.

Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, C.S.C., Executive Vice-President of the University, outlined some of the more taxing requirements of the presidency of Notre Dame, concentrating on how successful Father Hesburgh had been in his 13 years as president. John Gearen countered Father Joyce very well by reconciling the man and the myth that is Father Hesburgh. He reconciled the inhumanity of the demands of this office and the humanity of the man who must do this job.

Gearen compared Father Hesburgh to the late President Kennedy in his ability to bring great minds to bear on the most pressing problems of our day, the race problem, the atomic threat, etc.

Nass Cannon, the chairman of the banquet, lauded Father Hesburgh as a man whose achievements are "written in the masonry and steel of more than 20 new buildings; written in the quality of our teachers; written in more than a tenfold increase in educational and research grants." He also reiterated Professor Frank O'Malley's thanks to Father Hesburgh for creating "an atmosphere of freedom and flexibility and good will, an atmosphere that has made of the University a human as well as an academic community."

Father Hesburgh then came to the podium and for once he was speech-
(Continued on page 30)



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Galey & Lord

What Station's Never Dull?

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"Campus"

(Continued from page 29)

less, well almost. He quoted the saying of an old Italian priest to express his feelings at that time: "When your heart is in your mouth, you should not speak." But Father Hesburgh did speak; he thanked the student body for this expression of their gratitude and went on to profess his faith in Notre Dame and her sons. Student Body Vice-President Steve Walther closed the evening with a prayer.

SMC and Childhood

This weekend Saint Mary's College is presenting that immortal love story, *The Princess and the Pea*. The play is an adaptation of the original Hans Christian Andersen children's tale. Mr. William Gratton of the SMC Drama Department and Miss Patricia Smanda of the SMC staff collaborated on this adaptation.

For those of you who have had a deprived childhood, the story involves the efforts of Princess Paula the Persistent to secure her true love. Strangely enough it is not the pea but one Prince Daniel the Devoted who is the object of her quest. Despite the seemingly insurmountable obstacles thrown in her path by Queen Caroline the Cruel and the cruel magician Caliban who have seized the power in the kingdom from King Alphonse the Affectionate, Paula refuses to give up and accepts willingly the difficult tasks assigned her. With great determination she sets out to prove that she really is a princess.

Yielding to the demands of Queen Caroline, she captures the evil Ogre who devours people the way some people eat candy bars, and she sets out to bring him back to the castle on a leash. Alfred, a good but quite bungling magician, goes along with her to help vanquish the Ogre and his terrifying helpers, the trolls. But she returns only to be faced by the riddle of the Black Stone. Will the princess ever marry Prince Daniel? Can the magic pea help her? If you can contain yourself until then, *The Princess and the Pea* will be staged in O'Laughlin Auditorium, Friday, at 7:30 p.m., Saturday at 10:30 a.m. and 2:00 p.m., and Sunday at 2:00 and 4:00 p.m. Tickets are \$.75.

Seminary Reevaluation

As part of the continuing effort to integrate the whole Church into the spirit and meaning of "aggiornamento," the process of updating (or demolishing, depending on where you sit), the Holy Cross Minor Seminary played host to representatives from

other seminaries in the area on Saturday, May 1. Before the mixed group of seminarians and priests, Rev. William B. Simmons, C.S.C., the superior of Holy Cross Seminary, Rev. William J. Scherzer, C.S.C., Dean of Students at Sacred Heart Seminary, Detroit, Michigan, and Rev. David Burrell, C.S.C., of the Notre Dame Philosophy Department, spoke about the new liturgy, the new spirit, and the new thinking of the Church and the relation of these to the lives of seminarians, administrators, and, indirectly, to all Catholics.

The third and last talk was the most generally applicable of the three. While, specifically aiming his talk at the particular audience he was addressing, Father Burrell managed to elucidate principles which can apply to any individual versus institution relationship. Starting off with a castigation of the "we-they" mentality, Father Burrell developed a thesis that the individual should strive to keep and develop his personal style within the framework of whatever institution he may belong to. In this case, of course, there were two institutions, the seminary and the Church, and at times, it almost seemed as though Father Burrell's speech might be focused at least as much at the priests present as at the seminarians. The rapprochement of the individual and the institution, according to Father Burrell, is to be a product of the all-abiding and indiscriminate love which Christianity has developed as its trademark. This capacity for love will develop in the form of the ability to take the other person's view, even if this involves working in a system which you regard as faulty, and shelving your interpretation of reality in the name of charity and co-operation. Such a cooperative system is the type which should develop between the "individual and the institution."

ROTC Scholarships

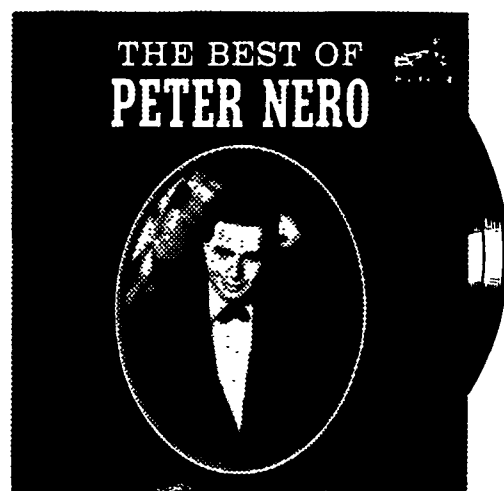
Through the "ROTC Vitalization Act of 1964" the Army and Air Force have found themselves equipped with effective bait with which to allure students unsure about the definite but intangible advantages of membership in the college reserves. Colonel Everett Blakely of the Air Force and Colonel John Stephens of the Army have been authorized to process students eligible for newly created scholarships covering tuition, books, fees, supplies and equipment, plus a monthly retainer of fifty dollars.

According to Colonel Blakely, of the one thousand scholarships being
(Continued on page 32)

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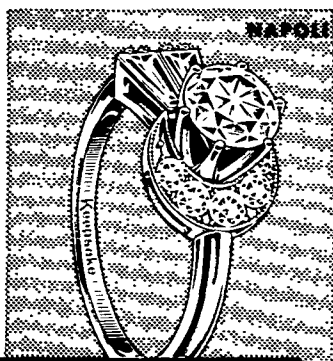
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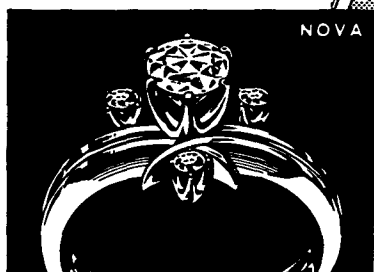


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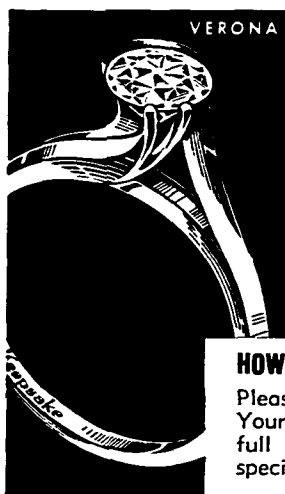
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"Campus"

(Continued from page 31)

granted throughout the nation, the Notre Dame AFROTC has been given nine. The awards, worth over two thousand dollars apiece, will be granted to those cadets who have shown high academic and leadership potential and who will return in September as juniors. The scholarships will be awarded on the basis of cumulative college averages, scores on the Air Force Officer Qualifying Test, and the judgment of a scholarship review board.

Colonel Stephens stated that he has been given permission at this time to award two scholarships to this year's sophomore class. There is the possibility that there will be a few more, perhaps to incoming freshmen who have shown promise through high academic standing and participation in extracurricular activities in high school.

Dome

(Continued from page 17)

in the Activities section, where an attempt is made to give each organization fair representation. Unfortunately, however, the excellence of the *Dome's* photos is not matched by the quality of its copy. Some of the descriptions and reviews are lively and creative, but others are so uninspired they seem to be taken verbatim from some sedative press releases. In several cases apparently not enough time has been spent on copy reading, resulting in poor constructions, faulty grammar, and inaccuracies. The results are inconsistent sections which are alternately entertaining and disappointing. Once again, this may be due to chopping up the editorial staff's work into three deadlines throughout the year. Consistency under such circumstances may be difficult to achieve.

The cover design, by Senior Fine Arts Major Steve Hester, will undoubtedly arouse much comment. Hester has attempted to come up with a very simple abstraction of the golden dome (see design at top of page 17). Whether he succeeded or not, the cover keeps its head above water through the fine effect achieved by embossing the design and the letters *Dome* 1965. Hester's design appears against a dark green pebbled 9 by 12-inch cover.

In all, the 1965 *Dome* is easily the best of the past four years. It says more with fewer words; offends fewer people; and will be the source of memories for, as Berberet says, at least 50 years.

Letters

(Continued from page 9)

Notre Dame is a college for men — a tradition that has recently been challenged by the admittance of 200 girls for our classrooms next fall? And ironically, the purpose behind this move is to expose the ND man to feminine influence and thereby encourage him to improve his language and dress in order to *impress* them, rather than the Dining Room phantom. Of course, I have nothing against girls, but I feel that they are needed in other phases of our university life, rather than the classroom. The ND man knows, before he comes here, that there isn't an especially fine selection of girls in our area, but he decides that they are not his most important consideration in choosing a college. Even so, after several months he eventually tires of watching the relatively few good-looking girls he has met dating fourteen different guys a week. He feels that competition is one thing, but that this is ridiculous. The admittance of what may be, for the most part, a mere 200 second-rate girls into his classroom will only aggravate his deplorable situation and those who expect improvements in language and dress may be greatly surprised.

You may say that we need the feminine influence in the classroom in matters of intellect and opinion. Really? It seems to me that we are in a society in which men are progressively becoming so effeminate in thought, dress, manner, habit and physical appearance and are becoming so dependent on women, that I am sometimes ashamed to be called a man in the contemporary sense.

Finally, you may say that a mere 200 girls won't make that much difference. But a number of alumni have informed me that the Administration has always managed to bring about vast reforms by first establishing a seemingly insignificant beachhead. At present, most ND men really couldn't give a hoot about a few girls, but in several years, when the situation worsens, it will be too late to complain. It may be too late now. And any proclamation by the Administration to the effect that Notre Dame will never become co-ed, on the grounds of tradition, are not very reassuring, especially in view of the previously presented, absurd, hypocritical and almost deceptive manner with which *tradition* is generally regarded by those who make the rules and decisions.

Dave Lensing
Mike Robertson
238 Stanford

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Mel Noel...

The Last Word



AFTER FOUR YEARS at a university, one has endured an experience that, like original sin, leaves a mark on the soul and an effect on the body. This collegiate experience can be viewed as a blessing or a curse, depending on the level from which it is approached. In one sense, the coveted diploma guarantees a more complete understanding of the world, additional thousands of dollars in the pay envelope, a wife who is better qualified to play bridge, and cocktail parties of a higher caliber. On this same level the collegiate sheepskin (and any subsequent degree) brings about a tendency to be disillusioned with the world, a possibility of paying higher income taxes, the expectancy of more intelligent family bickering, and the probability of ulcers.

But beyond this cynical merry-go-round of the material order, is the fact that college graduates really are equipped and have the opportunity to accomplish something significant during the decades of their adult lives. Hopefully, they will contribute to their own and everyone else's wel-

fare by performing difficult jobs well and by providing sensible leadership when needed. It is certain that as human problems increase and become more baffling, a higher percentage of educated people must be willing to attempt great accomplishments and must be educated to do so.

In fact, the measure of an educational institution may well be the degree of its success in training students for, and inspiring them toward, great contributions to human society. Notre Dame as a university (or at least as a personal reflection of its leaders) has come to understand the need for this type of education. Notre Dame, whether for its own glory or for the benefit of mankind or for both reasons, has committed itself to turning out knowledgeable, dedicated, action-minded citizens. This commitment has been obvious in many recent graduates and is even more apparent in great numbers of the class of 1965. But there still is a large percentage of Notre Dame students who have yet to be reached or impressed by their school's new direction of movement.

There may be other reasons why more students have not espoused Notre Dame's new ideal, but the most obvious excuse is that they simply have not been exposed to it. The majority of University clergymen would probably be incapable of expressing or even understanding the ideal. A greater number of the lay faculty would be capable of communicating it to students, but the faculty is generally too removed from every other segment of the University. Indeed, this type of pronounced sectionalism is true of all three important groups at Notre Dame — students, faculty and Administration. This separation causes a major breakdown in communications and is one reason why the new attitude fails to sweep through the University.

At the same time, the nature of the visionary commitment which Notre Dame has undertaken *requires* that all elements of the University be engulfed by it. Most importantly, the students must be informed and imbued with the dedication to accomplishment that they are expected to carry away from here. A great but isolated enthusiasm that burns only at the top of the University cannot warm and inspire the majority of students or faculty. The burning ideal must be carried to all levels of Notre Dame by those who understand it and are dedicated to it. This may not be an easy task and may require time, but the necessity of eventual success justifies the effort.

DURING THE PAST few weeks, new faces have been appearing in old positions. Student government, Blue Circle, and other organizations have shaken off their old leaders and replaced them with fresh groups ready to take Notre Dame apart and put it together again. Next week the SCHOLASTIC itself will officially inaugurate a new editorial staff headed by John Twohey. We know that the magazine's new editors have their ideas about how, when and why things should be done at this University. We hope that they push these ideas as loudly and as often as possible because the student urge to meddle is a healthy thing. People who don't care, don't bother. Students who don't care make bad universities.

One of the biggest problems to students who care at Notre Dame is tradition (see editorial, page 5). Notre Dame's tradition is often venerable, but more often it is just bulky and blocks the road of progress. When such an obstacle comes up, for the sake of Notre Dame, students should shout the old Navy motto (slightly altered): "Damn the tradition, full speed ahead." Specifically in reference to stay-hall, improved social facilities, and the introduction of co-eds to more areas of campus life, we hope next year's student leaders adopt the above motto (their motto in the past has been "Don't rock the boat").

As the SCHOLASTIC pointed out earlier in the year, student life is a generally neglected field at Notre Dame. Students are being deprived of a more valuable undergraduate career as long as the situation remains unchanged. A halfway house, a substantial co-ex program with SMC, more priestly pastoral work in the halls — all of these things are specific goals that could tremendously benefit the student body. We hope that next year's seniors push for these and other improvements until they are realized. Talking up for these things in a rational way is essential. Nothing is ever achieved at Notre Dame by whispering.

IN THE SAME VEIN, we want to speak up loudly and thank everyone who contributed to the SCHOLASTIC's existence since May, 1964 (including our roommate Tom Hanley, the "human alarm clock"). Special recognition is due to our fellow senior editors who worked so hard to make the magazine a success. Good luck to them and to next year's staff of the SCHOLASTIC.

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