



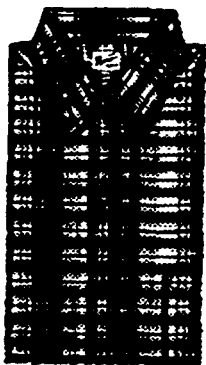
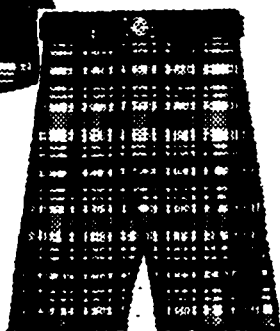
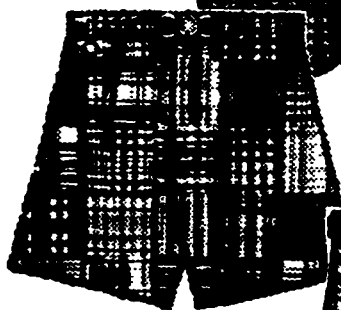
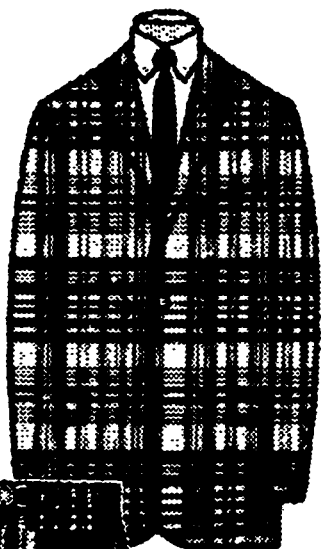
**ALABAMA STUDENTS TALK ABOUT CIVIL RIGHTS**



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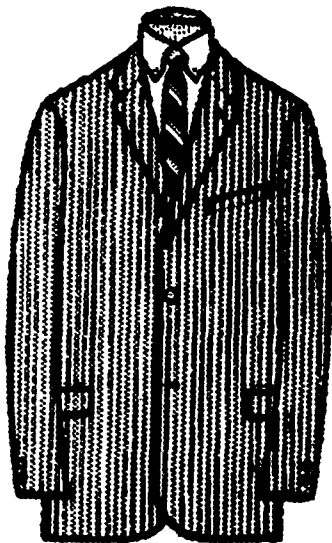
Our apparel collection of this popular new fabric is complete . . . sport shirts, sport coats, walking shorts, swim trunks, belts, etc. . . . you'll find it flatters your appearance, keeps you cool and gathers compliments for your good taste. All of our Madras is priced to fit easily into the tightest of budgets . . . we invite you to see our collection soon.

*One Man Tells Another*

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A Palm Beach Seersucker sport coat is right for comfort, right for style and right for your budget. Handsomely tailored in Dacron polyester\*, these classic coats belong in any university man's wardrobe. Choose from blue, grey or brown . . . \$35

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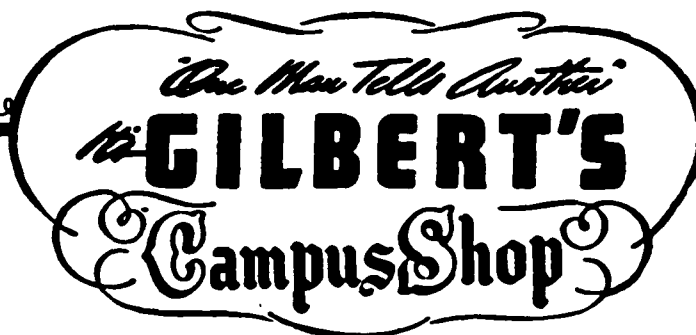
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ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME

## coming distractions

### DAILY

- 8:00 a.m. to 11:45 p.m. Centennial of Science Exhibits in Concourse of Memorial Library: mosquito genetics, carbonate environments, modern molecular structural analysis, high energy accelerators.
- 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Architectural exhibits by Walter Gropius and ND architecture students on display in the lobby of the Architecture Building.
- 12 to 5 p.m. On exhibit in the University Art Gallery: Le Grand Cirque by Marc Chagall; Le Miroir by Pablo Picasso; works of Samuel Adler; 20th century; Notre Dame collection; shows by senior art majors.

### FRIDAY, MAY 14

- 8:00 p.m. Panel discussion: "Theology: Understanding and Method" in the Law Auditorium. Panel includes Rev. Bernard Lonergan, Gregorian University; Rev. John Dunne; Rev. Leon Mertensotto; Rev. David Burrell; and Rev. James Doig.
- 8:15 p.m. Centennial of Science Event: Dr. Lawrence Baldinger speaks on "A Century of Science At Notre Dame." Admission by ticket. "Brigadoon" at I.U. South Bend Auditorium "Threepenny Opera" at Washington Hall
- 9:00 p.m. Senior Ball at Stepan Center, Glenn Miller Orchestra

### SATURDAY, MAY 15

- 10:00 a.m. Centennial of Science: Dr. Bernard Waldman speaks on "The Current Status of Science at Notre Dame," followed by discussion by Dean Rossini on "The Future of Science at Notre Dame" in Memorial Library Auditorium. Admission by ticket.
- 10:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Centennial of Science Event: Open House in the College of Science: Nieuwland Science Hall, Wenninger-Kirsch Biology Hall, Lobund Laboratory, Radiation Research Building, Computing Center and Math Building, and the Geology Building.
- 2:30 p.m. "Brigadoon" at I.U. Auditorium.
- 3:00 p.m. Centennial of Science Event: Convocation in Stepan Center. Principal speaker: Professor Michael Polanyi of Oxford, England. Conferring of honorary degrees. Presentation of Laetare Medal to Dean Rossini.
- 7:00 p.m. Centennial of Science Event: Centennial of Science Dinner in North Dining Hall (by invitation). Principal speaker: Dr. Frederick Seitz, president of the National Academy of Sciences.
- 7:00 p.m. The Prize in Engineering Auditorium.
- 8:15 p.m. "Brigadoon" at I.U. Auditorium.
- 8:30 p.m. "Three Penny Opera" at Washington Hall.

### SUNDAY, MAY 16

- 10:00 a.m. Senior Prom Communion Breakfast in the North Dining Hall.
- 2:30 p.m. Discussion: "The Student Views Christianity" on Clubhouse lawn or in 228 Moreau at SMC.
- 3:00 p.m. & 7:30 p.m. Gene Pitney in "Shower of Stars" at the Morris Civic.
- 8:00 p.m. SMC Glee Club concert in O'Laughlin.
- 8:00 p.m. Professor James Cameron and Joseph Duffy will discuss "American Insanity in Viet Nam" on WSND.
- 9:00 p.m. History of Folk Music on WSND.

### MONDAY, MAY 17

- 7:30 p.m. Tryouts for "A Man for All Seasons" in Washington Hall. Copies of the script can be picked up in the theatre office.
- 8:15 p.m. Irving Ilmer gives a solo violin and viola recital in the Library
- 9:00 p.m. Student Senate meeting in Lafortune — Open.

### TUESDAY, MAY 18

- 7:00 p.m. Faculty dinner in North Dining Hall.
- 10:00 p.m. WNDU-TV will present "The Middle Ages," a spectacular compressing the thousand years between the fall of Rome and Columbus' voyage into an hour.

### WEDNESDAY, MAY 19

- 4:00 p.m. Notre Dame ROTC units will participate in tri-military drill competition; The Presidential Review.
- 7:15 p.m. Publications Banquet at Morris Inn.
- 7:30 p.m. Tryouts for "A Man for All Seasons" in Washington Hall.

### THURSDAY, MAY 20

- 4:00 p.m. Centennial of Science Event: Dr. Max Matheson of Argon Lab speaks on "Pulse Radiolysis Experiments in Water," Conference Room, Radiation Building.
- 6:15 p.m. The ND band will give an open air concert on the lawn in front of the Main Building.

Sports Events: see page 25; Movies: see page 30.

Send announcements of forthcoming events to 130 B-P.

## SCHOLASTIC

The Student Weekly of the  
University of Notre Dame

Founded 1867

Vol. 106 May 14, 1965 No. 20

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Managing Editor: Rick Weirich.

Business Manager: Joe Kaminski.

Associate Editors: Reagan Burkholder,  
James Ed. Kee.

Contributing Editors: John Gorman, E.  
Brian Graham, Peter Carey.

News Editor: Bill Roach.

News Assistant: John Noel.

Features Editors: Geof Bartz, David Sauer.

Sports Editor: Tom Bettag.

Copy Editor: Carl Magel.

Copy Assistant: Anton Finelli.

Art Editor: Jay Macdonald.

Layout Editor: Mike Seibert.

Advertising Manager: Ron Schmidt.

Circulation Manager: Charles Datz.

Assistant to the Editors: Jim Finch.

Photography: Mike Ford, John Sawyer,  
Ernesto Sol.

Faculty Advisor: Frank O'Malley.

Contributors: Vince Beckman, Mike Bradley, Jim Bridgeman, Ned Buchbinder, William Donovan, Robert Haller, John Meany, Mike McInerney, Jamie McKenna, Ed Moran, Tom Murphy, Stephanie Phalen, Pete Siegwald.

Staff: Steve Anderson, Tim Andrews, Mike Baroodie, Ken Beirne, Bob Bregenzer, Jim Bresette, Ollie Cameron, Pat Collins, Denny Dunnigan, Bob Edler, Geary Ellet, Estelle Ford, Steve Heagen, Jim Heaney, Rich Jaquay, John Koresmar, Joe Magnano, Dave Malone, Mike Moravec, Gary Morrow, Tom Misch, Terry Plumb, Maurice Sullivan, Carolyn Sugg.

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## Air Force ROTC has now been updated to fit into today's busy undergraduate schedule.

**Here are the facts about the new two-year AFROTC Program.**

**Who is eligible for two-year AFROTC?** Any male undergraduate who still has two years remaining in college. It's an especially good break for junior college students who plan to complete their baccalaureate requirements at a four-year institution.

**What's the curriculum like?** It's been thoroughly revamped. You won't find pat answers and traditional ritualized solutions to problems. New instructional methods teach the student to arrive at his own conclusions, and to test them against those of his classmates and instructors. Symbolic of the change is the new title — Department of Aerospace Studies.

**How will students for the new program be chosen?** First, you must pass the Air Force Officer Qualifying Test and have a medical examination. Then you meet with the interview board of senior Air Force officers, who will decide whether you are to be selected to attend the Field Training Course. This will be held during the summer before your junior year. Its purpose is two-fold; to let the Air Force judge you and to let you judge the Air Force. Only after you are both satisfied will you be enrolled in the program. So you see, you have everything to gain and nothing to lose by applying now. But you must act fast—applications will be closing for next year's juniors. Forms are available from the Professor of Aerospace Studies, or from Headquarters Air Force ROTC, Maxwell AFB, Alabama.

**As an AFROTC cadet, will I receive pay?** Yes, you will be paid for the Field Training Course

which will amount to approximately \$120. During the school year, you will be paid \$40 a month, and you will also get free uniforms.

**Will I have a chance to fly while I am in AFROTC?** Senior graduates are eligible for the Flying Instruction Program. This involves 36½ hours of flight training and 35 hours of ground school. Successful completion earns you a civilian private pilot's license.

### United States Air Force

Headquarters, Air Force ROTC  
Attn: OI  
Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama

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Expect \_\_\_\_\_ degree in \_\_\_\_\_ (Year)

Home Address \_\_\_\_\_

## On The Scholastic

WITH THE INTRODUCTION of a new staff onto the masthead of the SCHOLASTIC, there naturally come some changes in magazine policy and physical format. As regards policy, the SCHOLASTIC will continue to print those things which we feel should be reported to the University community. We will continue to speak out strongly against issues we feel jeopardize the welfare of a portion or all of this community. We will also praise when it is deserved and encourage or discourage when these functions become necessary.

We also intend to attempt a widening of the scope of the magazine. The SCHOLASTIC has too often in the past bordered a becoming a strictly Liberal Arts-oriented magazine. Little coverage has been given to the immense scientific and technological projects going on at Notre Dame. Nor has there been adequate interest taken in the schools of Science and Engineering. Our hope is to remedy this next year. More attention will also be given the great issues facing the modern Church. Topics including birth control, freedom of conscience, ecumenism, and the so-called "new morality" will be discussed. It will by no means be the intention of the SCHOLASTIC to remove itself from the interests of the "average student," yet we will try to avoid catering mechanically to a majority taste.

Unlike many news media, the SCHOLASTIC has the potential to do more than merely report the news. It has the opportunity, and indeed the responsibility, to focus attention on issues, to stimulate interest in situations, to actually "create news" in the broadest sense. We hope this can be done through the revival of two- and three-part in-depth feature articles dealing with topics both immediately relevant to and removed from this campus. It is not enough to limit discussion to campus issues.

As regards our attitudes toward other campus organizations, it is evident that campus organizations will get nowhere if they insist on perennially fighting at each other's throats. A great amount of progress can be made with only a minimal expenditure of effort and sacrifice on the part of individual groups. Fortunately, this feeling seems to be shared by most of those who will be directing next year's organizations. However, if it becomes apparent that the good of any area of student life is being endangered, the SCHOLASTIC will not hesitate to speak out loudly, and constructively, for reforms.

Concerning physical changes within the magazine, we have refocused our editorial pages by decreasing the size and increasing the number of editorials appearing each week. The contents box has been replaced with what we hope will become a thorough events calendar providing

information on happenings on campus, in South Bend, and in Chicago. An attempt will be made to make our news section less difficult to read, with longer headlines in bolder face telling more of the story than has been done in the past. A movie column will appear regularly as a service to moviegoers. The sports section will continue its practice of in-depth coverage of several sports instead of thin, superficial reporting on all sports every week.

The policies of the SCHOLASTIC may not always be agreeable to all our readers, but we hope to be able to provide a magazine worth reading every week, a magazine with the interests of the entire community in mind at all times. And, of course our pages are always open to any student wishing to make a contribution.

— J. T.

## A Wolfe In Sheep's Clothing

The bookstore has scored another financial coup! In beating student government to the punch this year. Brother Conan received the franchise for the student-campus pac. Whether there was any teleological suspension of the ethical in the mysterious handling of the campus pac is open to question.

It appears that Dick Wolfe (ND '64), who became wealthy through his many campus "deals," could hardly wait to return to Notre Dame. He approached Fr. Collins and asked for permission to sell the campus pac. Father referred him to the bookstore, explaining however that he doubted if Brother Conan would be interested. Apparently he was, and each received a tidy profit. Brother Conan himself was unavailable for comment . . . he appears to have left town.

— J. E. K.

## The Academic Calendar

SCHOLASTIC, April 17 1964 —

*"Dave Ellis, Tom O'Brien, and John Gearen, the chief officers of this and next year's student government, have been working at getting a different calendar adopted ever since the present 'new' one was promulgated. They report that they have talked to virtually all of the thirty-one members of the Academic Council, and that most of*

the members talked to support a calendar change. In this consensus, they see room for hope.

*"Many students, however, are beginning to believe that we are being given very little say at all in the matter of the calendar, and that it truly is the intention of the administration to disregard all the objections that have been raised to the new calendar. If the administration does act in such a way, the students as a whole will feel betrayed, feel that the counsel to take only calm and thoughtful action on the calendar was wrong, and that the student body must go back to regarding the administration as its natural enemy.*

*"We sincerely hope that those members of the Academic Council who agree with Father Hesburgh's concept of student responsibility prevail, that the students' objections to the calendar will be given a fair hearing, and that the Council's action will prove wrong the observer of the Notre Dame scene who said, 'The only time the administration is convinced that the students care about something is when several thousand of them care enough to make fools of themselves and the University out on the main quad.'"*

Perhaps our hopes were a bit ill-founded. Efforts have again been made to present student plans to the Academic Council. However, the vice-president for academic affairs must convene the council before any consideration of the question is possible. So far the meeting has not been called. Thus, although two-hour finals are back (largely a result of faculty pressure), the calendar remains basically unchanged, with "spring" vacations possible in the middle of Lent every few years and only a token attempt at establishing study days. It would thus seem that student opinion is still of little consequence in some administrative circles.

— R. W.

## Hayneville: The Awakening

On March 25 of this year, the trek from Selma to Montgomery was over. Materially, little had been accomplished, but there had been publicity not seen since the precedent-setting march on Washington in August of 1963. But the work was not completely finished and once again it was the rank-and-file who did most of it. Many of the marchers, especially the younger ones, lived in Selma and were ready to go home after five long and exhausting days. One of the Northern sympathizers who had volunteered to help shuttle marchers back to the starting place was Mrs. Viola Liuzzo. The mother of five had driven from Detroit to Selma, against the advice of her husband. Now, on the

night of March 25, as she was driving from Montgomery to Selma, the "intruder" was given her reward.

A week ago today Collie Leroy Wilkins, Jr., missed being convicted of the murder of Mrs. Liuzzo by a margin of two votes. For twenty-four hours the jury of twelve white men had deliberated and in the five days previous attorney Matt Murphy had tried to get an acquittal from the Lowndes County Circuit Court. Most people, with a view to history, felt that Murphy would have an easy time getting his decision. Wilkins had several items on his side of the ledger: His, apparently, was the sentiment of many of the locals — witness the harassment of the marchers. He was being tried in a county courtroom in which there was a cage used only for Negro prisoners. There was an all-white jury. Viola Liuzzo had been helping in a civil-rights struggle that had plagued the county for months. Outside agitators leave a chalky taste in Southern mouths. This one had been riding in a car with Negroes. One of the witnesses — the key witness — had violated his oath to the Klan by turning state's evidence. This same witness, being an accomplice to the crime, was equally guilty under Alabama law, but was not being prosecuted. All this, plus Alabama prejudice in general, added up to an acquittal for Collie Wilkins.

Optimism was guarded last Friday, when the decision was announced. Even before its exact nature was known, people were saying that just one "guilty" vote would be a reason for judicious hope. And then when the details of the vote heavily weighted against Wilkins were made public, it seemed as though the South had perhaps grown up at last. No longer would Southern justice be determined only by racial considerations — but by the facts as well. And perhaps, too, this optimism is warranted. Of the extraneous circumstances that are outlined above, the only consideration was the fact that Gary Thomas Rowe had reneged on his vow to the Klan. And that consideration appeared in but two of the twelve individual decisions that had to be reached by the jurors, each in his own way.

True, the Detroit housewife was white, and murdering a white is far more serious than murdering a black, but then she was also a Northern agitator brought in for the purpose of causing trouble. In some circles, this is as bad, if not worse than being a Negro. There is little difference between killing a "nigger" and killing a "nigger lover." Although nothing conclusive can be shown until a white man is put on trial for killing a Negro, a tentative first step has been taken — a step toward judicial sophistication on the part of the white South. Although, for financial reasons, Lowndes County would prefer not to retry the case, the next step will be taken in September, when the Circuit Court reconvenes.

— R. B.

# letters

## THE REAL TRAGEDY

EDITOR:

Hazardous fire conditions seem to persist on campus, and no effort is made to correct them. This problem has been brought to my attention by two false alarms in my hall this year, the last of which aroused only seven residents to evacuate the building.

Why are the two rear side exits of Sacred Heart Church usually locked and blocked with a chain? Anyone knows how long it takes to empty this building after a Sunday Mass without the additional panic that a fire would inject. Why is the dining-hall door chained at the end of a meal hour? Anyone with a small knowledge of fires knows that more people are killed by fumes than actual flames themselves. Why are the screens in many residence halls nailed when hinges would do? And these are mostly the same halls with the creaky, wooden staircases.

Never in my four years at Notre Dame has anyone conducted a fire drill, instructed students in the use of fire hoses or extinguishers, or posted any evacuation instructions. All of these safety requirements are minimal in the *real* world. Grave and potentially tragic conditions exist on this campus where many of the structures are at best firetraps. The proper authorities should begin a program of correcting the many safety violations on this campus before Fate reproves them for their negligence.

Peter Langenus  
423 Walsh Hall

## SCALES OF JUSTICE

EDITOR:

Patrick Kelley's statement of resignation from the Honor Council (SCHOLASTIC, April 9, 1965) seems to confront the very critical problems of the present Honor Code. However, it may also miss the point. In the first place, the choice is not necessarily between an honor system with cheating and a proctoring system without; there still may be less cheating under the Code, even at this point, than there was under the proctoring system. But even beyond this presumption, there are problems to be dealt with which Mr. Kelley seems to ignore.

In one way the Honor Code rests on the integrity of the individual student; that is, the individual's response to the situation created by the code renders him honest or dishonest to his

own gain or loss. This is the rock basis of the system, the level at which the sensitive individual feels its reward.

But there is a public aspect to the system also. First of all, the individual's response also affects the group under the Code (as Mr. Kelley's statement makes clear), since the relative factor in grading is usually very important.

Second, and perhaps overlooked by Mr. Kelley, those who do not participate in cheating also bear responsibility for the situation: The individual's expression of his attitude toward integrity affects the attitudes of the rest of the community. Therefore, failure to warn another student who violates his own integrity (and the balance of justice) shows some degree of indifference toward integrity itself and the integrity-attitude of the community. Such a failure has psychological repercussions on the others involved. The difficulty, of course, is that we are reluctant to see and admit the evil caused at large by our failure to act, when the distress is so apparent which will fall on ourselves if we act. We are reluctant, in other words, to make someone face the evil consequences of their behavior when they might otherwise escape. But the evil consequence is there, and, as Mr. Kelley notes, if they don't bear it, someone else must.

Those who cause evil to themselves and to others are best corrected by feeling or at least by seeing clearly the evil results of their choices. Therefore, if what we said above is true, and if Mr. Kelley is right in saying that cheating continues, then this is to some degree not only the responsibility but the fault of the community at large, and any consequential injustice might be a realistic pressure to correct the fault. Proctored examinations, on the other hand, do not remove the evil (loss of honesty in some, indifference to it in others) but protect everyone from the effects of evil by simply preventing some persons from cheating and by hiding the indifference of the rest.

Charles D. Sherrer, C.S.C.  
Chaplain, Lyons Hall

## MONOGRAM CLUBBING

EDITOR:

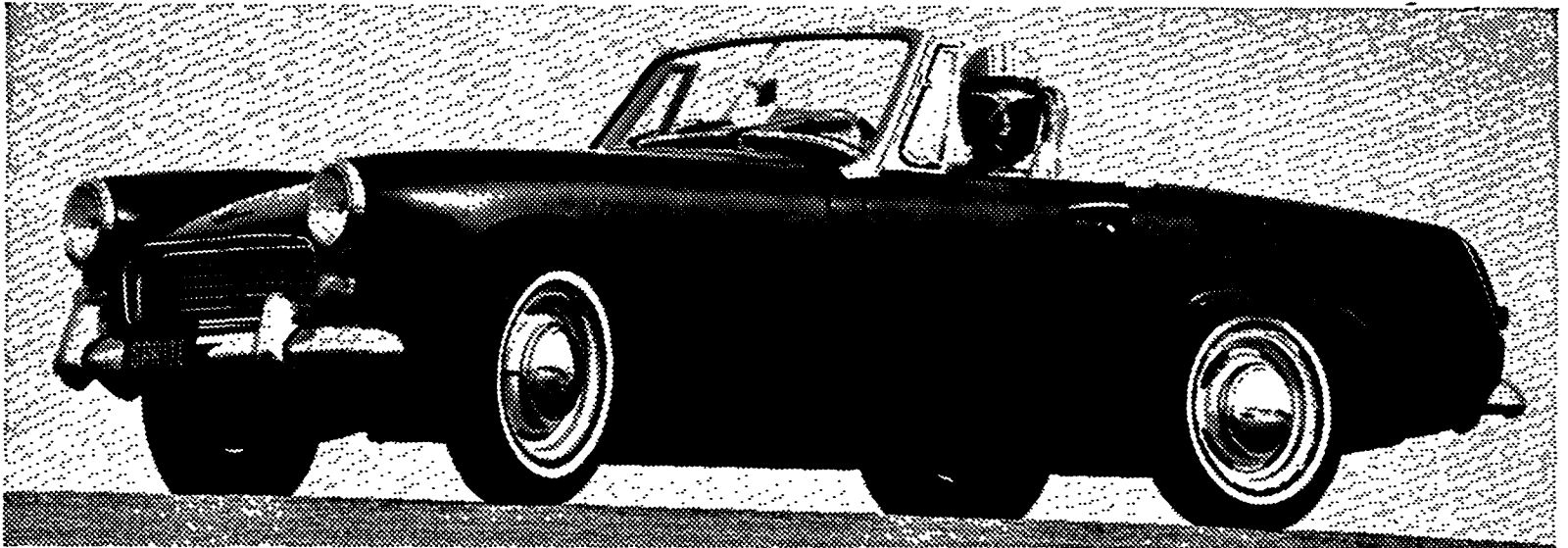
In re your story of the last issue on the Monogram Club initiation rites (pg. 5), I would like to relate some other, if past, aspects of this quaint

ritual. A former employer and friend, Ray Meyer, told me a few years ago about these rites as they were when he was a student here. His three-word description of them was "THE most brutal." They consisted of "running the stations," which were several miles apart each, in the middle of the night, barefoot, (you ran too! If caught loafing it was twice as much). At the stations they had a few athletes with the cold water, the paint, and barrel staves (every one of which was an inch or two thick) to beat the candidates. Of course some of the guys beat you a bit harder. Another of the favorite tricks was to have the candidate sing the Star Spangled Banner or the Fight Song with a running garden hose rammed down his throat (try it sometime). Needless to say, the constant beating with the barrel staves ruined some athletes. One track man was injured so badly that he never ran again, and could barely walk for two weeks. Several athletes quit school, some in disgust, some in fear. You had to undergo the initiation if you wanted to wear your monogram on campus, or anywhere else for that matter. Coach Meyer said that he saw football linemen, including an All-America, crying from the ordeal. It is said that they made the football players pretty rough back in those days. Lest you think this is the opinion of a bit of a "patsy," Coach Meyer, presently the athletic director at DePaul University, was on a football scholarship here until he hurt his knee. He was the captain of the basketball Irish his junior and senior years in the late thirties, during which the Irish had a cumulative 40-4 record and were national champions.

There is nothing I can think of which helps perpetuate the fallacy of the athlete as a big, unintelligent brute as this continued sadism. There is something about this hell and the great tradition of the ND monogram, and its wearers, which would seem mutually incompatible. I would think that the sweat of practice and season would qualify anybody to wear the monogram: I'd give my left arm to have the talent to earn one. If the monogram winners (a poor term; "earners" is a much more accurate one) don't eliminate this garbage, the administration-board-in-charge-of-traditions should.

Paul Culhane  
305 Dillon

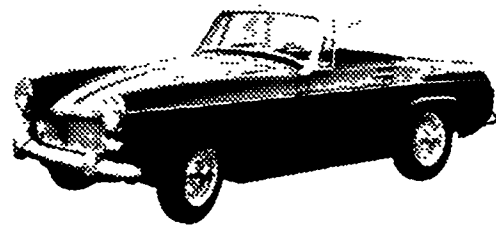




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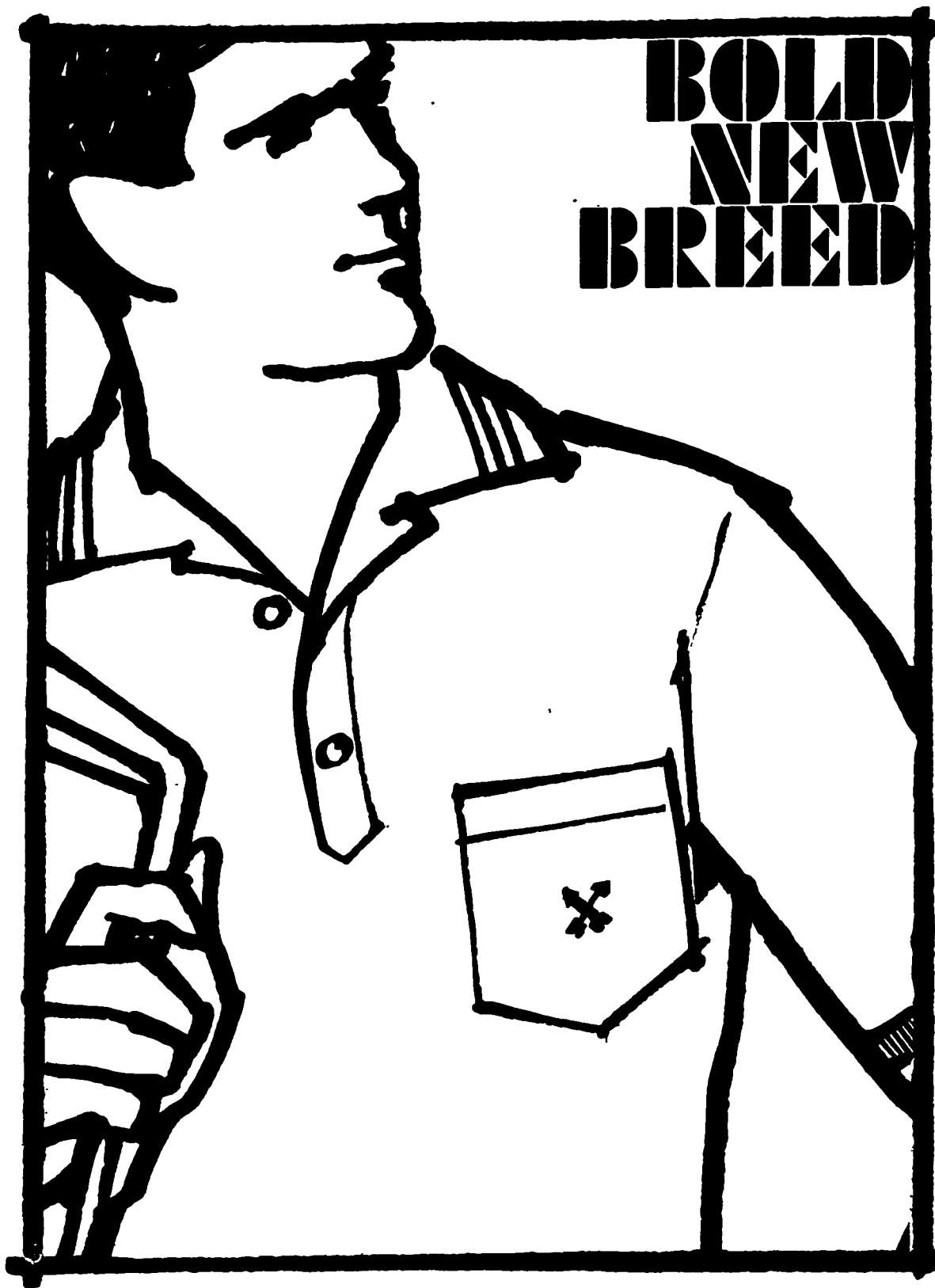
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# news and notes

• **VICTOR SCHAEFER**, director of libraries, was honored recently for "keeping alive the spirit and ideal of the Crusades with the shining armor of faith." In the presence of several noted prelates, Mr. Schaefer was invested as a Knight of the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. Archbishop Leo Binz, Grand Prior of the Order's Northern Delegation, was assisted in the ceremony by Sir John Craig, Lieutenant of the Southern Lieutenancy in the United States. Besides Mr. Schaefer, fifty-one other Knights and seven Ladies received diplomas bearing the signature of the Order's Cardinal Grand Master.

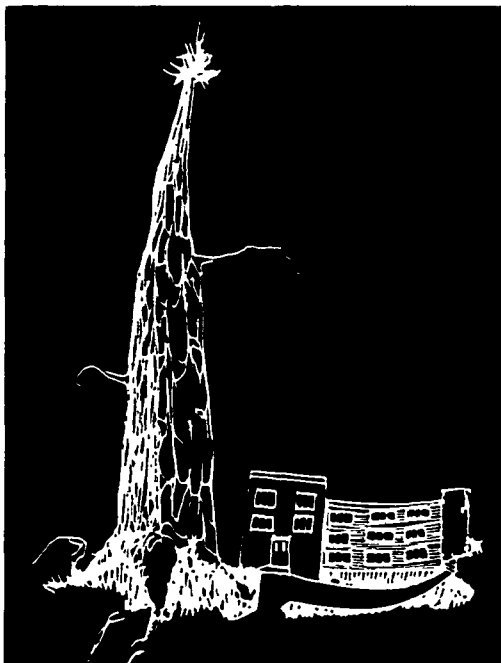
• **AROUND 9 P.M.** on Thursday, May 6, half of the lights on the second floor of the Library went out. They were turned on about half an hour later. The lights were turned off by a group of students who, in a manner still unknown to the officials at the Library, got to the third floor where all the electrical and maintenance equipment is located. After throwing the light switches they stuck gum in them and thus hindered the efforts to turn the lights back on. Since it has happened twice this year and once last year, wired gates of the type used in prisons and penal institutions are to be installed on the third floor. This is being done because: a) the prank causes unaccountable damage to many students' efforts to achieve academic excellence; and b) the prank is an extremely dangerous one. It is hoped that the installation of the gates will discourage would-be pranksters.

• **THREE ND STUDENTS** and two Saint Mary's students have received \$1,200 National Defense Scholarships for study and travel in Russia. They are Dennis Daly, Wally Davis, Gerald Kohl, Kathy Kelly, and Loreli Trippel. Three other Notre Dame students were chosen as alternates for this program: James Harbison, Tom Ryan, and Dave Folts. This is the first year that the program has been open to undergraduates. The students will visit Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev, and other cities in a tour which follows a five-week intensive Russian course at either Indiana University or the University of Michigan.

• **DOM AGNELO CARDINAL ROSSI**, Archbishop of Sao Paulo, Brazil, will receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University at the annual president's dinner at 7 p.m.

next Tuesday. Cardinal Rossi, head of the fourth largest diocese in the world, is president of the Conference of Bishops of Brazil. Three retiring faculty members will also be honored at the dinner. They are Clarence J. Kline, professor of mathematics and veteran baseball coach; Willis D. Nutting, associate professor in the General Program; and Carl C. Stevason, associate professor of mechanical engineering.

• **PROF. HARRY NIELSEN**, head of the Philosophy Department, announced that his department has compiled a course description sheet listing nine out of the ten possible electives in philosophy. The list includes a discussion of the methods and themes of each course and a sample reading list for each. Approximately 70 copies of this list will be available at the philosophy office in O'Shaughnessy Hall.



• **THE GROUNDS CREW** seems to have found an effective way to break up the baseball and football games behind Pangborn Hall. They showed up the other day with picks, shovels, trucks, and a bulldozer to plant a lovely forest between home plate and second base. If the same strategy is planned to eliminate the frisbee games on the main quad, perhaps the University should be renamed Notre Dame du Bois.

• **THE NOTRE DAME** chapter of the Society of Sigma Xi, the world's largest professional science organization, held its initiation and installation of officers for 1965-66 at Morris Inn on Wednesday, May 5. The officers installed at the banquet in the Mahogany Room were Dr. John Mihelich, professor of physics, Presi-

dent; Dr. Ettore A. Peretti, head of the Metallurgical Engineering Department, Vice-President; Dr. Ernest Eliel, head of the Chemistry Department, Treasurer; and Dr. Robert Anthony, assistant head of the Physics Department, Secretary. Dr. Frederick Rossini, Dean of the College of Science, was the principal speaker at the banquet.

• **REVEREND A. Leonard Collins**, C.S.C., has announced that on-campus seniors who will be graduating in June will be permitted to have cars from the weekend of the Senior Ball, May 14, to the end of the year. The officers of the senior class will take care of the process of registering these cars and handing out the special stickers. The lot at Stepan Center will hopefully be able to provide for the surplus of cars on campus.

• **SINCE** the Senior Advisor Program has not worked well this year, the Blue Circle has made a few innovations for next year. Formerly each Circle member was asked to invite three students of his acquaintance whom he felt would contribute to the program's success. The new plan entails: 1) a campus-wide publicity campaign to get as many volunteers as possible; 2) the chairman of the Blue Circle Committee on SAP to talk before such campus organizations as YCS and CILA to ask for volunteers; and 3) to recruit any men still needed for the program in the same manner as last year.

• **THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION** has given three Undergraduate Research Awards to Notre Dame sophomores. Edmund Cytacki, Lawrence Scherpereel, and Denis Springer, all residents of South Bend, will be supported for a ten-week period, June 7 to August 13, while carrying out basic research in the Department of Metallurgical Engineering and Materials Science at Notre Dame under Dr. Peretti.

• **THE CHRISTIAN-DEMOCRATIC** Movement at Notre Dame invites students to participate in its research program. The purpose of the program is to gather information on the ideology, history, and programs of Christian-Democratic movements and parties throughout the world, and to make this information available to other students, faculty members, and organizations here and at other campuses. Students interested should send letters of application to Christian-Democratic Movement, Box 434, Notre Dame, Indiana, or attend the weekly meetings—Tuesdays at 7:30 p.m. in Room 1000 of the Memorial Library.

We say our cordless shaver is the best because it costs a bit more.

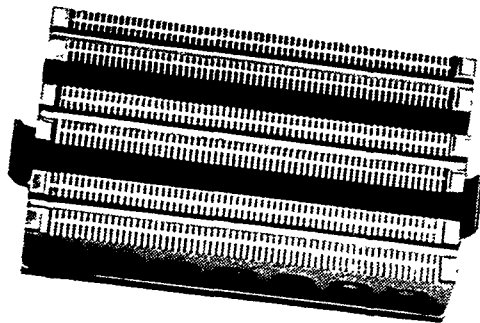


Want to take our story apart?

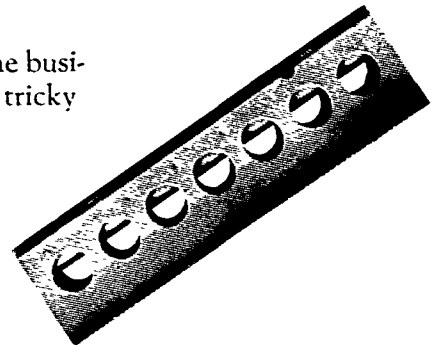
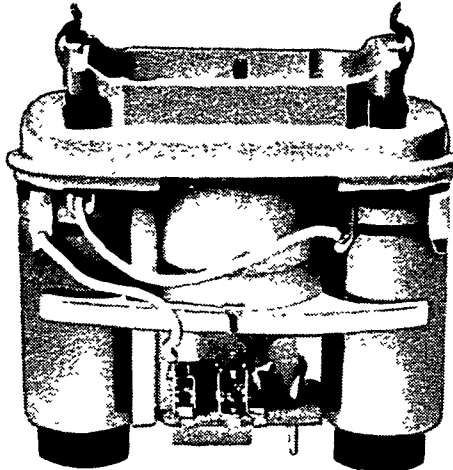
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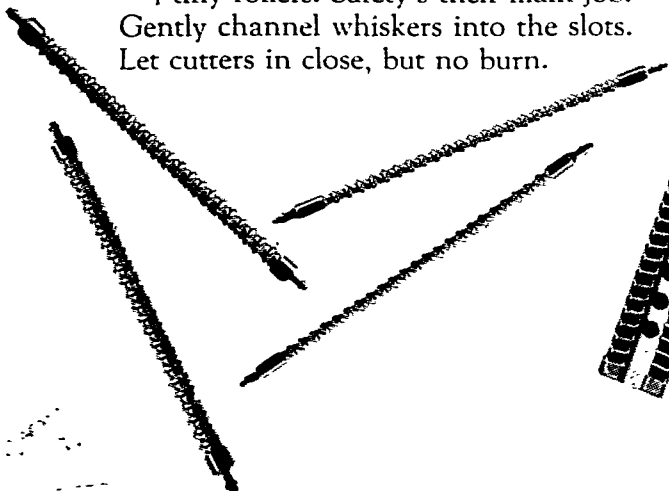


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## RECTORS ON DISCIPLINE

Discipline at Notre Dame is the immediate concern of the hall rectors. And revision of restrictions affects them directly. Recently, the Student Senate made a proposal for campus-wide two a.m. curfews on Friday and Saturday nights, but the rectors approved a plan limited to seniors only. The *SCHOLASTIC* thought that the extension might prove to be an interesting starting point from which to question several rectors about their views of student discipline.

Rev. Bernard McAvoy, rector of Fisher Hall, thought that any loosening of restrictions is motivated by an awareness that times are changing. Mechanization and urbanization of today's society have created an environment totally different from that in which the present student's father was raised. A boy from a rural area might have expected morning check, but the regulation outlived its usefulness and was consequently discarded. Fr. McAvoy would like the University regulations to be compatible with the general social situation of the students at home. If parents comply, he saw no reason for not relaxing any particular restriction.

He further said that since university life is based on trust between students and administration, the students must demonstrate the necessary trust if regulations are to achieve their purpose. "A student must realize that the university is devoid of the unwritten personal, psychological restrictions that influence his conduct at home. A university life is not natural. The student is uprooted from the social pressures he has known

before college. Academics replace only part of these pressures."

Finally, Fr. McAvoy believed that the students should also recognize the fact that the men who make the rules have the benefit of years of experience. The Administration strives to provide "the best foundation for character and religious development in a Catholic atmosphere."

The fact that a majority of seniors are of legal drinking age and the happy coincidence that the South Bend bars remain open until two a.m. seemed to be taken into consideration when the curfew extension was approved, but a few rectors felt that such recognition should not have been made. Rev. James Shilts of Zahm thought that undergraduate drinking has "no place in university life" nor in a "mature Christian life." Rev. Michael Murphy of Alumni and Rev. Edward Shea of Lyons saw a direct causal relationship between the new "lates" and student mischief. Fr. Murphy quoted figures which indicated that eight times as many seniors are out after one a.m. than were before the extensions. They both thought that increased noise in the halls during the wee hours and a surge in latecomers to Sunday Mass are strong objections to the new regulation.

Fr. Murphy resented the concession to the seniors, calling it an "encroachment": "If the students get two o'clocks this year, what is to keep them from asking for three o'clocks next year, and then four o'clocks?"

Rev. Michael Heppen of Keenan added that the "long-range view is the only one you can have." If, in the

past, Notre Dame has succeeded in producing Christian gentlemen, then the regulations are serving their purpose. Sounding the same note, Rev. Daniel O'Neill of Walsh said that from reading the letters of recent Notre Dame alumni in graduate study around the country, he was convinced that students eventually realized that Notre Dame has created and preserved a unique university. "Why," he asked, "would alumni insist on sending their sons to Notre Dame if they didn't think the restrictions beneficial?" He also remarked that certain concessions to the students, such as permitting on-campus students to own cars and allowing female guests to visit rooms have caused great difficulties wherever they were introduced.

All the rectors questioned agreed that any extension of student freedom is closely allied with the possibility for further development of student responsibility, but there was no consensus of opinion on student ability to handle this increased responsibility. Fr. Shilts, of the predominantly sophomore Zahm Hall, drew a distinction between classes. "I believe that most seniors are adults, but definitely not a majority of sophomores." Fr. Murphy claimed that "the mature student he had heard so much about has yet to materialize."

To sum up such a survey would be rather untidy. Most rectors would agree with Fr. McAvoy that "if rules are more inconvenient than the good they bestow, they should be changed," but also with Fr. Heppen that "change for the sake of change is pointless" and with Fr. Laurence Broestl that they "would like to know what the students want."

## ONCE A LIBRARY

The lights of the Dome and library split the heavy darkness. On the north side of the campus several men tinkered with a skateboard underneath a new and unfamiliar light — the greenish light illuminating the archway of a previously unfrequented neoclassic building.

Neoclassic best describes the genre of the structure, for it glides evenly with the other buildings surrounding it. Not a harsh contrast like the library, but it is the mellow stone-cracked fortress so familiar to the ND student. Legend says that it was once a library. But now only the outer face substantiates the legend, for inside opens a world of beauty which books have failed to reproduce.

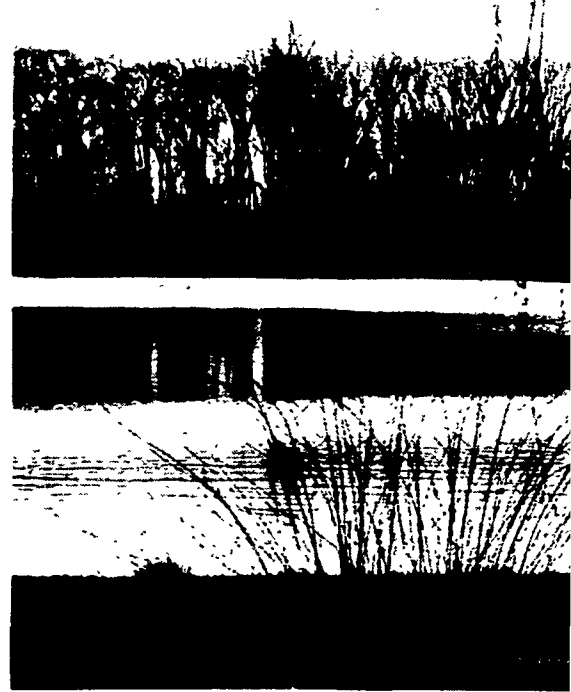
Displayed from the ivory white walls (constructed of sundry and unusual building fabrics) are pictures and creations of the modern archi-



Art in Architecture



The Author and His Book



Finals? —

tect. The Bauhaus productions, which are now on exhibition, show the ability of man's mind to think ahead. Furniture, classified as modern in our era, and a car with the luxury of the newest Detroit model were routine to the German architects of this movement in the early 1900's.

Suspended from the ceiling are thousands and thousands of toothpicks glued together in various rectangular shapes. Although they resemble a refined version of the pop-sicle rafts we build as kids, a better description is available. The stuck-up picks floating in air represent a spacial relation — an important feature in the science of architecture.

A match box model of the Kellogg Adult Education Center is on display complete with miniature trees and automobile accidents. The model, of the building which is now being constructed across from the Morris Inn, has a unique sky-lit patio running longitudinally through the three-story body. Other exhibits on the first floor include an outline of St. Mary's Sports and Activities Center and pictures of the Bond Court (planned by Notre Dame grads, it is one of Ohio's more modern apartment developments).

Also on the first floor are the twentieth-century classrooms. These rooms, with about every 3M and Kodak teaching device available, are the epitome of the twentieth-century education. Projectors that really work, screens that drop automatically from the ceiling, an automatic signalling device for better coordination between the lecturer and visual engineer and a lectern visible to all are commonplace in these new rooms.

The upper floors of the building provide space for the undergraduates to show off their wares. The most interesting of these is an exhibit concerned with commemorations. A lay-

out of a building with an interlaced wire dome, drawn by Jim Perkins, commemorated the Negro-white conflict in Washington, D.C. The question that arises here is which conflict Jim is commemorating: the riot of 1962 or the march of 1963. Another commemoration was a sketch of a plain building dedicated to those who devoted part of their lives to the Peace Corps.

Perhaps the most baffling of all the exhibits are the Konstantin Milonadis kinetic models. At first sight these woven wire mazes appear to be the work of a small child with a coat hanger and a few of his father's bare pipe cleaners. But once they are set in action the balance and intricacy of the models become evident. One such model, called the "elephant," when activated moves in the exact posture of a jungle beast of wires and pins.

Art like this and the many other architectural masterpieces must be seen or the effect of the art is lost. And the art is seen. For even at a late hour on a weekend night, students gather under the modernized wall to see, to understand and to appreciate the creative mind of man.

The building is not completely a show place or museum of expression. It is a building of activity. In the basement, cubicles of angle iron make up the workshops for a proficient architect and rooms upstairs are jammed with drawing boards for the apprentice. The talent is not easily developed and students are often found sleeping in the building.

The purpose of this conglomeration and factory of art is aptly inscribed on the rear wall. "Art being the product of human desire and inspiration transcends the realm of logic and reason. It is the field of interest common to all as beauty is a basic requirement for civilized life."

## SEMINARY EDUCATION

Fides Publishers Inc. recently published *Seminary Education In A Time Of Change*, a collection of essays treating seminaries in America. The Rev. Louis J. Putz, C.S.C., professor of theology at Notre Dame and Mr. James Michael Lee, professor of education at Notre Dame, edited the volume and contributed essays to it. The other contributors, whose articles were prepared specifically for publication in this collection, represent a broad spectrum of American Catholic colleges and religious orders. The volume contains a foreword by Joseph Cardinal Ritter of St. Louis.

In attempting to bring the Vatican Council's new spirit of change into seminary education, the editors and contributors have raised a hornet's nest of controversy by posing such pointed questions as: What are the psychological and maturational factors inbuilt in seminary life? How has the essential purpose of seminary education been subverted? Can seminary education be professionalized? Is the seminary experience compatible with vigorous, free intellectual life? What is the function of obedience in seminary life?

Father Putz points out that of more than 600 seminaries in the U.S., 40% have less than 50 students. Some of these have a student to professor ratio of as low as three to one, a vast waste of manpower. Often these seminaries, far from major towns or universities, lack even the minimal library and testing facilities required for a modern education. Among suggestions in the volume for alleviation of the problem are elimination of the minor seminary in favor of a more normal collegiate experience and the closer conjunction of major seminaries with universities.

According to Father Putz, the seminary experience should be broad-



—Are you kidding me?

ened to allow for a greater area of contact with the nonclerical world. He and the other contributors see the present-day seminary in America as being organized along the lines of training for the monastic life. But this will not be the life of the future priest. He ought to be prepared for participation in the world. If he is to be pastorally involved in his community, he can't be isolated from secular contact as a seminarian.

To effect these changes the seminary curriculum ought to be changed and a broader and wider range of study introduced. The seminarian could use less scholasticism and more modern philosophy. He could use less metaphysically oriented theology and more Scripture study.

Father Putz remarks that we are at a critical moment in the development of the seminary tradition. The students of seminaries and a part of the faculty are ready for change. But the administrators and controllers of the structure of seminary life are less ready. Father Putz sees this as understandable — the very nature of their positions tends to make them conservative. But he continues that the crisis must be resolved.

#### ND CHEMIST HONORED

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association has selected leading educators from Notre Dame, the College of Wooster, and McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, to receive the 1965 College Chemistry Teacher Awards. The association will present the awards during its annual meeting in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, on June 3. The awards are presented every year to three outstanding college chemistry teachers in the United States and Canada. The award consists of a medal and a citation accompanied by a \$1,000 check. This year's recipients are: Dr. Ernest

L. Eliel, professor and head of the Department of Chemistry at Notre Dame; Dr. William Franklin Kieffer, professor of chemistry at Wooster; and Dr. Albin Iver Johnson, professor of chemical engineering and chairman of the department at McMaster.

Dr. Eliel has been teaching at the University since he received his Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Illinois in 1948. He is being cited by the awards committee for his program of undergraduate research in chemistry. For several years he has been singling out the more capable sophomore chemistry majors to collaborate with graduate students on original research. His department has also compiled an amazing record in the number of its students that go on for advanced degrees. About 80 percent of the chemistry majors from Notre Dame go on to graduate study. Dr. Eliel's advanced textbook, *Stereochemistry of Carbon Compounds*, often cited as a classic in its field, has been adopted as a text in many other colleges and universities. The awards committee praised him for his universal interests as a chemist and his ability to coordinate the work of undergraduates, graduate students and postdoctoral researchers.

Commenting on the announcement of the award recipients, General George Decker, president of the MCA, stressed the fact that dedicated instruction of our youth is still the primary requisite of an outstanding teacher. "Too often in this day of bountiful funds available for institutional research on federally sponsored programs, our college teachers tend to overlook their primary function. Although the value of the work made possible through such beneficence is often beyond question, many professors particularly qualified to work closely with students are lured into spending most of their time



Senior Ball Queen

in research laboratories, leaving instruction to less experienced subordinates." These awards are part of an overall program by the MCA to help restore the balance between the number of people teaching chemistry and the number of people doing research in the field.

#### SENIOR WEEK

Tonight from 10 p.m. until 2 a.m., the Stepan Center will be the scene of the Senior Ball. In keeping with the theme of the dance, "Forbidden City," the decorations committee has attempted to create an exotic and colorful oriental atmosphere. The Glenn Miller Orchestra conducted by Ray McKinley will provide the musical setting for the Senior Ball. The Queen of the Dance is Mary Delaney, an SMC senior; her escort is Paul Knipper, General Chairman of the Senior Week.

The ball will be the culmination of an entire week of activities. On Wednesday Giuseppe's was the scene of a senior stag. Film highlights of the 1964 football season were shown to the several hundred seniors gathered for the final stag of the year. Thursday night, many seniors attended the presentation of the University Theater's spring musical, *The Three-penny Opera*.

The Senior Week Committee has managed to rent several cabins at Ramona Resort in Michigan City as party headquarters and a center for the activities at the Dunes on Saturday. The seniors are promising the best Club '65 party of the year. The Shamrocks will entertain on the beach from noon to eight o'clock; then a whisky a'go-go group from New York, the Mersey Men, will provide the music from 8 p.m. until midnight. The whole show will be financed by Key Club funds.

The activities of Senior Week will

come to a close on Sunday morning with the traditional Communion breakfast. The breakfast will be held in the North Dining Hall from 10:00-11:30; Father Hesburgh will be the principal speaker.

### NO ANSWER YET

"The Church is changing. . . ." This quote, often heard these days, was heard once again on May 5 in the faculty lounge of the Memorial Library when Fr. John Tuite, a Chicago diocesan priest active in Pre-Cana work, spoke on mixed marriage. The lecture was sponsored by the Academic Commission of the Student-Faculty Activity Series. Fr. Burrell and Professor Costello and his wife, along with Fr. Tuite, answered questions after the talk.

Fr. Tuite's talk was centered around a special report by a committee of bishops at the Vatican Council reviewing traditional Church policy on mixed marriage. However, the opinions expressed in the talk were Father's own. The report was signed by the pope and approved by the Council. Father tried to point out the other side of this important question ("I do not think I'm a religious indifferentist"); he did not refute any present mixed marriage laws.

The printed marriage contract in a mixed marriage "asks for no belief on the part of the non-Catholic" (concerning difficult questions like birth control and education of the children) "only that *it will be.*" It makes the non-Catholic partner promise not to interfere in the practice of the Catholic's religion but says nothing about the Catholic interfering in the practice of the other person's religion. Father Tuite said that the promise assures that the non-Catholic partner will not "pervert the children by his heresy" by forcing him to bring his children up Catholic. Father Tuite rhetorically asked if it was "so repugnant to let them raise their children in the other church.

The crux is this idea of the "other church." What other church? Father spoke of the "Open Church." The spirit of ecumenism is "recognizing the Church in a changing world — or perhaps we should say it is bringing the Church *into* the world." Father admitted that, "If I were a non-Catholic I would never sign that." It was his personal opinion that "the respect and feeling a couple should have for each other at the outset of their married lives is difficult to obtain when we humiliate the opposite party by contracts like this" and then "stick them in a dark rectory, taking away the splendor of the Mass," etc. Are we surrounding them with

Christ or isolating them from Him?

In isolated cases across the country permission has already been given for a marriage where a minister of the non-Catholic's religion jointly preside with the priest, but always in a Catholic Church. "We are all Christians," explained Father. "Each mixed marriage is an increasing of the bond of Christians. Each marriage celebration between a Catholic and non-Catholic is a small-scale reunion of the separated Church." Why should a minister "from the other part of the Church of Christ" not be present? The Catholic Church does not marry the couple; they marry each other. "Will the Council adjust their laws and rules on mixed marriage?" concluded Father, "I think it is their next duty."



Oh Pshaw!

In the following discussion one student asked, "But Father, most of us are probably going with a non-Catholic right now. That's why we came to this lecture. Your hypothesis sounds great but we may be married within a year. The Council may change the laws tomorrow or we may have to hang on for another five years or more. We are in a position no others have been in before. What are we supposed to do?" Father Tuite couldn't answer that one.

### THE CREATIVE PROCESSES

"The Creative Imagination" was the topic of the final lecture in the "Poetic Imagination" series of three lectures given by visiting professor James Cameron. This last lecture of the series, sponsored by the English Department, was given Monday night in the Library Auditorium. Professor Cameron, a very interesting, intelligent, and poetic man himself presented his ideas of what constituted a creative imagination, and then let

his views be challenged by the audience. He was very open to criticism and admitted at one point that an objection presented by a gentleman in the audience validly questioned his theory of creative capacity and creative production. The truly enjoyable part of the evening was seeing a man in thought. Professor Cameron thought out the objections and actually discussed them with members of the audience. It was the rare experience of witnessing a "creative mind" at work.

Professor Cameron began his lecture with the basic distinction between what can be created, and what can be constructed by rules and mechanical skills. It is the mark of a great literary art that it is intentional rather than mechanical. But there is definitely a mechanical part to the art of writing — that which can be taught. Beyond this, there is that which you cannot teach a man — you cannot teach all men to be a Shakespeare. What determines the creativity in a man then? The marking of a creative genius, according to Professor Cameron, is that he hungers for the truth of his subject matter and the means by which to refract it for the reader. This truth, however, must combine both the certainties of life with the dark and the unknown. The mark of the creative man is not only a hunger for, but also a capacity for, the truth.

After the explanation of the basic elements of what can be created and what a creative mind is, Professor Cameron went on to discuss what creativity actually means. The chief difficulty in defining creativity is the confusion arising from absolute creation and creation in a human sense. Certainly an artist does not create in the sense of God's creation, out of nothing, but he does create in that he can make an achievement beyond his performance. This is perhaps the most difficult concept to grasp in Professor Cameron's theory, but it is understandable in that a man can achieve more than he actually sets out to do. This is achievement beyond performance, and in this sense it is "creating from nothing." Thus one can judge a work of art by the standards of what can be accomplished as measured against the intentions of the author. Judging so, the literal presentation of a work of art only foreshadows what it may eventually produce.

Treating criticism as a phase of creativity, Professor Cameron contended that there is a gap between the literary critic and the work; but one can always say "no" to the criticism. ■



# on other campuses

• **MAY** came to the Michigan State campus with a smile and a song last Saturday as 15 students pranced about a 30-foot yellow, blue, pink and green crepe-paper-strung Maypole, singing a melody in Latin about the beauties of spring. The young lady who organized the celebration, a graduate student in English, said she felt the "spirit of paganism" on campus had remained dormant for too long.

• **WHO SAYS** college is getting more expensive these days? The University of Kentucky expects an enthusiastic turnout for its tuitionless program. The only stipulation is that the applicants must be "senior students," over 65 years of age.

• **AT CALIFORNIA TECH**, seniors are making preparations for the annual "Ditch Day" celebrations. Traditionally, early on a spring morning, the seniors flock to the beach, leaving their rooms ingeniously "stackee" (made impenetrable). It is the duty of the frosh to enter their rooms and then follow one of two courses. They may consume any goodies left for them, or if no gifts have been left, they may play such pranks as covering the floor with manure or removing the furniture to another beach.

• **AVIS FLIS**, Roosevelt University's lovelorn columnist, never fails to hit the heart of every problem she re-

ceives. A maiden in distress writes: "Dear Avis: My boyfriend is an art major. He has done some wonderful paintings and now would like to do some nudes. I feel that he has a wonderful career ahead of him if he could only gain more experience. He asked me to pose for him. I'd like to further his career, but I don't know if I should further our relationship. What should I do? Sincerely, A Patron of Arts." Avis responds, "Dear Patron: If his work is the kind where your lovely form will be recognizable, it is doubtful whether anyone would buy it anyway. As for your relationship, remember 'tis better to marry than burn."

• **IN THE FOURTH** of a series of articles on "The Lost Student," the *Daily Northwestern* summarizes the plight of the modern scholar. "Students come here with questions about their existence . . . but after a while they find their questions dissipated, lost in the system. The students themselves fall victim to a system of classes, grades, examinations, extra-curricular activities—one is constantly rushing about with nowhere to go. The college student today goes through all the motions but he just doesn't have time to think. He finds himself in a unique, unreal world of IBM cards, government contracts, public relations, research, and fund raising; all necessary and important, but none of which provoke him or make

him think. And unfortunately, he often finds administrators who are so busy going about their tasks that they forget the reason they began them."

The article proceeds to offer suggestions to improve the life of the undergraduate such as, "revamping the curriculum, especially for the freshman and sophomore years, to include seminar courses instead of impersonal large lectures."

• **FOR THE ULTIMATE** in demonstrations, a Portable Placard is in the process of being patented by a graduate student at M.S.U. It would solve the financial problem of making various signs for numerous occasions and would eliminate the nuisance of carrying so many pieces of cardboard. "Designed as a placard stick, with several signs on it, all the demonstrator has to do is push a button on the stick, and the sign, and the cause, change. Therefore, if a student had a demonstration to attend at noon to protest U.S. policy in Viet Nam, he could carry a 'Peace in Viet Nam' sign. Later, as he hurried to a 2 o'clock protest of housing rules, he could simply press the button, the sign would switch, and he would be carrying a sign saying 'More Freedom for Students.'"

Eventually, a society could form, with a theme song all its own, sung to the tune of the last two lines of the "Mickey Mouse Club" song: "Now's the time to march along and carry a sign with me, D-E-M-O-N-S-T-R-A-T-E!"

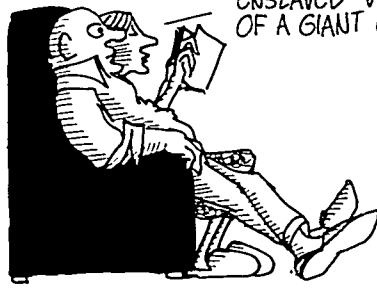
## feiffer

ANYTHING ON TONIGHT?



"PERFECT STRANGERS." TWO JURORS IN A MURDER TRIAL FALL IN LOVE, THEREBY AFFECTING THE VERDICT.

WE SAW IT. WHAT ELSE?



"THE BRIDE AND THE BEAST." BRIDE OF A HUNTER BECOMES ENSLAVED VICTIM OF A GIANT GORILLA.

WE SAW IT. WHAT ELSE?



"DEAD ON NINE." HUSBAND IS TRYING TO TEACH HIS BELOVED SECRETARY HOW TO SHOOT—SO SHE CAN KILL HIS WIFE, WHO WON'T GIVE HIM A DIVORCE.

WE SAW IT TWICE. ANYTHING ELSE?



"THE WORLD WAS HIS JURY." CAPTAIN JERRY BARRETT IS ON TRIAL FOR CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE AFTER LOSING HIS SHIP, PASSENGERS AND CREW.

WE SAW IT. ISN'T ANYTHING ELSE ON?



THE PRESIDENT'S SPEAKING AT NINE O'CLOCK ON THE WORLD CRISIS.

MAYBE WE COULD GO TO A MOVIE.



5-16 OJEF



## FOUR FROM ALABAMA: AN INTERVIEW

*In an effort to present both sides of the civil rights issue, Associate Editors Jed Kee and Reagan Burkholder recently interviewed four students, Bob Lumpkins and Bill Willard from Notre Dame and Pam Smith and Mary Pat Sussex from Saint Mary's, all of whom make their homes in Alabama. The following comments are theirs. Some deletions have been made, but these do not affect the thoughts expressed; they were merely extraneous remarks and sidelights. No effort at editorialization has been made, and we wish to express the usual disclaimer: The opinions expressed in this article are not necessarily those of the editors or staff of the SCHOLASTIC.*

### ON THE SOUTHERN WAY OF LIFE:

- There's a certain attitude that Southern people have that I don't think people who live in the North are aware of. People up here . . . talk in terms of justice: the Southerners are so sure that they are right, that there is literally no way of telling them they are wrong. It's the Southern way of life. They get it drilled into them all the time. It's just as clear as it could be to them.
- I don't think the problem is in the whole South: I think it's in the southern part of the South. For instance in Alabama, the same problem does not exist in the north that exists down around Selma. You have to understand that down in Selma and Montgomery, and in the southern ends of Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana is where the big plantations were, the big cotton crop. We don't have this in the northern half of the state. This is where they used the slave labor so much. You have to realize that this is where the old culture is. "I was raised by a nigger mammy and my mother was and her mother

was and we're not going to let this happen to us." It's part of a religion and family tradition.

- It (the southern portion) is also the section of the state where the Negroes outnumber the whites ten to one and some of the Negroes (although this may be attributed to a lack of responsibility on the part of the white) do not have a sufficient education to take part in political activity or even activity on a level with most of the white citizens.

- In my town, which is about 38,000, we have a colored and a white high school. In the last couple of years they have been trying to get colored to come to the white high school, but the colored high school is so much better than the white high school that they don't want to come.

- In Birmingham there are three Catholic high schools, two colored and one white. They've asked white kids to go to the colored high schools but they refuse; I understand these schools are pretty bad.

### THE CHURCH

SCHOLASTIC: DOES THE CHURCH HAVE MUCH POWER?

- Not politically, no. And it's not exerting what power it has.

- There are so many angles that you have to consider. For instance . . . except for Mobile, the state of Alabama is considered to be the Bible belt, solid Southern Baptist and Church of Christ. Now these people through the ages have been the strongest anti-integration leaders. They are gradually coming around. But you also have the idea of the domineering Church and I think that these people who do dominate the population of the state see priests and nuns and they have the idea that the Catholic Church is trying to rule the world and all of a sudden here are all these people [marching and demonstrating]. This may sound strange, but this does enter into their minds.

### SELMA:

- Resentment is not against the in-

dividual but against people who come in from out of state. The stories, which they have actual pictures of, of what goes on during the marches, of colored and white relationships, the sort of thing you don't quite hear about up here, the papers are just plastered with down there. This is one of the ways that resentment is heightened.

SCHOLASTIC: HOW CAN YOUR STORY BE RECONCILED WITH THE FACT THAT THERE WERE SO MANY RELIGIOUS INVOLVED?

- I know people from the University of Alabama who were down there who witnessed this. They said they felt there were a lot of religious down there who weren't really religious. People who had just come dressed in garb.

- There is one matter that I would like to bring in. That is the matter of the so-called nonviolent demonstrations. I have witnessed Negroes when they are marching doing all they can to antagonize the whites into doing something. I have been told by a Negro that when Martin Luther King was in our town trying to get a movement started he told them, "Let your blood flow in the streets. Do all you can to get the whites to hit you and beat you. Anything along this line. This is the publicity we need." I have seen Negroes marching with razor blades attached to the sides of their shoes. They'd kick a person as they walked by, just to get him to start an incident. This is anything but a peace-prize winner.

SCHOLASTIC: DO MOST OF THE PEOPLE IN ALABAMA FEEL ANTAGONISTIC TOWARD THE NONVIOLENT DEMONSTRATORS?

- Yes . . . if the politicians would wise up a lot of it could be avoided. They will only keep going where they meet resistance, in a place where they can have a nonviolent demonstration turn violent, where they can get the publicity.

**KLAN:**

**SCHOLASTIC:** How POWERFUL IS THE KLAN?

- Not powerful politically.

**SCHOLASTIC:** ARE THEY AN EMOTIONAL OUTLET FOR PEOPLE WHO ARE AFRAID TO ACTUALLY DO ANYTHING? DO PEOPLE TEND TO IDENTIFY WITH THEM?

- I would be afraid to hypothesize.
- I don't think you can say it's just the rednecks, though, because to me this is a grand outlet for businessmen, who to the public, have to keep this image of "we have to do this together." This is their outlet.
- In the Klan? Do you really think so? I know people who wouldn't dare join or have any connection. They wouldn't alienate their patrons.

**SCHOLASTIC:** THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IS SAID TO HAVE FLOURISHED ON PERSECUTION. DO YOU FEEL THAT THE JOHNSONIAN PERSECUTION WILL CAUSE AN INCREASE IN INFLUENCE AND THE NUMBERS OF THE KLAN?

- Well, they may increase their numbers, but I don't think they'll ever have any political influence beyond their numbers and a few sympathizers.
- But Wallace must appeal to these people. This is the type of individual he appeals to.
- We have the conflict here between the rural and the urban. I don't know about the rural; the conflict there would probably be much greater. I don't know anybody who sympathizes with the Klan . . .
- In cities it seemed almost a myth since we first heard about it until the last few years.
- A joke.
- It was. Sure, everybody knew about the KKK, but who ever heard of the Klan having a meeting? It was just a joke. That was it.

**SCHOLASTIC:** CAN ANYBODY DEFINE A REDNECK?

- Hick. Hillbilly. Lower class white. White trash. They go out in the fields and work all day and the backs of their necks are red. Laboring people.
- It has picked up kind of a new meaning in the past few years. It is the person who gets hot under the collar when he listens to Wallace speak and says, "Yeah, yeah, we gotta kill the niggers and all the Yankees."

**POLITICS:**

- There's an ignorance on the part of the white people that just can't be overlooked. For instance when George Wallace was running for governor he would go to all the country

schoolhouses and say that he would stand in the schoolhouse door and not let "them" integrate the school. He looked like a martyr. This was wonderful to all these ignorant white people.

- This goes along with the general outlook on the Southern politician in giving the voter what he wants to hear. Wallace get up and says, "These Yankee agitators have to be gone. We'll fight them." So the redneck thinks, fight, brick, shotgun. The politicians will literally rile the people up and make something out of nothing.



**WALLACE: A TONGUE OUT AT THE NATION.**

**SCHOLASTIC:** WHAT EFFECT DO YOU THINK THE SEGREGATION POLICY HAS ON NATIONAL POLITICS? DO YOU FEEL THAT IT IS SIGNIFICANT? DO YOU FEEL THAT THERE IS A SHIFT IN ALABAMA POLITICS FROM THE DEMOCRATIC TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY? OR DO YOU FEEL THAT IT IS THE PARTY THAT APPEARS TO OFFER THE LESSER CHANCE OF INTEGRATION?

- I think it would take real segregation policy to change the South over from Democratic to Republican. Because the Democratic Party has been a religion with them, too, and it would take something as strong as a policy of segregation.
- I worked for the Republicans this summer in Alabama and they elected five Congressmen. Out of eight, I guess. Of course they've never elected any since reconstruction.

**SCHOLASTIC:** WHAT VOTER DID THEY APPEAL TO? THE TYPICAL REPUBLICAN MIDDLE CLASS?

- I think they did to a large extent.

- The Republicans in Alabama are much stronger in the cities than they are in the rural areas. The rural areas still tend to vote the way grandpappy voted.

**ECONOMIC INFLUENCES:**

**SCHOLASTIC:** BUSINESSMEN HAVE BEEN AN IMPETUS TO INTEGRATION IN MANY SOUTHERN CITIES. IS INTEGRATION BASED ON ECONOMIC FACTORS A GRUDGING INTEGRATION, OR IS THERE ANY REAL CHANGE IN BASIC OUTLOOK?

- You can't change a person's outlook overnight. This change will only come gradually and the only gradual way to do this is to have association with the Negroes willingly, not forcibly. This is at least a step. There was an ad placed in the *New York Times* and other newspapers across the country by the Alabama Chamber of Commerce stating that they would do all in their power to see that fair voting practices, etc., were carried out. This was a significant step. There was quite a bit of editorialization on the local TV stations and . . . they said that it's time for the people to wake up and see that integration is going to come and we might as well do it in the smoothest possible way.
- A hundred years is a long time. . . .
- But how long has the Federal Government been trying to do anything? There has to be some impetus. No people are going to do something they don't want to do voluntarily. . . .

**FEDERAL ACTION:**

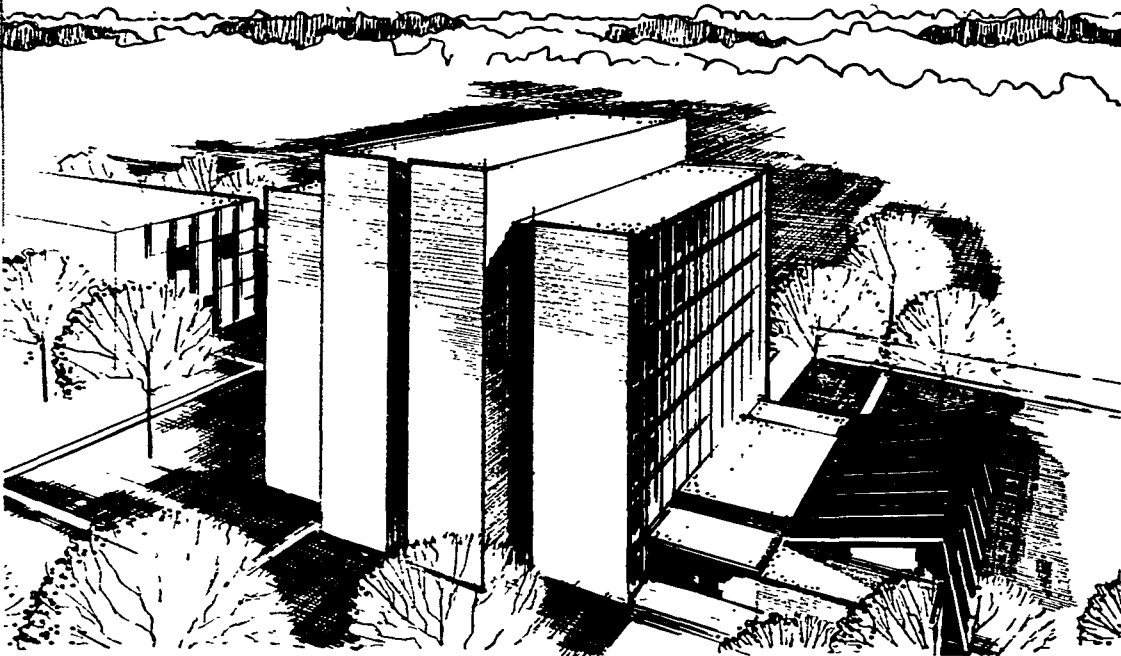
**SCHOLASTIC:** DO YOU FEEL, THEN, THAT FEDERAL LAWS ARE DOING AS MUCH HARM AS GOOD?

- No, we need the federal law. What we don't need is the Northern college student and the nuns, the priests. I think they stir up a lot of antagonism. Maybe it's just that the people are screaming at them because they are the most obvious whipping boy.

**SCHOLASTIC:** ISN'T IT TRUE THAT THE MARCHES ARE ANTAGONIZING THE PEOPLE ON THE STREET BUT GETTING THE STATE GOVERNMENT, THE BUSINESSMEN TO MOVE?

- That is true as far as you have stated it. But it is my hope at least, that the Negro race wants acceptance over and above everything else. That they don't want revenge on the Southerner, which they might well want anyway. If people get stepped on long enough they start biting the toes. But I would hope that they want acceptance rather than revenge. And if they do want acceptance, they are going farther and farther away from

*(Continued on page 29)*



## SCIENCE AT NOTRE DAME . . . CONTRIBUTIONS AND GROWTH

*In its first hundred years Notre Dame science has progressed from launching gliders from the roof of the Student Center to experiments in radiation chemistry. This report traces the development and the men behind it and comments on the future.*

E. Brian Graham

**N**EARLY 100 YEARS AGO today the University of Notre Dame granted the first bachelor of science degree to John Cassidy of Chelsea, Michigan; this weekend the University is both celebrating that event and looking forward to its second hundred years of growth in science with the official celebration of the "Centennial of Science at Notre Dame." In order to make that celebration complete, we will trace both the past of science at Notre Dame and look forward to the future that awaits it.

Science at Notre Dame began in 1842 when a course in mathematics was added to the young college's curriculum and continued its gradual development with the introduction of a biology course in 1844, chemistry in 1850, and earth science in 1863. By 1866, the University was offering courses in natural history, natural philosophy (physics), astronomy, chemistry, and mineralogy as well. In that same year, in order to meet the expenses and needs of the expanding science curriculum at Notre Dame, the University entered into perhaps the original "Challenge Program" when it dispatched Father Joseph Carrier to France to collect

funds, books, and equipment for the small science department. Father Carrier's fund raising journey, like all similar journeys since, was an apparent success for he returned with a large collection of books and a gift of a six-inch telescope from Emperor Napoleon III of France.

In 1872, the Science Department, as well as many of the other departments of the University, began its first attempt to reach "academic excellence" when Father Lemonnier, a critic of the policies of the University, was raised to the office of President of the University and began to institute many changes in the department. By 1878, under the influence of Father Lemonnier and the young Father John Zahm, the department's progress was furthered by the introduction of a curriculum in civil engineering and the establishment on campus of a number of scientific museums including the Physics Cabinet, the Museum of Natural History, and the Mineralogical Cabinet.

In 1879, with the "great fire" that destroyed the main college building, it became evident that the Science Department would need additional space, so in 1884 the Science Hall (now the student center) was completed. During this same period Dr. Albert Zahm, the brother of Father John Zahm (then head of the newly expanded Science Department), joined the faculty and began his pioneering experiments with aircraft. These early experiments included the construction of the *first* wind tunnel for comparing the lift and drag of aeronautical models which demonstrated the advantages of bird-like concave wings

and propellers, and the launching of manned gliders from the roof of the Science Hall. Interestingly enough, these early flights were restricted to nighttime flights around the campus, apparently so as not to frighten the local farmers.

In 1886, mechanical engineering was added to the curriculum and in 1891 the departments of science and engineering were separated with the construction of Technological Hall.

In 1893, Dr. Zahm released his findings free of patents at the first International Aeronautical Congress, held in Chicago, in a paper entitled "Stability of Aeroplanes and Flying Machines" in which he demonstrated the methods for making a plane inherently stable and for launching manned aircraft.

From 1893 to 1896, Father John Zahm published four books based on his studies in the department of science; three of these dealt with the reaction to and effect of Darwinism and scientific discovery on traditional Catholic teachings and the fourth was an early study of sound theory in music entitled *Sound and Music*.

In 1895, a curriculum in electrical engineering was introduced and that same year Jerome J. Green of the faculty of electrical engineering transmitted the first wireless radio message in America. Popular tradition holds that this transmission was from Notre Dame to St. Mary's and it has even been suggested that it was an early attempt to establish the communication between the two schools that is still eluding us.

In 1904, Father Julius Nieuwland, the most famous of Notre Dame's early scientists, joined the faculty to teach botany and chemistry, and in the same year carried out the first experiments that would eventually lead to his discovery of the first practical synthetic rubber. In 1906, Father Nieuwland established what is now known as the Nieuwland Herbarium and in 1909 he began publishing the distinguished *American Midland Naturalist*.

In 1909, the University began a construction program for the College of Science that has not yet ended with the completion of Chemistry Hall. The program was extended with the enlargement of Science Hall in 1924, the opening of Cushing Hall of Engineering in 1933, which freed more space for the College of Science, and the building of the Wenninger-Kirsch Biology Building in 1937. Finally, the massive construction chore embraced the Germfree Life Building for the Lobund Laboratory

*(Continued on page 32)*

Angel of God,  
 My guardian dear,  
 To whom His love  
 Commits me here;  
 Ever this day  
 Be at my side,  
 To light and guard,  
 To rule and guide.  
 Amen.

DO YOU FIND YOURSELF moving to the left of your empty chair so you won't inadvertently squash someone? Do you, at times of stress, listen for mysterious whispering in your right ear? Do you suspect a sudden pain in the rib cage of being more than simply the onset of pleurisy or heart failure? If so you'll probably keep it to yourself, for you are one of the small band of scandalously orthodox collegians who still believe in guardian angels. The thesis was advanced at a recent SCHOLASTIC meeting (one called, incidentally, to consider another topic altogether) that "no one" takes guardian angels seriously anymore because of the superstitions involved in their original presentation at the grammar school level. A random sampling of student opinion would seem to verify this. One sophomore said that he hadn't been able to believe in angels at all since he got to college because of his violent reaction to the Baltimore Catechism days. Of course there are exceptions. One young lady at St. Mary's, who is theologically advanced to the point of explaining all the people Christ raised from the dead as cases of catalepsy, nevertheless insists that we have guardian angels and that furthermore we must give them a name or they'll go through eternity without one. (Hers is called Raimée.)

With so much confusion abounding, it would seem worthwhile to look into the question in the light of Scripture and tradition. The necessary acceptance of angels, as such, appears to be pretty undebatable unless you're willing to foment a schism. The Fourth Lateran Council (1215) decreed the existence of angels and their creation prior to man's. These positions were reiterated by the First Vatican Council, but everything else, including the existence of guardian angels, has been left more or less open.

None of the Church Fathers was inclined to question the doctrine of guardian angels. (Indeed, some of them were of the opinion that angels should be worshiped together with the Trinity, but these theories have been out of vogue for some time

now.) Rather they applied themselves to the finer points: Is the guardian angel given only to Christians (Origen—*Commentary on Matthew*) or to all men (Origen—*De Principiis*)? Is it given at birth (St. Jerome), or at conception (St. Anselm)? Does it remain throughout life (St. Thomas), or only through childhood (Origen)? Is it driven away by mortal sin (St. Basil) or not (St. Thomas)? Is it sometimes removed from the just man to increase his glory in resisting sin (St. Ambrose)?

If these secondary questions don't provide enough food for thought there is a myriad of *tertiary* considerations—for example, the existence or nonexistence of angels presiding over nations, cities, churches, etc., all of which have certain traditional and even scriptural backing. Origen, St. Ambrose, and St. Augustine tend to ascribe angels to each of the elements, planets, stars, and living beings, including insects. The scholastics found this somewhat exaggerated but posited the assignment of a particular angel to each species. There is also the matter of choirs and hierarchies of angels stretching from St. Thomas (through St. Denis the Areopagite) back to Paul, the Old Testament, and the pagan religions of Mesopotamia, and the dispute over which choirs provide the guardians for men.

But the real meat of the problem is, is it not, if we have them at all. Though scholastic speculation seems to lead to a labyrinth of blind alleys, there are still two sources left, Scripture and (one blushes to suggest it to so sophisticated an audience) visions. The case from Writ rests on a rather small but interesting number of quotations, the most unambiguous, perhaps, being Matthew 18:10, "See that you despise not one of these little ones, for I say to you that their angels behold the face of my Father who is in heaven." Another, that would suggest a belief in a personal guardian angel was taken for granted by the first Christians, is from Acts 12:13-16. Here Peter, having been released from Herod's prison (by an angel) went to the house of Mary, mother of Mark, and knocked at the door. A maid who spoke to him ran back to tell the others he was free, but they didn't believe her and said "It is his angel."

These pose genuine, but not as we shall see, insurmountable problems to the passionate demythologizer. A noted campus theologian, who can be loosely termed avant-garde, when presented with the question of guardian angels, chuckled and suggested

# WHATEVER HAPPENED TO GUARDIAN ANGELS?



by John Gorman



that guardian angels are symbolic of the Providence of God and other biblical angels of Revelation in general. He also observed that a good deal of the symbolic imagery of angels in the Old Testament is borrowed from the Assyrians who had a concept of guardian spirits very much like our own.

Well, there are always visions, more properly, angelophanies. Several saints have been reported on familiar terms with their attendant angels. Unfortunately such manifestations have often come to those people who, for sundry reasons, would be considered prime targets for delusion by our cynical, empirical age. Several saints have had visions of angels on their death beds, and Saint

(Continued on page 29)

# THREEPENNY OPERA

by William M. Donovan

**T**HE THREEPENNY OPERA, as it is being presented at the University Theatre under the direction of Fred W. Syberg, is a highly interesting production that has injected elements into the Marc Blitzstein adaptation which the German play by Bertolt Brecht and Kurt Weill originally contained. Brecht's opera-play portrayed his conception of man's situation by combining the theatrical conventions that have come to be called German expressionism (earlier Brecht had written purely expressionistic plays such as *Baal*) with the weird, seemingly off-key music of Weill.

This tradition of expressionism, rather than bringing out significant themes through character development, conflict or neat plot progression paralleling and contrasting action into which the audience is immersed, attempts instead to make the play evoke emotions, physical desires, and psychological states. The play means to present a unified mood, or feeling, that seems meaningful to the audience because it has been presented to it for intellectual inspection while simultaneously inviting the viewer to become part of it. In a sense, the expressionistic play is at once a picture and a symphony. Most of these plays attain their ends by relying heavily on symbolic structure, a distortion of reality that approaches the grotesque, and short clipped sentences that are randomly hurled rapid-fire across the stage. This latter element serves to eliminate the character as an approximation of human reality, and makes him a vehicle for presenting a structure of moods and ideas. Theatrical gestures are stylized and deliberately pronounced so that the distortion of the scenery and the dramatic conversation are connected with the presence of the actors.

In *Threepenny*, Brecht rejected the symbolic framework for the "real" story of Mack the Knife, the leader of a band of London gangsters. Mack marries Polly, the fairly innocent daughter of J. J. Peachum, the proprietor of an establishment dedicated to the maintenance and supervision of the city's beggars. In a sense, Peachum has a monopoly on the art of begging. He cannot stand the loss of his daughter as a worker; besides, Macheath (Mack) has scores of mistresses and "wives" around the city. As a result, Peachum forces Tiger Brown, who is the gangster-captain's

friend and associate in crime, as well as the chief of police, to have Macheath arrested. For Peachum has threatened Brown that unless Macheath is hanged, about 3,000 scurvy-looking beggars will turn up for the Queen's coronation procession the next day. Learning the news, Macheath leaves Polly to run the "business" while he supposedly flees to the safety of the country. Instead, he turns up in a brothel in Wapping where he is betrayed by Jenny, a prostitute whom he has cast off and whom Mrs. Peachum has bribed. In jail, he repudiates Polly for another of his wives, Luce Brown, the daughter of Tiger. She helps him to escape but due to the machinations of Peachum and his own weakness for the fair sex, Macheath is recaptured at the home of another woman of low moral character. Once again in prison, he bribes the warden to allow him to escape, but Ready-Money Matt and Crookfinger Jake (two of his boys) are unable to obtain the necessary sum because it is not possible to get through the mob of people waiting outside to see the hanging. Well! Macheath is on the scaffold, his women, dressed in black, are sobbing softly, when Tiger Brown (who was really very sorry to have had to arrest Macheath) comes riding onto the stage as a mounted messenger from the Queen who, in honor of her coronation, reprieves the hero and makes him a Knight of the Garter.

In the treatment of this story, Brecht focused heavily on the inability of the poor to escape their poverty; yet he went beyond this by creating an overall image of man's world as one where nothing has any permanent value except the necessity of fighting and oppressing one's fellow men. This sort of struggle results in the debauchery of all moral and romantic values (such as love, friendship, charity and general religious virtues). The emphasis on plot was eliminated through the use of signboards giving away the events of the next scene and through the deliberate interruptions of the action as each song was sung without any apparent relation to what was going on at the time. The grating music of Weill created a sustained web of plaintive or violent sorrow, and also served, along with the grotesque scenery, to hinder the audience from entering into the spirit of the comedy. Rather than identifying with Macheath as the romantic gangster hero,

Brecht's audience was forced to reflect upon a conception of life that was unfolding before them. They had to become aware of the irony that Macheath and his cutthroats were acting not like gangster types but rather like respectable "bourgeois" businessmen. They were jarred from bitter song to biting condemnation of man as rapacious animal, yet, they were aware of the sense of sorrow generated because it seemed as if it didn't have to be this way.

The Blitzstein adaptation represents, basically, a reworking of the play into the American musical comedy mold where the audience is swept up into a sad-happy evening in the theater through the juxtaposing of sentimental love with vivacious, driving, and comic songs. The mood created by the music is co-ordinated with a love story tinged by a bit of melodrama, and if the play is good, a unique form of theatrical expression is achieved. In terms of the original play, though, the Blitzstein version represents a watered-down Brechtian work that can be played as straight musical comedy. In actuality, it is Blitzstein's, and not Brecht's, play.

It is a tribute to Mr. Syberg that the present production retains a very heavy emphasis on the spirit of the original play. The Brechtian elements left in this version are exploited, and contrast very well with those of musical comedy. This means that individual performances differ greatly in manner, yet the whole play coheres.

David Clennon, as Macheath, plays his character with the brilliance that has become associated with his performances through his four years with University Theatre. He deliberately forces his acting style into the expressionistic manner, making Macheath the bourgeois gangster rather than exploiting the rakish, hero-villain that could make Macheath resemble a *Guys and Dolls* type hero. He treats the members of his gang like employees rather than cronies, and maintains an air of aloofness from the audience as well. This makes such songs as "Call From the Grave" very effective. When he is forced to plead for compassion, the audience is made to evaluate him. He is accepted because Mr. Clennon's performance has made Macheath a man who, though the most despicable person in the play, is still deserving of sympathy for he is a human being, not a stereotype.

In contrast to Mr. Clennon's portrayal of Macheath, David Garrick plays J. J. Peachum in the opposite tradition, and gives a very consistent performance. Peachum emerges as a man who is cruel because his circumstances dictate that he be this way. This is a cruelty that is incidental to his function as the comic relief. Mr. Garrick has built his performance around the repartee between Peachum and Filch (a beggar who has not become a member of Peachum's union), played in a very whining, whimpering manner by George Flynn. His browbeating of Tiger Brown, who emerges as the audience's favorite comic due to John Sheehan's inimitable performance, is also very effective, as are the scenes with his wife, played by Carolyn Jaskunas. Although he occasionally takes away from the action at inappropriate moments, Mr. Garrick's Peachum exploits the musical comedy elements of the play to the hilt. This becomes most rewarding in his controlled rendition of such songs as "Morning Anthem," "In- stead-Of Song," and the finales.

On a lesser scale, Mr. Clennon and Mr. Garrick's different styles are mirrored by two members of Macheath's gang. Daniel Roberto plays Ready-money Matt with cheeky, swaggering gusto. This works very well with Al Dunn's stiff and distant Crookfinger Jake. The "Wedding Song," which the gang renders to celebrate Macheath and Polly's marriage, varies from ironic humor to a discordant merging with the off-key music.

These two disparate elements work together because the music of Weill, directed by Mr. Charles A. Biondo, blends with the very imaginative scenery of John Patrick Hart, who has deliberately approximated in the sets the expressionistic atmospheres that have been mentioned above. Both the "Army Song" (done with clipped gestures and ribald voices by Mr. Clennon and Mr. Sheehan) and the vibrant ensembles that are the finales most noticeably utilize the music to unify the performance. The performance of R. Albert Cruz as the street-singer, who ushers in each scene with a flourish at the same time that he reveals the plot, furthers this Brechtian atmosphere. His rendition of the "Ballad of Mack the Knife" is done in the flowing manner of the popular song, yet his actions and gleaming-toothed grin make him more than a simple master of ceremonies. He becomes a character connected with the world the scenery hints at.

It is along these lines that Miss Jaskunas becomes the most striking performer in the show. Most of her

scenes are written for the musical comedy, and while she responds to the humor generated by Mr. Garrick and Mr. Sheehan, her performance retains the elements of Brecht that have been established by sets, music, and Mr. Clennon's portrayal of Macheath. This is due primarily to her manner of conduct on the stage: a degenerate sot, yet capable of forcing herself upon the other characters; an integral part of the comedy, yet divorced from it as a separate entity. Her songs are a means of achieving this, and also remain, in their own right, the best overall vocal performance in the play. Her voice is very powerful, and fully ranged. She drives both of the finales and her "Ballad of Sexual Dependency" captures the audience with its bitter scorn.



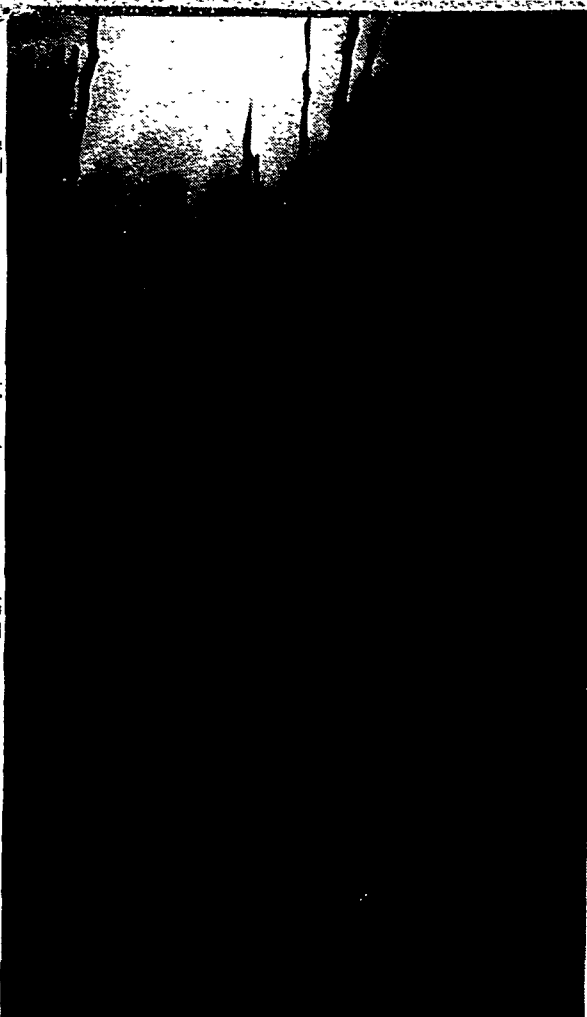
As Jenny, Virginia Manthe's performance of the "Pirate Song" is another high point of the play. She sings it slowly and from a full contralto, which conveys her personal hatred of those who utilize her profession, then breaks into the chilling soprano announcement of her wish to revenge. She beautifully exploits the contrast between the violent emotions expressed and the wistfulness of the melody. On the level of the dramatic though, her characterization of the prostitute, while competently done, is very stereotyped, and such business as the arched back, hip swings, and other overdrawn actions hinder her well-sung "Tango-Ballad" and "Solomon Song." Pat Harvey, Barbara Morris, and Doris Wilke, as the permanent stock of the Wapping brothel, use this same tradition. Here it works, as their chief function is to provide a background for the action and songs. Their gestures and costumes blend very well with the luridly bright set of the brothel.

Joan Werber Tweedell, as Luce Brown, sings the "Barbara-Song" well, but does not work hard enough to exploit the nuances of emotion which the song (a long lament for her loss of virtue at the hands of Macheath) contains. Her subsequent verbal duel with Polly over the favors of Macheath lacks the necessary sting. When she merges with Polly to sing the "Jealousy Duet," however, she utilizes her voice (excellently trained) to produce a very well-done number which benefits from Mr. Syberg's controlled tandem blocking.

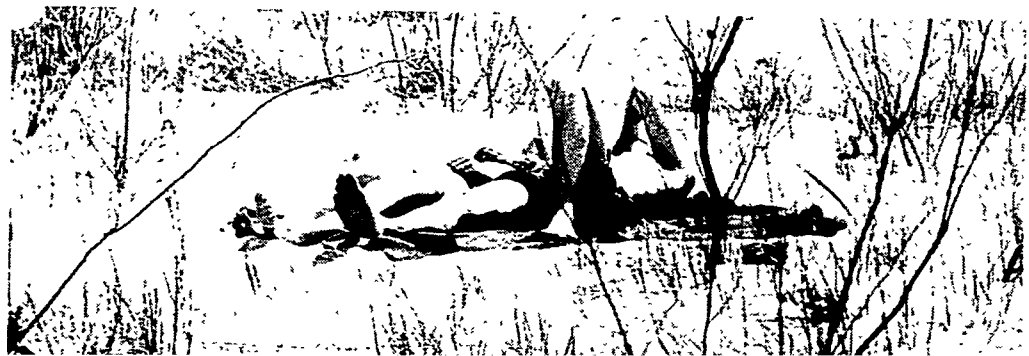
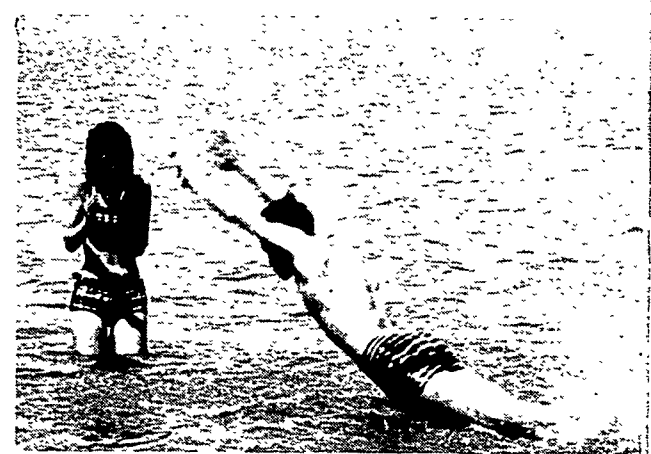
Denise Coakley, as Polly Peachum, achieves a very beautiful characterization of the innocence betrayed by Macheath. She sings "Love Song" and "Polly's Song" with a clear voice that does not overdo the sympathetic

elements inherent in them. Her soft-shoe routine performed during the wedding ceremony is very lively and intended not to reflect any types of coarseness which may be part of her life with her parents. In the first finale, her face reflects the mood of approaching evil. The audience knows that she feels Macheath's betrayal even before it happens.

The final two scenes of the play are very moving. Mr. Clennon delivers both his plea for mercy to the audience and the accompanying "Death Message" song so that the whole progress of Macheath through the play is presented in his gestures and the manner of delivering the contents of the speech-song. After Macheath has been reprieved by the mounted messenger's terribly funny ride through the balcony, the entire cast sings the finale with an exuberance that is overshadowed by the stark presence of the gallows and the elongated figure of Patrick Kelly, the hangman. ■



# THE DUNES



PHOTOS BY PAT FUND



## BETTER THAN LAST YEAR?

What can be said about the Old-Timers' game? Here are the reactions of a few old-timers.

• Gus Cifelli: "There's more size, strength, and depth than ever before. This was more than spring-practice form. They looked like a team in midseason. It's a tremendous tribute to Ara and his staff."

• John Meyer: "Today the defense was every bit as good as that of last year. By the time the season comes around it should be even better."

• Angelo Dabiero: "The most important thing about the team today was that they worked as a machine. They seem to have the fundamentals down pat. As long as they have that, Ara can take care of the rest."

• Norm Nicola: "What impressed me was a real sense of togetherness on the team."

• Jim Morse: "To my way of thinking Wolski and Eddy form the best halfback combination in the country. The addition of Conjar makes them even stronger. There may be a quarterback question, but it doesn't take a great many passes to keep the defense loose. There is no reason why Notre Dame can't make it next year as primarily a running team."

• Bill Pfeiffer: "All I know is that I kept getting knocked down."

## BEAR ON THE PROWL

It was Bear Bryant's Crimson Tide who reached past Notre Dame for last year's number-one ranking, and it was Bear Bryant who thought his schedule rougher than Parseghian's. Last week, Bear was in the news again. Melvin Durslag, writing for the *Pittsburgh Weekly Sports*, described a run-in with Bryant as the Sheraton-West Hotel in Los Angeles. "I'm nosing around," said Bryant, "trying to get me a junior college tackle. It's a little late, but after watching our squad in spring practice, I decided we needed one bad."

## WHEN IRISH EYES . . .

They came in buses and cars and they carried their gear in old suitcases and flight bags. There were men, women and children, 300 in all; and along with their Flatly and McNamara Flute Band, blankets, and real Canadian Ale, they brought something that stood out like a loose banshee. "Hey Caulfield," one of them called in a heavy brogue, "let's see a clean game today, boy!" And Irish hurling had hit campus.

Hurling is a paddle-sticked cross between hockey and baseball. It's played with a small leather ball and a spirit that would turn a kami-



kaze green with envy. It came to Notre Dame through the efforts of Noel Murphy, a chem-engineering graduate student. Noel got in touch with John Hunt, National Director of the Gaelic Athletic Association, the largest amateur association in the world; and quicker than a leprechaun, the 2,000-year-old game was on its way from Chicago — with 300 Irish-born followers.

At half time, with the score 10-5, the Shannon Rangers and the Harry Bolands quit the field. The hurt ones went to the medicine box and the sound ones to the ale cases. The kids off to the side practiced with broken bats and stones, and if you turned your back on the library and lost yourself for a moment in the rough, rambling sound of the Irish brogue, you could have sworn it was Dublin just beyond the rise . . . and not South Bend.

## MOST IMPROVED

The story of Ron Jeziorski's spring efforts won him the Hering award for "Most Improved Lineman."

The 203-pound sophomore began the spring as a second-string linebacker and then moved to first-string linebacker. "A bad scrimmage and a few bad days," defensive coach Ray explains, "caused us to move him down to third string. But he refused to stay there. Before long he had worked himself right back to first string. He had a fine spring, and we hope he will do as well in the fall."

## FOR THE RECORD

FOOTBALL: Varsity 72, Old-Timers 0

BASEBALL (14-13):

Michigan 5, Notre Dame 4

Detroit 4, Notre Dame 2

Kent State 5, Notre Dame 2

Kent State 5, Notre Dame 3

Michigan State 3, Notre Dame 0

Valparaiso 3, Notre Dame 1

TENNIS (10-2):

Michigan 6, Notre Dame 3

Notre Dame 5, Kalamazoo 4

Notre Dame 8, Purdue 1

GOLF (14-4-1):

Ohio State 756, Notre Dame 762, Indiana 762, Purdue 763, Michigan 772, Michigan State 775

Notre Dame 30, Northern Illinois 6

Notre Dame 30, Central Michigan 6

Notre Dame 29½, Illinois State 6½

TRACK:

Indiana State 77, Notre Dame 71½, Indiana 64, Purdue 38

RUGBY (10-1):

Notre Dame 33, Illinois 13

LACROSSE (4-4):

Michigan State 14, Notre Dame 9

SAILING:

Fifth in Midwest Championship

CREW:

Fifth out of six in first heat of Dad Vale Rowing Association Championships

## THIS WEEK

MAY 14

Baseball: BOWLING GREEN (3:00)

MAY 15

Baseball: BOWLING GREEN (1:30)

Golf: IOWA, AIR FORCE, and WESTERN MICHIGAN (8:15, 1:00)

Track: at Michigan State

Lacrosse: at Ohio State

Crew: MACRA Regatta at Lafayette, Ind.

Sailing: Midwest Monotype Championships at Madison, Wis.

Rugby: St. Louis Bombers (3:00)

MAY 17

Baseball: MICHIGAN STATE (3:00)

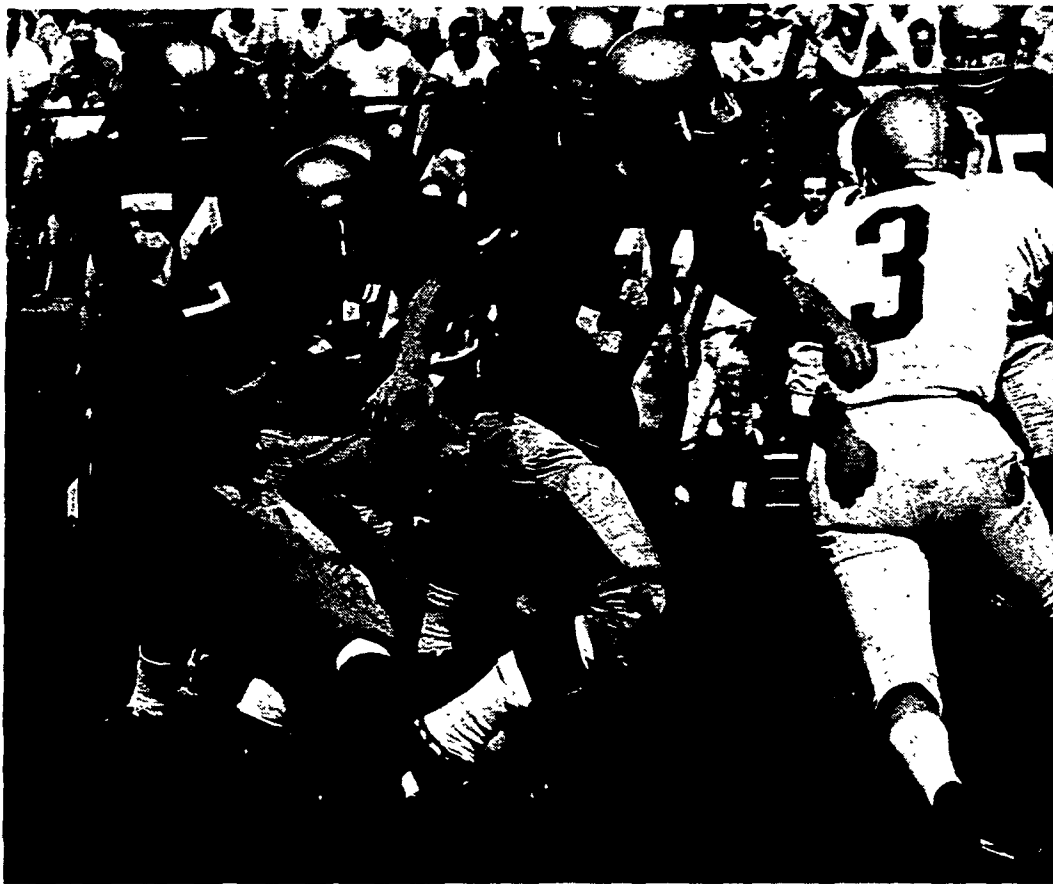
MAY 18

Baseball: at Valparaiso

Tennis: at Toledo

# WHAT OF SPRING '65?

*From the coaches, a report on what conclusions can and cannot be drawn from spring drills.*



QUARTERBACK PERGINE (PLAYING DEFENSE) SETS SIGHTS ON RIVAL SCHOEN

NINETEEN SIXTY-FOUR was a season sparked to a great degree by seniors—Huarte, Snow, Farrell, Kantor, Nicola, Atamian, Meyer, Carroll, Maglicic, Kostelnik. But behind them was a strong core of juniors and sophomores. Ara Parseghian and his staff had reason to go into this spring practice optimistically, but they knew they could anticipate many problems replacing those who will graduate.

It was a wild and wooly spring. Alignment by position was never the same from one week to the next. Pete Duranko began the spring as an offensive guard. From there he went to defensive end, to the injured list, and finally to defensive tackle. Don Gmitter began as an offensive end, returned to his old defensive end position, and went once again to offensive end. Parseghian studied seven different quarterbacks. One of them dropped out of contention of his own accord. Players were continually coming on and off the injured list.

In the course of some four weeks the defense appeared strong, but many questions arose about the potency of the offense. In scrimmage the second string defense seemed able to hold down the scoring of the first string offense surprisingly well. The first string defense consistently blanked the second string offense. There was much talk about a "quarterback problem." No adequate replacement for split end Jack Snow seemed upcoming. Observers began to wonder whether there was enough

passing to keep the running paths open.

At the height of all these doubts the varsity went up against what seemed to be the most formidable squad of old-timers in years. Yet the varsity pulled off a record high 72-0 rout.

Wild and wooly. What of spring practice 1965? What of the quarterbacks and ends? What can be said of next season? What remains to be settled in preseason drills?

If one thing can be said with certainty, it is that the Old-Timers Game in itself means little. The day was hot; the old-timers were out of shape and unorganized. It has almost become a Notre Dame proverb that Old-Timers Game scores mean nothing. 1963's 47-0 score was followed by a 2-7 season. Last year the varsity could only eke out a 30-23 win.

It is no secret that the old-timers' one big weapon was the pass from Huarte to Snow. What seemed a magnanimous gesture, not allowing the linebackers to blitz, had the reverse effect. With no real running threat, the linebackers were allowed to join the halfbacks and safety for a seven-man pass defense. The result was four interceptions, three of which led to easy touchdowns.

Through the spring the defense has been impressive. The addition of Pete Duranko and Harry Long at tackle and end have made the front four even stronger. Sophomores Ron Jezior-ski and John Horney and freshman

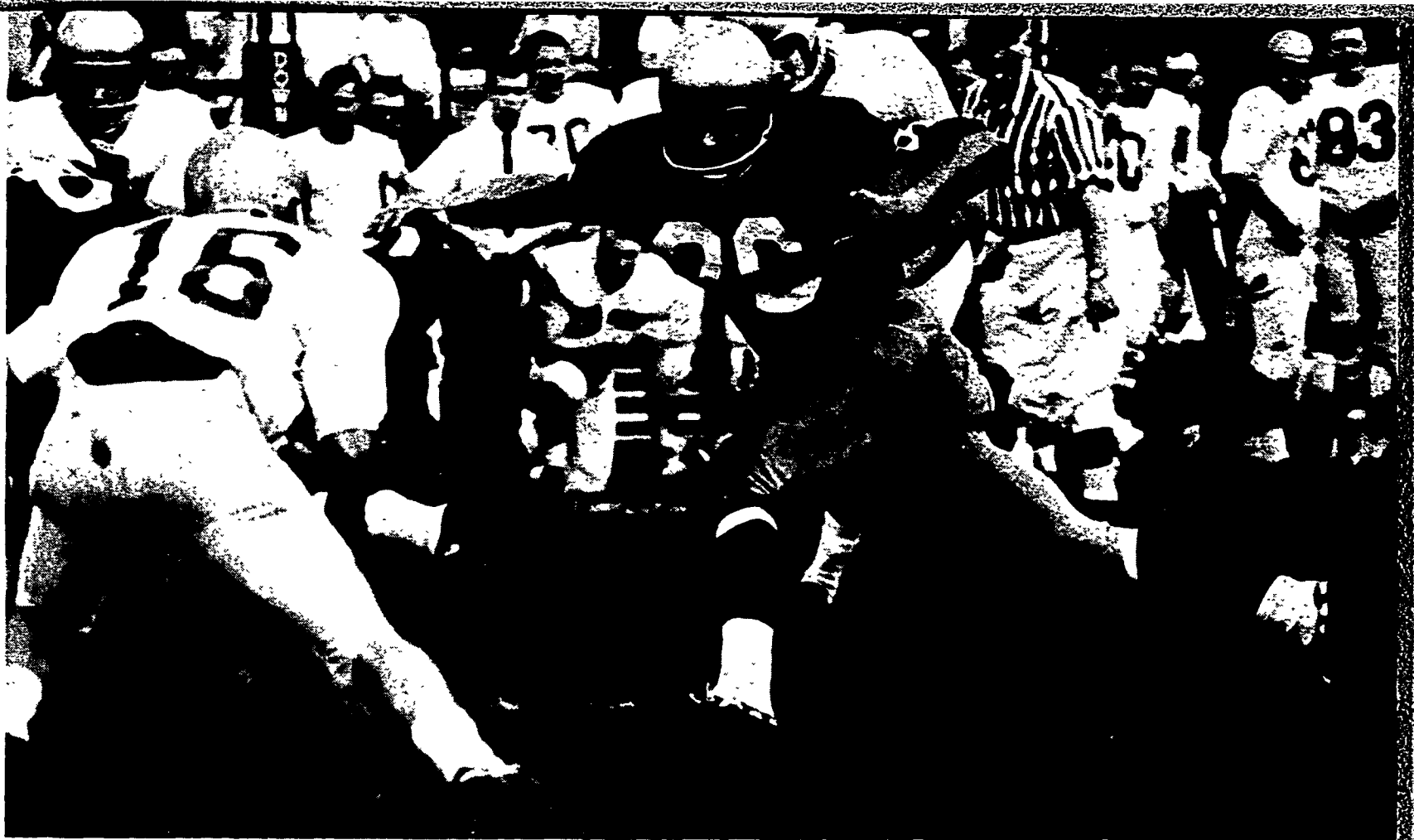
Mike McGill have filled the inside linebacker positions well. Arunas Vasys has been consistently strong as a corner linebacker.

But where the defense appears strong, the mention of offense brings up many questions, the first being that of quarterbacks.

The coaches are quick to point out that part of the so-called "quarterback problem" is not really a problem as such, but merely a case of using a different type of quarterback than the pocket-passing Huarte. The fact remains, however, that no one quarterback has come to the front. At this time the field of candidates has been narrowed to three: Bill Zloch, Tom Schoen, and John Pergine.

All three candidates have shown signs of being good runners and ball handlers. None have shown the passing abilities of a Huarte. Senior Zloch has the assets of experience and, at 6'3", of height. Freshmen Schoen and Pergine have no experience, but Schoen has proven to be the speediest and Pergine, who doubles as a linebacker, the most durable.

Backfield coach Tom Pagna makes it clear that one man will be singled out: "Parseghian makes it a practice to decide on one man for each position before the season begins. He studies the skills of each individual and then decides who has won the position. The decision on who wins the quarterback position may not come until just before the first game, but it will come."



THE ADDITION OF JUNIOR FULLBACK LARRY CONJAR MAKES FOR A CONSIDERABLY FASTER BACKFIELD THAN LAST YEAR.

Pagna goes on to point out that the question may well be decided during the summer. Three months of maturation; the chance to work on skills; the time to study oneself: these could be the deciding factors.

In the first half of practice a fourth quarterback, Sandy Bonvechio, was in contention. Sandy later decided to withdraw from consideration.

Sandy answers the question "why?" with these words: "Immediately after the close of last season, Ara offered me the opportunity to stay around another year. We agreed that I would come out in spring and see how next year's team would shape up. If I fit into his style offense I would stay with the team. If not I would stay in school helping coach Sefcik and Don Hogan coach the freshmen and scout on weekends. After discussing next year's offense with Ara, I decided I would probably not be starting, and so I will be coaching next year."

Next to the quarterback situation the most pressing need was to find a replacement for Jack Snow. Prime candidates for the position have been Don Gmitter, converted freshman back Jim Smithberger, and Tom Talaga. With spring practice over, offensive line coach Doc Urich has indicated that the starting nod will go to Gmitter. Of Gmitter Parseghian has said, "Don does not have Jack Snow's speed and moves, but he does have the ability to find the seams and the hands to pull in the ball."

Talaga now appears to shape up as a reserve end, and Smithberger will be groomed primarily as a defensive safety.

The places of Nicola, Atamian, and Meyer have been filled by George Goeddeke at center, Tom Regner at guard, and freshman Rudy Konieczny at tackle. Regner and Konieczny, who both weigh 245 lbs., beef up the line considerably, yet the coaches do not feel they have sacrificed any speed for the additional size.

It is the running backs, however, who have been the pride of the coaches. Bill Wolski and Nick Eddy return, and the coaches indicated that Larry Conjar has won the fullback honors as far as anyone can say. In the three Parseghian feels he has an extremely fast set of backs. "Run the three in a 50-yard dash," he beams, "and there won't be more than a hair's difference at the end." Eddy's gliding stride takes the 50 yards in 5.5 seconds, while the faster-starting Wolski and Conjar run the distance in 5.55.

Outstanding freshman backs are Paul May, Dan Harshman, Tom O'Leary, and Rocky Blier. Fullback May will serve as a replacement for Conjar and is a fine back in his own right. Halfbacks Harshman and O'Leary will serve as offensive and defensive replacements, respectively. Rocky Blier was injured on the sixth day of practice, yet the coaches feel they saw enough of him in fall freshman practice and in those six days

of spring to depend on him for duty next year.

Two solid ends, a big and relatively fast line, three outstanding backs, an unnamed quarterback, and a stone-wall defense. With these elements the coaching staff has given some general indications as to their plans for next year:

1) An attack that makes full use of the available running strength.

2) Passing coming primarily from a roll-out action, thus keeping a run option. Parseghian points out that though his team may pass less, passes should go for longer gains since the opponents will not be defending the pass quite so closely.

3) Use of two tight ends, though either end may be split on occasion.

4) Concentration on ball control strengthened by a strong kicking game. Joe Azzaro will be relied on for kickoffs and field goals and Dan McGinn and Tony Carey for the punting.

This spring practice has been extremely intense. All these basics had to be determined before practice had finished. When fall sessions begin September 1, there will be a very limited amount of time to prepare for the early game with California.

Notre Dame's strategy for 1965 is far from determined. The polish that must be applied, the decisions which must be made will take all the time and talents of the coaching staff. But in spring practice they have a good start.

— TOM BETTAG.

# INTRAMURALS

## GAME OF THE WEEK

When the season is only four games long, and you are locked in a three-game losing streak, then you are in trouble. This truism had become a recurrent snag in the usually sunny outlook of Morrissey Two's captain, Bob Bregenzer. What had started out as a pleasant way to pass a few afternoons had developed into a desperate affair of honor.

Morrissey Two had fallen 12-7, 26-7, and 9-1. Now there was only one game left — St. Ed's. Bob began to recruit. He picked up a catcher who fined players for each mistake, a short center fielder who confirmed his "existence" with each hit, and a pitcher who, if called upon, could pitch from behind his back (his previous pitcher having been switched to right field for lack of a "strike-out" pitch).

There is one sure measure of success in student softball: the team that wins is the team that returns the equipment to the intramural manager. Bregenzer had never performed that chore, and by the fifth inning it looked like he never would.

With only two innings to play, St. Ed's held a 5-3 lead with their catcher, Pat Korth, on third. The next batter flied deep to right, and Pat on third streaked home. It looked like the final blow to Morrissey. But a small South Bend youth cried out, "He didn't tag up!" While Korth, who had forgotten to tag third after the catch, lunged for the boy, the two teams started a vicious argument. The fate of Morrissey Two hung on the words of the youth.

But it was not to be. The run counted and proved to be the margin of victory. St. Ed's won 6-5, and Morrissey Two was beaten. St. Ed's captain, Jim Malone, in explaining his victory commented, "They didn't take the game quite as seriously as we did." Replied Captain Bregenzer, "We was robbed!"

## TOP TEN

Based on an analysis of records, comparative scores, and league caliber, these are the SCHOLASTIC's picks for the top ten softball teams on campus:

1. The Fencing Team (4-0)
2. Lyons (A) (4-0)
3. Westchester Club (4-0)
4. Wash. Md. Va. Club (4-0)
5. Cavanaugh (Deegan) (4-0)
6. Sorin (Smith) (3-1)
7. Howard (Kaplysk) (3-1)
8. Zahm (Jones) (3-0)
9. Cavanaugh (Ramsey) (2-0)
10. Walsh (3-1)

# Voice in the Crowd

**M**ONDAY NIGHT, football defensive captain Jim Lynch pointed out that no matter whether coach Parseghian was pleased or displeased with a scrimmage this spring, he would always remark to the team: "Most important is that you are hitting hard. If you do that we will have the makings of good football." Lynch continued, commenting: "We *have* been hitting hard. That's what people associate with Notre Dame football — good, solid action."

If one had to put his finger on the most outstanding feature of spring ball, it would have to be this. When several thousand students watched the Saturday scrimmages (something that could happen only at Notre Dame), the team may have been having a good or bad day, but it was always hard-hitting, all-out football.

There was a time when spring practice was just so many days that the team had to withstand. Not so with Parseghian. Spring football is a go-for-broke operation in which the players must distinguish themselves. The competition is keen, and the team plays for real. The sting of a Notre Dame tackle or block will be just as real to the string of ten opponents next year.

## FORMAT . . .

The yearly change of editorial staffs inevitably brings some innovations in the magazine's look. This issue introduces several such changes.

The most important of these is the devotion of a weekly column to intramural sports. The interest and participation in interhall competition is somewhat phenomenal. Last year the 14 sports programs had a total of 4,181 players. Basketball alone had 1,523 participants. 47.4% of the undergraduate enrollment played at least one intramural sport.

Yet the immensity of the program makes total coverage virtually impossible. There are 35 softball teams alone. The SCHOLASTIC will attempt to pick the highlights, the outstanding teams and performers, and present them interestingly.

Captions will accompany most of the pictures for purposes of identification and interest. The sports section will open with a "Sidelines" page, including points of interest from Notre Dame sports, the scores of the week before, and the schedule for the coming week.

## POLICY

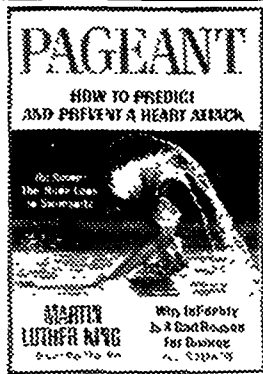
What is important, however, is not the form used but what is said. For the past two years the sports editors have used as their rule of thumb this statement originated by Terry Wolkerstorfer: "It is my belief that the college sports editor should be critical (in the broader sense), although being completely objective is difficult at best. He should be neither overenthusiastic nor hypercritical; praise and criticism both have their place and should be kept there."

It is just as important, however, that a college sports section strive to keep the students as well informed as possible on what is happening in their own university. The word of one writer is just that — the word of one writer. But with the resources available to him, he can sound the opinions of those who are in a position to know the facts.

This year's sports staff will extend its coverage to all sports — major and minor, intercollegiate and intramural. The greatest demands will originate in the responsibility to be both truthful and interesting. Success lies in this accomplishment.

— TOM BETTAG

## HIGHLIGHTS FROM JUNE PAGEANT



- THE BRAVEST MAN I EVER MET  
by Rev. Martin Luther King
- THE AMERICAN THE RUSSIANS  
APPLAUD
- HOW TO ASK FOR WHAT YOU WANT  
— AND GET IT
- CAMP IN COMFORT THIS SUMMER

PAGEANT reflects the world about us. Each month it brings you timely articles and picture stories — some informative, some controversial, some humorous. The June issue sparkles with more than 30 stimulating features.

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## Guardian Angels

(Continued from page 21)

Simon Stylite was said to have been ministered to by angels over a long period of time. But St. Simon was admittedly exotic (I, for one, find it only a shade more difficult to believe the part about the angels than to believe that anyone would spend thirty-seven years atop a pillar).

The most recent and extensive instance is that of Saint Gemma Galgani, who died in 1903. Her case is rather well documented, from her diary and letters and from the testimony of her spiritual director and members of her family (who didn't see the angels themselves). She was constantly visited by both her own angel and that of her spiritual director. These reports could be easily shrugged off (Saint Gemma was a young woman of "childlike innocence") as pious imagination were it not for the interesting fact that she sent letters to her director by means of his angel that were apparently received.

This account, scholarly as it is, has been of necessity rather inconclusive; so a word might be in order, before ending, to those of you whose interest has been inflamed so violently that you wish to continue the study on your own. (Well, it's possible.) The angelology section of the Memorial Library is quite unextensive. Probably the most valuable work, and one that has been drawn on heavily in this article, is Father Pascal Parente's *Beyond Space*. This work has the twofold advantage of its contents and its title which resembles that of a work of science fiction or, better still, astrophysics, thus enabling the angelologist to peruse it in public with perfect respectability.

We shall conclude, then, with two quotations. The first, cited by Father Parente is from the Jesuit F. Suarez, whom he calls "a great authority on the subject." "Even though Scripture does not affirm explicitly the existence of Guardian Angels, nor has the Church defined this truth, it is nevertheless universally admitted, and it is so firmly based upon Scripture as interpreted by the Fathers that its denial would be a very great rashness and practically an error." But this is obviously not the liberal view and even it leaves loopholes. Which brings us to the second quotation, somewhat out of context, from an old high school religion teacher: "When the Church gives you a loophole, take advantage of it." So there you are. ■

## Alabama

(Continued from page 19)

it. The more Northern agitators who come down, the more this stirs up resentment within the Southerner.

### ATTITUDES TOWARD THE NEGRO:

• All the Southern people I know treat their maids and gardeners very well. They pay them a lower rate than Northerners will pay their help, but if they get sick, they'll gladly step in and cover their doctor bills and that sort of thing. They look out for the Negroes they know. In somebody's words, "The North loves the race and hates the individual. The South loves the individual and hates the race."

• [Most Southerners feel that] the Negro is to be loved in the same manner that a dog or cat is to be loved.

### IN HIS PLACE?

• Yes.

• It's a simple sociological phenomenon: You have to look down on somebody.

• You find yourself with two loyalties. You still tell "colored jokes" . . . Down South you hear two hundred of them a day. . . . You know one thing but you have what is maybe an emotional reaction the other way. It is sort of defensive.

• I definitely think that the Catholic education has a lot to do with it. I do not feel that I speak as a true Alabamian, although I think I know the way they feel.

• No Negro lives in the city of Vestavia Hills [Birmingham suburb], but this is not unusual. My roommate lives in Chicago and she told me about moving out of a neighborhood because Negroes were moving in.

• I suppose it's as much a fear of the property values going down as it is a fear of living next to a Negro.

• I don't know of any place in Birmingham where I've heard of block-busting or anything like this.

### NATIONAL PRESS:

• The Northern press does not cover the good things that happen. For instance the city of Atlanta has been exemplary in its integration. Lester Maddox is the only person to give any real resistance and Lester Maddox is the only person from Atlanta who has gotten any national publicity.

• At home we have a college . . . a state college . . . that was integrated with no notice at all. No trouble at all.

### MISCEGENATION:

• My stomach turns when I see a Negro and a white together. ■



# movies

**T**OPKAPI, Jules Dassin's latest foray into the far country of excruciating suspense, this time on the high-wire vertical has swung into the Colfax as the movie of the week. It seems Dassin's resident voluptuary, Melina Mercouri, wants a diamond-encrusted dagger in the Topkapi palace in Istanbul. To get it she enlists the services of Maximilian Schell, Robert Morley, sundry other burglars, and finally, with great reluctance, a mustachioed, overfed, compulsive bumbler — Peter Ustinov. As fall guy and then anchor man Peter won an Oscar, but Dassin is the real hero, gathering together the strands of an Eric Ambler conspiracy, tautly stretching them almost beyond the limits of his viewer's endurance, and then giving slack with comic ease.

(*Topkapi*: 1:00; 3:00; 5:00; 7:00; 9:00.)

*Syanon*, at the State, is comedy director Richard Quine's first stab at the curing of drug addicts. Set in a West Coast house of voluntary rehabilitation, the film has high promise although the plot synopsis suggests it may bog down in melodrama.

(*Syanon*: 1:00, 3:05, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.)

*Mister Moses* is at the Granada and what befalls him is almost too improbable to imagine. Robert Mitchum plays the title role of an itinerant medicine man who bobs up out of an African river just in time to save a lost tribe caught in the backwater of modern civilization. South Bend is getting the movie in its first week of release (an ominous omen this!).

(*Mr. Moses*: 1:00, 3:05, 5:10, 7:20, 9:25.)

Off the wall again, the Avon has scheduled some more respectable pictures. This week we have *In The French Style* with Jean Seberg. The film was made with very serious intentions and, unfortunately, they show. Probably much better is *Love On A Pillow*, formerly *Warrior's Rest*, reputedly one of Brigitte Bardot's best performances.

(*French*: 7:20; *Pillow*: 9:10.)

— R. A. HALLER

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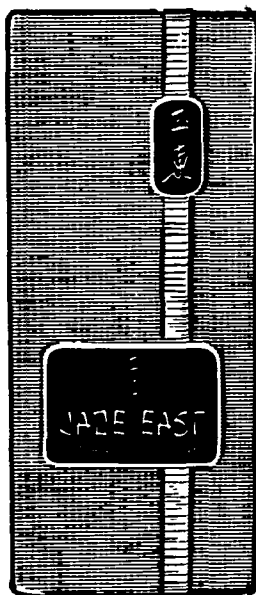
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(Continued from page 20)

(1947); Nieuwland Science Hall, which was built in 1952 with the income from Father Nieuwland's synthetic rubber formula; renovation of the Old Convent for the Geology Department in 1958; and the Computing Center - Mathematics Building and the Radiation Laboratory in 1962-63.

In the 1930's, the Science Department began primary research into germfree life under James A. Reyniers which eventually grew into the massive and profitable Lobund Laboratory that now lies at the north end of the campus. During this same period elementary research into nuclear physics was begun with the construction of a high-voltage electrostatic generator, and Frank M. Brown began his pioneering research into the visualization of aerodynamic flow. The research in nuclear energy was expanded in 1942 with the first experiments in radiation chemistry—experiments that resulted in the construction of the Atomic Energy Commission's Research Laboratory in radiation chemistry here in 1963.

Building on these developments in science, the University has plotted a course for increased construction and development of the College of Science in the future. Included in this expansion program is the scheduled construction of a Life Science Center just south of the Mathematics and Computer Center. This building, which Dean Rossini of the College of Science says will answer the space needs of the department for at least the next decade, will be a seven-story 140,000 square feet structure housing the Department of Biology and all of the Lobund Laboratory except its germfree production facilities located on the north campus. The top two floors as well as a great part of the ground floor will be reserved for Lobund research operations, while the undergraduate laboratories for the Department of Biology will take up the first two floors. The third, fourth, and fifth floors of this building will be reserved for research in biology proper. The construction of this facility will vacate the present biology building which will be returned to the University for its new Department of Psychology. Similarly, the Department of Geology will finally vacate its happy home in the Old Convent and move into the Old Chemistry Hall Annex when the Department of Chemical Engineering moves into the new engineering building to be built next to the Life Science Center.

At the same time the College of Science is expanding in physical size,



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the faculty will be expanded by the addition of twenty to twenty-five members to the faculties of both the Colleges of Science and Engineering. At the same time the effective number of faculty members open to the various departments in both the Colleges of Science and Engineering will be increased by the addition of thirty-one members to their regular departments for use in the new program of "interdisciplinary research." This program will allow interested faculty members of either College to collaborate with members of other departments in projects involving communication and information, chemical physics, biochemistry, biophysics, molecular biology, bionics, space science, solid state and materials science, nuclear science and engineering, environmental health engineering, and earth science. These programs will be a part of the general expansion of research by the College of Science, but Dean Rossini stresses that this will not be to the disadvantage of the undergraduate student. He contends, "As we make our preparations for graduate research and education there is a strong collateral benefit to our undergraduate program. For this provides for both better teachers for the undergraduate programs and a better opportunity for undergraduates to get involved in research which we hope to promote." Dr. Rossini also said that he "stresses teaching more than research since the University exists for the educational part and the research exists so far as it will help make a good teaching program."

In the future, science at Notre Dame will realize even greater growth than in the past. These will be years of expansion and improvement not only in facilities, but also in personnel. For as Dean Rossini holds, "While plans always seem to get down to brick and mortar, the important thing about universities are the people in it — the students and faculty. So one always has to try to have the best students and the best faculty. I think the University is doing very well on both counts. We have very good students (good enough for one out of every twelve to receive a National Science Fellowship over the last five years and give Notre Dame a ranking of thirteenth in this competition) and their quality is increasing, and a very good faculty and their quality is increasing."

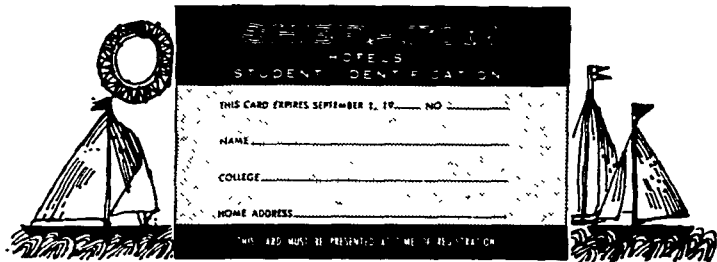
Thus as Notre Dame closes its first century of science it faces an even greater century ahead in which science at Notre Dame will more and more contribute to the University's quest for excellence. ■

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# The Last Word



**M**OST OF THE REACTION to last week's editorial on the Monogram Club initiations was predictable. Most of it came from those who could see nothing wrong with this kind of an initiation at Notre Dame. Athletic Director Edward "Moose" Krause, though admitting that he had not attended last year's rite, maintained that the SCHOLASTIC's description of the initiation was "exaggerated." If anything, we heartily feel the account was softened in the interests of good taste. What Mr. Krause and others appear unable, or unwilling, to see is that the editorial was intended to raise the question of whether this type of initiation, i.e., physical degradation, belongs at this University *at all*.

Athletic Director Krause pointed out this week that no one is forced to participate in the initiations. In fact, he maintained that some coaches tell their men not to risk injuries by attending. Does this not imply admission that the chance for injuries is indeed present? And it remains an inconsistency that the attitude, expressed by Mr. Krause and others, of "you don't have to attend if you don't want to" is in keeping with the belief that an initiation is designed to unify an organization.

Mr. Krause's argument that what goes on within the Monogram Club is the business of only monogram

winners is equally ill-founded. Every activity on this campus in which students participate is the legitimate concern of the entire community. Abuses in student organizations such as the Monogram Club are as deserving of community concern as wrongs carried out in Student Government, campus publications, territorial clubs.

We agree with Mr. Krause when he says that the Monogram Club contains some of the best men in the country. Yet we also believe it is unfortunate that a minority of shortsighted individuals, interested in having a "good time" at the expense of others, can apparently intimidate the majority with cries of "tradition" and taunts of "pansy" and gain control of at least the initiation end of the club's activities.

In the light of the damage done to club unity last year and with the possibility of even *one* serious injury this, or any other year, we sincerely hope that those within the club who care will take the lead in remedying the situation now.

**T**HERE IS AN INTERESTING story going around about the Phantom Kicker who appeared at the Old-Timers game last Saturday: It seems that a high-school football player, a senior from Grosse Ile, Michigan, applied for an ND football scholarship earlier in the year and was turned down. The ballplayer, a kicking specialist, has since accepted a football ride at LSU. Still hoping for a chance to prove himself and his toe in front of Coach Parseghian, PK contacted two ND juniors about his chances of getting a scheduled — or unscheduled — audition last weekend. The two juniors went to work Friday evening and approached a well-known senior who would be playing for the Old-Timers the next day. The two asked for, and were promised, cooperation in the maneuver.

With plans set for Saturday, the young man prepared for his big chance by crashing the Junior Prom Friday night. At noon Saturday he and his two accomplices climbed into a white Buick convertible and headed for the stadium. Driving to the door of the dressing room, the imposter climbed out, waved his football shoes at his friends, casually tossed out a "Pick me up after the game fellows," smiled at the guard, and strolled calmly into the Old-Timers dressing room.

After rounding up some spare equipment and assembling a complete uniform, Phantom Kicker signed up for game accident insurance and trotted out onto the field. Following calisthenics, he slipped into the line

of ends and spent some time catching John Huarte's passes. Recognized by an assistant coach as a stray, the stranger was being interrogated when Huarte signalled for him to go long again, which he gladly did after excusing himself to the coach. Finally apprehended by another assistant coach, he was escorted to the shower by a manager. Not easily discouraged, the fellow waited for the manager to return to the field and then followed. Again on the field, the eager "Old Timer" was kicking extra points when next recognized as a black sheep. This time he was introduced to an irate Ara Parseghian who, after listening to his story, ordered him removed from the field at once.

Whether or not he will be returning for a trial soon is not known.

**I**T LOOKS LIKE a new college craze has been born within the walls of Sorin Hall. Hall Astrologers Rory Dolan and Nick Rassas have scheduled a "Serial Bowl" for Sunday evening in Sorin. Two-man teams will battle for prizes by answering questions on old radio and TV shows, old movies, comic books, cartoon strips, and fairy tales. Sample questions:

- 1) What was the name of the goldfish and cat in *Pinocchio*?
- 2) What was Batman's name?
- 3) Who played the Cisco Kid and what was the name of his horse?
- 4) Whose gang ambushed the Lone Ranger, doing him serious bodily harm before Tonto saved him?
- 5) Name the seven Blackhawks.
- 6) Name the seven dwarfs.
- 7) What was the name of the cat in *Alice in Wonderland* who could disappear except for his smile?
- 8) What was the name of Howdy Doody's flying machine; what was Flubadub's favorite dish; and where did the adults sit on the Howdy Doody show?
- 9) What was the name of the famous inventor friend of Donald Duck?
- 10) What would you rather do: answer these questions or take final examinations?

- ANSWERS:
- 1) Cleo and Figaro
  - 2) Bruce Wayne
  - 3) Duncan Reynaldo and Diablo.
  - 4) Bruce Cavendish.
  - 5) Black Hawk, Andre, Chuck, Stanislaus, Olav, Hendrickson, Chop
  - 6) Sleepy, Grumpy, Dopey, Doc, Bashful, Sneezy, Happy
  - 7) Cheshire
  - 8) The Aerodoodle; spaghetti;
  - 9) Gyro Gearloose
  - 10) Coconut Gallery

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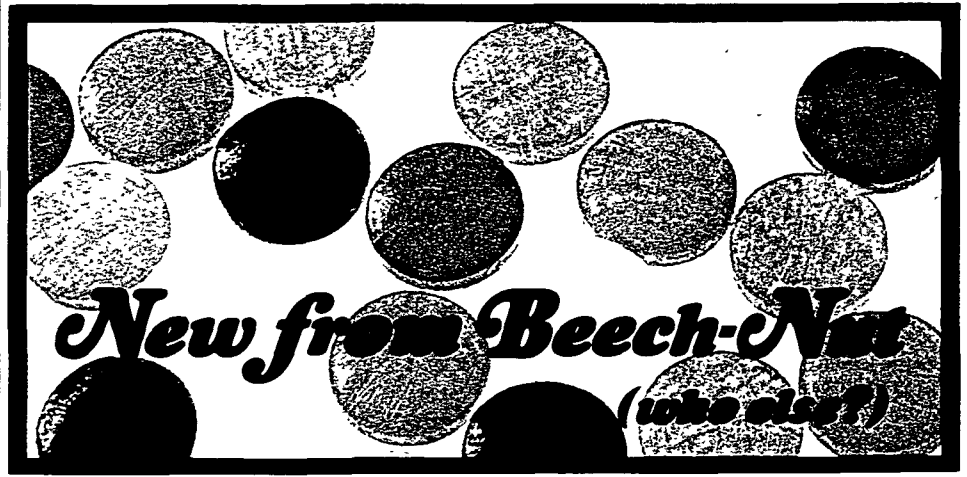
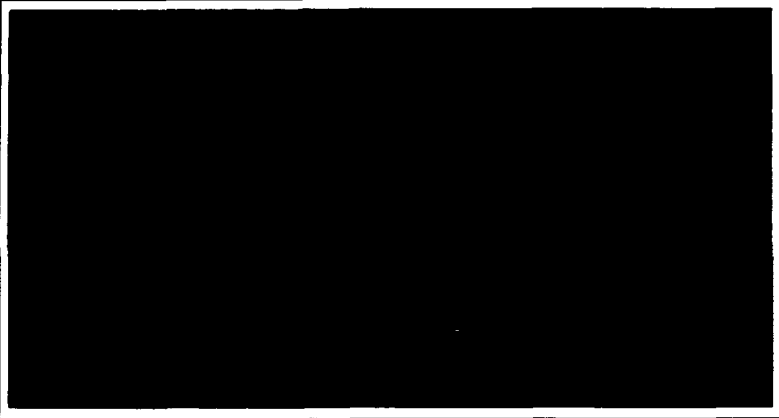
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