

THE VOICE

of the University of Notre Dame

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MARCH 22, 1963

DEVORE TAKES OVER

Students Asked to Help Foundation

The Notre Dame Foundation announced last month the success of the \$18,000,000 Challenge Program four months ahead of schedule. To date Notre Dame has \$11,591,000 in pledges and gifts with commitments for the rest by the June 30 deadline set by the Ford Foundation. At this time the University will receive \$6,000,000 from the Foundation as one of five universities chosen to take part in its Special Program for Education.

The \$18,000,000 has made possible the \$8,000,000 Memorial Library, the \$3,000,000 Computing Center and Mathematics Building, and the \$350,000 Stepan Center. Work will soon begin on two graduate resident halls which will be financed by the Program.

In a report on the sources of the gifts and pledges during the three year drive, Rev. John E. Walsh, C.S.C., Director of the Notre Dame Foundation, said over 75% of the Notre Dame alumni took part in the drive, donating an average of \$365, a new record for alumni participation. Non-alumni friends, corporations, and foundations also counted heavily in the success of the drive.

Fr. Walsh said future projects depend upon whether the Ford Foundation will continue its Special Program here. The Notre Dame Foundation Office will definitely continue its work but no plans or figures will be announced until the Ford Foundation makes clear its intentions.

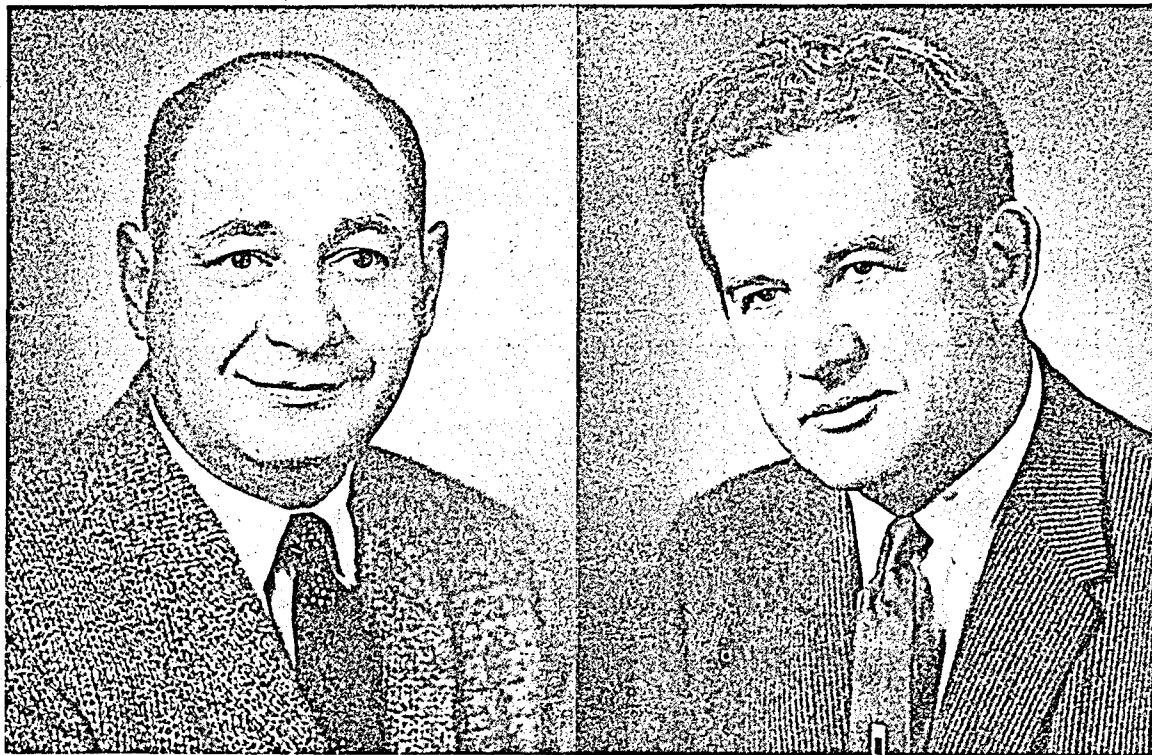
From March 24-30 will be the ninth annual Notre Dame Student Foundation Week. The purpose of this week is to acquaint the students with the work of the Foundation and to give the students the opportunity to contribute to the Student Foundation Drive.

The Student Foundation Drive is under the direction of chairman Paul Meagher of Lyons and vice-chairman Nick Sordi of Morrissey. Seventy-five volunteers will visit each room on campus on the nights of March 24, 25 and 26, to ask for contributions. The off-campus students will be contacted by mail.

In order to give the students a stronger sense of involvement with the Foundation, and in order to direct funds into an area of great need, the proceeds from this year's Drive will establish a Student Foundation Week Scholarship Fund. The money will be distributed next year in the form of partial scholarships.

Under Ford's Special Program every dollar given by the students will be matched by fifty cents from the Ford Foundation. In addition, the Notre Dame Foundation will designate a dollar to the Scholarship Fund for every dollar donated by the students.

The Student Foundation Committee hopes that the Drive will arouse much interest and participation since every \$1.00 given will put \$2.50 in the Student Foundation Week Scholarship Fund.



KUHARICH QUILTS, TAKES NFL JOB

Hugh Devore became Notre Dame's seventh successor to the immortal Knute Rockne last week when he accepted Rev. Edmund Joyce's offer to guide the '63 Fighting Irish. This is Devore's second year

This is Devore's second year as head coach. He spelled Frank Leahy during the 1945 season when he directed the squad to a 7-2-1 record with a 56-0 rout of Iowa highlighting the season.

Devore isn't counting his laurels, however, commenting that, "It never does anyone any good to look back. Our sole concern is with the future. This club will not be judged by what Notre Dame did in '50, '55 or '60 but by what they do in '63.

The new Irish mentor has divided his thirty years of coaching, with stints in pro ball, service with Notre Dame and coaching positions with several Eastern Colleges. After his graduation in 1933 he opened his coaching career as an assistant under Elmer Layden. Fordham used Devore's experience at end position from 1935 through 1938, when he took over as head coach for Providence. He was end coach at Holy Cross in 1942, and returned to his alma mater to serve the same position under Frank Leahy until 1945, when he was named head coach.

Devore moved from Notre Dame to head coach spots at St. Bonaventure and NYU before going into pro ball. He served as head coach of the Philadelphia Eagles for two years before he was named Notre Dame's freshman coach in 1958.

"Our most immediate problem," according to the new coach, "is to get our staff organized and start spring practice." Devore expects to fill the three open assistant coaching spots sometime this week. "In order to have a successful season, we must get off on the right foot. If we work hard, we can establish ourselves."

Spring practice begins on April 19 and Devore is waiting until he sees the men on the field before speculating on his line-up in '63. In what is apparently his first difference of opinion with his predecessor, Joe Kuharich, Devore feels that Frank Budka is a "two way man" rather than a defensive specialist. However, Budka will have to vie with John Huarte, Tom Longo, and Norb Rascher among others for the position of field general.

Despite the return of the entire '62 starting backfield, Devore lists the halfback spot as wide open. He feels that Don Hogan's hip injury and the expected return of Paul Costa may make the halfback positions one of the most contested spots on the team.

"A field kicker is one of the first things we'll be looking for as spring practice begins."

(continued on p.4)

OVER THE WALL

Dr. Molner Speaks on Foreign Policy

Unless the U.S. changes its conception of the purpose of foreign policy, it shall continue to head for an unpredictable doom. The primary concern, as it has existed since 1917 when the U.S. assumed the role of "world protector", is for an equalization of world power and a stable, united civilization. But it is a mistake to allure the masses with an unattainable Utopian dream.

History is the unimpeachable witness to the danger of such an attitude. Just because our domestic, social, and economic development has alleviated major concern over internal problems, there is no justification for predicting a world peace. Modern day intellectuals are trying in one grand sweep to finally rectify the injustice done to Negroes and to establish the recognition of the world as a pluralistic society. They recognize governments solely as representatives of artificial power groups, and they envision the dissipation of all claims to sovereignty and a united appeal for a code of laws for the human race.

Today's decisions are based on the possible repercussions, to other nations, friend or foe, and completely ignore the basic rule of political survival--our own interests come first. Just as in FDR's and Wilson's eras, our foreign policy yields to world ostracism and equally fails to exploit its undeniable position of strength over Russia.

The question is how much longer can a foreign policy, which has as its main objective no foreign policy, ably maintain the security of the U.S. Cuba was the latest mistake: what is next?

"Friendly Week" as conducted by the Notre Dame and St. Mary's Social Commissions began with the Barat Tea Sunday, March 10, and proceeded to its inevitable climax at "Erin Go Braugh" at the Student Center last Saturday night.

O'Shaughnessy Hall's art gallery was the scene for the unprecedented Barat Tea. At least three hundred people surveyed the current controversial Sacred Art Collection, sipped their tea, and danced to the beat of the Jarrett Orchestra. Nancy Wagner and Bob Mulshine were in charge of this cultural, sedate--and original--tea party.

On Monday and Tuesday of "Friendly Week" the post office bore the brunt of a massive and romantic letter assault upon Notre Dame students to entice them to "Snow Night" at St. Mary's. At least five hundred students in the spirit of Friendly Week crowded into the social center and club house. The cooperation of the social commissions throughout the week was typified by the letter effort. Frank Simon arranged for the lists of students to be given to the St. Mary's girls and Molly Brown and Eileen Kelly saw that the girls bombarded Notre Dame men with words of encouragement. According to Bob Mulshine, the instructions were simple: Be as sexy as your conscience allows.

"Skit Night", organized by Tom Hotopp and Donna Duncan, turned out to be an enjoyable repeat performance of the talent show of a few weeks ago. Emcee Mike Sennott and Sue Shelton had a number of casual and amusing things to say about "friendship" and "sincerity" in between numbers which ranged from Charles-toners to Charles' piano stylings.

On Saturday, the German Irish, Dutch Irish, Hungarian Irish and even English Irish journeyed to Chicago with the Notre Dame Marching Band to join in the St. Patrick's Day Celebrations. One hundred thousand Chicagoans and four bus loads of Notre Dame and St. Mary's students turned out despite gloomy weather and threats of rain.

Saturday night, two hundred couples brought Friendly Week to a peaceful close in the Student Center. Don Gray provided the music for "Erin Go Braugh", while The Four Winds featuring Don Bennett, entertained in the Rathskellar. Upon entrance to the Emerald Isle the girls were presented with a green corsage, and in the Rathskellar the couples were served root beer in genuine beer mugs which they were permitted to keep. To top off the evening, the well-traveled Notre Dame Glee Club performed during the intermissions.

Friendly Week was the idea of Mike Sennott and was carried through to a successful conclusion by the cooperation of many students at Notre Dame and St. Mary's sincerely interested in maintaining the best possible relations between the two schools.

Darlene Unger, the social commissioner from St. Mary's agreed with a comment made in the Scholastic that, at least for some, a chink had been removed from the brick wall along Michigan Avenue.

According to Frank Simon, all the publicity put out by the social commission was geared to poke fun at the idea--even the name "Friendly Week" was laughable--in the hope that a light and casual atmosphere could be created. Plans to follow up Friendly Week include small, informal dinner dances, parties, etc. on a hall level.

WE HAVE BEGUN

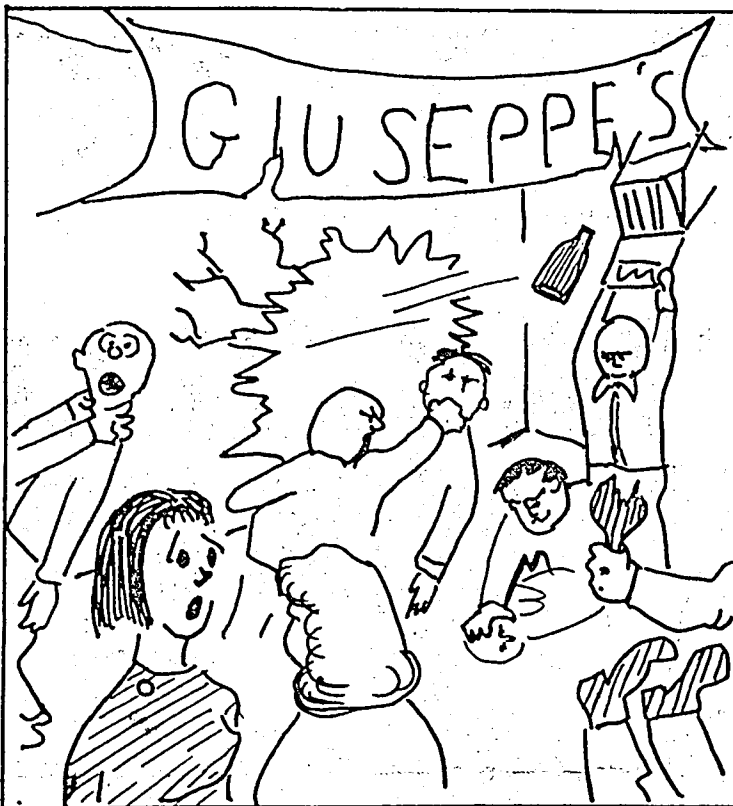
The Voice arises from no one's ashes. It is supported primarily by the student government, as the Forum was, but the very point of its change in name is the disassociation with dismissable size and sporadic appearances. It is to be a weekly newspaper, financed by advertisements as well as student government funds. There will be seven issues, three before Easter, and four afterward.

It is unfortunate that any Notre Dame newspaper which begins publishing must justify its existence in terms of the Scholastic. This implies a good deal of shortsightedness on the part of its readers. News articles are shorter. They concentrate on direct representation of facts, and are not intended to be particularly stylistic. Articles in a scholastic journal are more thoughtful, more literary, generally longer and featurelike.

In former years, without a campus newspaper, the Scholastic has tried to straddle the areas of news and scholastic journalism. This has had the dual effect of dulling the edge of the Scholastic's journalistic effectiveness, and of veiling the critical need for a newspaper. Its policy this year has been to become the magazine that its format, staff and deadline date dictate that it must be, and to give only superficial attention to campus news. The Scholastic is not a newspaper, is not intended to be a newspaper, functionally can't be a newspaper, and the greatest credit is due to this year's staff for not trying to make it one. This is the reason that they have been so widely praised -- and at the same time so widely criticized.

Many other factors point to the need for a newspaper. A stock student government indictment of the student body is to dismiss it as apathetic with a shrug of the shoulders; and although the indictment often applies equally well to the one who makes it, it is still true to a great extent. Apathy on a college campus is due for the most part to isolation; and when the only formal communications outside the Scholastic are one-shot humor magazines, Religious Bulletins, and endless flyers, the student can't help feeling isolated.

He is removed from the world, from his family, from his girl, from South Bend, from St. Mary's, from the administration, from the faculty; he is alien to them all. He is repressed, uninvolved, and finally unaware.



A campus newspaper ought to restore the most palpable of these connections, and particularly the most immediate. Notre Dame has an administration that is formidable to the student for its over-protective concern with guidance and discipline, remote to the faculty for the lack of formal communication in decisions. It has a faculty that is too unconcerned with the administrative aspect of education to try to thrust into it, and, though willing to give attention to students, generally busy enough in other areas not to make the overtures. Most of all, it has students who don't know the other parts of the educational process, and aren't curious or bold enough to find out. One of the prime objectives of editorial policy, then, will be to integrate the student into the educational community, not only by reporting campus news, but also by favoring a dialogue among students, faculty and administration on all educational issues. The newspaper will represent the student viewpoint. It is hoped that more and more it will represent the views of the faculty and the administration. It is in this way that we can claim in some sense to be the voice of the University of Notre Dame.

These are high aspirations, and they surely will not be realized all at once. The impatience for perfection is dragged down by the weight of the inertia of tradition at almost every step of the

way, and it is a prodigious task to shake the burden loose. But functional problems are being ironed out, the ads which were so hard to get at the beginning may become easier.

The Voice can play an important role in supplying the dynamic communication that the university needs, if it receives the acceptance and support of student body.

MOVIE CALENDAR

MOVIE	PLACE
"Papa's Delicate Condition"	Granada
"40 Pounds of Trouble"	Colfax
"The Raven"	State
"The Sky Above and the Wind Below" and "No Place like Homocide"	Avon

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TASTE FOR REVOLUTION

The willingness of the student government to pursue a radical policy should impress the Administration of the need for at least some small gesture. That gesture should be in the form of a new Student-Administration Faculty council which would meet periodically to exchange criticism and suggestions about all aspects of university life. The power to make decisions, of course, would be left to the Administration. But such a change in the existing structure of communication would make further sort to radicalism unnecessary, since all decisions would naturally need some rational justification and criticism would be open to evaluation.

Implicit in the Statement of Student Rights is the most fundamental of all rights in an institution dedicated to the God of truth and justice -- the rights to self-expression. In that sense there has been no radicalism, only a rational awakening.

Most important of all, this radicalism, by the very fact of its existence, has poignantly dramatized the fundamental failure of student government and Administration to achieve adequate means of communication. Radical measures are only resorted to after normal channels have failed; at Notre Dame the "normal channels" have never really existed.

Student representatives have been continually frustrated in their attempts to establish communications with the Administration. The Vice-president for Student Affairs is only one man in a whole collection of executives, whose actual role in the determination of policy is not at all clear even among themselves. At a recent banquet an Administration officer was surprised to find out from a student leader that one of his subordinates had vetoed a student government proposal that he himself thought quite favorable! Such misunderstandings are the common result of purely informal and vague arrangements.

Not only do students lack any official means of making themselves heard in the making of decisions; they must meekly accept decisions without the slightest justification. Last Fall when a group of student government representatives presented Fr. Hesburgh with a proposal for the inclusion of next year's freshmen in the Stay-Hall Plan they were sorely repulsed by his unqualified veto and most especially by his refusal to discuss the matter further. It is one thing to put up with a negative argument, but a curt refusal even to argue is unreasonable.

While it seems inevitable that radical argument will gain little tangible result for the moment, it will have served an extremely worthwhile purpose. With the establishment of guiding perspectives, the traditionally slow and tedious progress toward freedom is likely to accelerate. The student body will have some clear understanding of its broad position in terms of the Administration policy; the Administration will have definite understanding of the way students tend to think.

The recent trend in student expression indicates a serious taste for revolution. The phrases of radicalism reverberate through the cham-

bers of the student government and inflame the editorial pages of Scholastic. It is not a timid radicalism, for its advocates declare pride in their conviction and firmness in their resolve to awaken sleepy minds. Nor is it that common school-boy tendency to overturn revered monuments in the name of youth and foolishness. Above all, this new radicalism is seriously intended; it has arisen spontaneously from different quarters, its protagonists are prominent student leaders.

One truly marked characteristic of this movement is its uncertainty of real objective and its lack of clarity. Almost everybody on campus was aware for weeks that there is a Statement of Student Rights and Grievances in the wind, but few could reach any definite conclusions as to what this document purports to be. No doubt everybody agrees with its familiar arguments: that the Administration attitude of In Loco Parentis (i.e., guarding the students with loveless parental authority) is a tired anachronism that retards the rightful freedom of the individual student; that such an attitude should be quickly abandoned; and that greater freedoms should be accordingly instituted for students. From the student point of view, no one save for a few sentimentalists would disagree. But hardly anyone would admit the possibility that such high hopes might materialize in the immediate future.

The spirit of this radicalism is strong, but its politics are necessarily weak. Once the Statement of Student Rights is debated in the Student Senate and, if the case, submitted to the students for referendum -- then final authority rests with the Administration. The students could riot, as some openly implied, yet this would be the strongest Administration argument against giving the students more freedom. Thus, no matter how articulately its theories are put, no matter how strong is student backing, the traditional intransigence of the Administration is unlikely to melt on such short notice. But this measure, if it does carry strong student backing, most certainly will cause the Administration to take notice. To a certain degree at least, the Administration must adapt itself to such threatening pressure from below, if only in the interest of self-defense.

STAFF BOX

VOL. 1 March 22, 1963 NO. 1

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Layout Editor: John Roos

EVENTS CALENDAR

DATE	TIME	EVENT	PLACE
March 21	7:00 pm	LECTURE: "Negotiating and Drafting Shopping Center Leases", Mr. W. G. Kurtz.	101 Law Bldg.
21	7:00 pm	FILM LECTURE: "Helsinki Youth Festival"	Engineering Aud.
22	5:00-		
	7:00 pm	REGISTRATION: Junior Parents Weekend	Morris Inn
22	8:00 pm	1963 Bengal Bouts--finals	Fieldhouse
22	8:00 pm	CONCERT: Orchestra San Pietro	O'Laughlin Aud.
	11:00 pm	REGISTRATION: Junior Parents Weekend	Morris Inn
	5:00 pm	Science Open House	Nieuwland Science Hall
23	7:00 pm	DINNER: Junior Parents Weekend, Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, speaker	North Dining Hall
23	8:30 pm	CONCERT: Poznan Singers	Morris Civic Aud.
24	1:00 pm	Science Open House	Nieuwland Science Hall
24	1:30 pm	BRIDGE TOURNAMENT: Open to all.	Student Center
25	8:00 pm	LECTURE: "The Church and Freedom", Dr. Hans Kung.	Stepan Center
25	8:00 pm	LECTURE: "The Artist's Vision", Sam M. Adler	Art Gallery
25	8:30 pm	SAN FRANCISCO BALLET	Morris Civic Aud.
26	4:30 pm	LECTURE: "Studies in the Hormonal Control of Duodenal Development in Chick Embryos", Dr. Ray L. Wattersen, U. of Ill.	Biology Aud.
26	8:15 pm	CONCERT: Cynthia Gooding, Ballad Singer	Washington Hall
27	4:00-		
	5:30 pm	Student Faculty Coffee Hour	Rm. 402, O'Shag. Hall
27	8:30 pm	PLAY: "Long Day's Journey into Night"	Washington Hall

The Process of Culture

Lionel Trilling

Lionel Trilling's attempt, if not his success, in "The Fate of Pleasure: Wordsworth to Dostoevsky" was a kind of culture mosaic, an approach to history or to the historical process which runs the risk of superficiality in employing all the available "tools" of the thinker, in ranging the breadth, and hopefully the depth, of events, ideas and individual lives. With the disciplined selectiveness (and the lecture was perhaps the most tightly structured I have ever heard) of a truly "literate" man, Professor Trilling refused to confine himself to a single science. An obvious indication of the complexity of his subject is apparent just in the force he brought to bear in attacking it: he was literary critic, sociologist, economist, philosopher, and historian at once.

Perhaps the single most impressive aspect of Trilling's analysis as ling's analysis was his control of this "ranging" -- clearest instances being his compare-and-contrast approach to wordsworth-keats and Nietzsche-Dostoevsky on one level, and to the artistic and political visions on another. My own try here will be misleading unless it is understood that anything less than a word-for-word repetition of his lecture is in a way unfair to Professor Trilling.

I do not wish to separate them entirely, but I understood the lecture generally along three lines: plainly, that of the notion of pleasure; then, that of the definition of pleasure as central to the definer's understanding of his culture; and, finally, that of an idea of history which was pervasively and deeply implied, rather than explicitly posited.

Professor Trilling defined pleasure and, later, unpleasure, not generally, but by instances of individual viewpoints. Pro-pleasure (I think the term and its opposite are unavoidably oversimplified) in one way or another are Wordsworth, Keats and Byron, Bentham, Diderot, Nietzsche and Freud, and Sunbart (i.e. he analyzed in Luxury and Culture a pro-pleasure culture). Unfortunately for those who enjoy only points grasped quickly, a list of "anti-pleasurist's" would contain some of the same names, notably those of Keats and Freud. Also important would be Carlisle and the lainter, Reynolds. The most important is Dostoevsky.

The various understandings of those favoring pleasure range from Wordsworth's view of it as quiet, charming, graceful, intellectual and essential to man; through Keat's roticism and Byron's "sin" (he is "damned for you," the you meaning pleasure); through the radical philosophical materialism of Bentham and Diderot, to the life-force and "drive" notion of Freud and the power-pleasure humanism of Nietzsche. Given that leasure is somehow both the reader-protecting urpose of poetic meter (Wordsworth and Keats) and also a good part of the moral-political theory behind the explosion of the French Revolution, an all inclusive definition of pleasure as a principle would seem impracticable for Trilling's presentation, if not actually impossible.



Lionel Trilling Speaks at

Notre Dame
Anti-pleasure begins. Professor Trilling seems to suggest, with Keats' ambivalent attitude towards what he both sought as literally comforting and yet basically mistrusted as transitory and even illusory. Traditionally it is exemplified in Carlisle's labeling of Bentham's materialism as "pig philosophy." More positively, Reynolds affirmed instead the "sublime," with its constitutive notions of heroic largeness and suffering (the artistic understanding of this point is more pecific in Keats' Lear sonnet: it is our duty to explore the tortured poetry of Shakespeare). Finally at the very extreme--dismissing the sunlight to which Nietzsche's Overman is still aspiring, and certainly scoring pleasure as the center of human nature conspicuous wealth as the measure of human powers and dignity--stands Dostoevski's Underground Man. Perhaps in his free choice of the cold darkness of the pit is the paradox of the gratification of unpleasure (i.e. the pleasure of unpleasure), but still the essential is the "brilliant, subtle and perverse" equation of freedom, dignity and misery.

Involved here is a political despair, if not necessarily a religious one: the rejection of the "specious good," of the illusory hence insulting objects offered by a blind society, of hope of Utopia and heaven-on-earth. The resultant spirituality is at least partially defined as lucidity; one question is whether Heidegger's awareness is the extent of "unpleasure virtue" or if the Grand Inquisitor, to catch another example, implies something further, some purposefulness. It is at least certain, Professor Trilling asserts, that the "infantile and passive" heaven of bliss and peace is rejected along with the institution of capital letters. Earth is at best urgatory (Rimbaud's hell-for-a-season), at orst hell (Satre confronting "other people").

Aside from the difficulty of defining pleasure and unpleasure themselves, perhaps the most complex task for Trilling's audience was to grasp the idea of historical contingency. With the device of "audience accusation" (if you feel antagonistic towards me, I am right in what I say), Trilling demonstrated our commitment to unpleasure

FARRELL UNCENSORED

"I don't want to talk about censorship," said James Farrell as he opened his lecture, and disorganized and apparently unprepared as the talk that followed was, he might as well not have. What the audience received was a combination of humorous anecdotes, injured stabs at a society that did not choose to accept his more recent work, and a rather vague development of his announced topic.

Mr. Farrell's basic argument seemed to be, however, that if there is to be a fight on the question of censorship, it must be on the basis of values--and values are no longer considered. What was once regarded as a sin is now bad taste, and justice has been replaced by tolerance. Debate on censorship now stands on a practical rather than moral basis, making the question of what should or should not be published largely an economic one. Judging by this criterion, what will sell should be published--and sex will sell.

Farrell sees the duty of art as being the preservation of the history of mankind. He holds that the artist has the right to make use of any material in his work, provided it belongs to the subject matter of his work. The idea, however, that everyone should have equal right of publication of his opinion is sheer fallacy, and sex is "too powerful to waste much of it in books." Farrell's aim, as he put it, is to stop production of the counterfeit art now flooding the country, for this is "too great a period to accept culture in terms of profit--art on the economic level."

These ideas were surrounded by incoherent mutterings and wanderings in what was a shabby, and somehow embarrassing spectacle.

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and rapidly added an assurance of his own. Why is it so? His answer would seem to lie in history; not in the science, but in facts or events of the process: art, politics, wars, standards of living, etc., all working simultaneously and complicating each other in time--more basically, in years and years of lives. The most unsettling note (for those to whom consideration of orofound relativism is upsetting) came when Trilling pointed out that, "objectively viewing our historical opposits and all, we are not in the term of that process. In fact, the idea of all of us was as something like unfinished products--even worse, there was a hint of "raw material". (One moment I felt all scholastic inside and wanted to complain that contingent beings could not possibly be so aware of their own contingency and still be... and therefore...)

Precisely the final point was that we are "situated", but n our situation we are (or perhaps it is) still creating or at least changing. In our historical moment it pleases us to see, hear, read, and line unpleaent it pleases us to see, hear, read, and live unpleasure. But, Trilling hints, perhaps pleasure is coming back in.

Certainly we had a special somehow version of it Thursday night, if not for our age, at least for Professor Trilling's hour.

'Long Day's Journey' Opens Wednesday

"Long Day's Journey Into Night", which Eugene O'Neill called his "play of old sorrow, written in tears and blood", will be presented by the University Theater beginning Wednesday night.

This long and splendid play is under the direction of Rev. A. S. Harvey, C.S.C. The cast is experienced and needs to be, for this biting, exciting work is a genuine challenge to any group of actors. James Cooney plays the father, James Tyrone, Richard Kavanaugh and Hank Whittemore, both having handled leading roles in Hamlet and Bully Budd superbly, play the sons, Edward and James. Tyrone's wife Mary is played by Angela Schrieber, remembered for her remarkable Gertrude in Hamlet. It is a very strong cast and a brilliant vibrating play. Simply the presence of the abundantly gifted Kavanaugh on stage promises a rewarding evening.

Ticket sales begin Monday, March 25, 4:00-6:00. Student tickets are \$1.00. Due to the length of the play, the curtain will rise at 7:30. Performances are nightly, through March 31.

Religious Art Exhibited

An exhibition of twentieth century religious art opened March 3 in the Art Gallery featuring artists like Abraham Rattner, Rico Lebrun, Ivan Mestrovic, Zubel Kachadoorian, and Jack Zajac. With the exhibition come all kinds of discussions (for those who still care to talk about it) concerning whether fresh air for religious art has been quite the best thing.

Art on the run is always interesting, and twentieth century religious artists are perhaps the fastest runners in the field. But then they have a long way to go and more than the ordinary number of philistinisms to hurdle. The circumstances in which American art found itself towards the end of the nineteenth century closely parallel the influences perceptible in certain American religions, especially Catholicism. The American churches like the American religious artists have never quite been able to shut out the voice of a rather heavy-handed Old World.

But more important in both cases has been the influence exerted by the middle class on religious art. us-ith this change, but have ually in the person of aome reservations about the tight-lipped, bespectacled contributions of the female church elder or a timid, if et. Our quarrel is not with the legendary S.E. Massey, it with the poetry of the "Fairrest of our contributors", Miss Fischgrund. wever, a romantic young iend of ours assured us at "Wendy is the next ily Dickinson", and with e image of a garden, e ttage, and complete si- nce, we are placated. We cannot help ending on critical note about what consider to be the finest sue of the Juggler in re- at years. First we would ke to see color photophy in the art section, t we allow that the costs e probably prohibitive. e more concern over typographical errors. (We call startling. This is especially am typographical errors true of men like Zubel, Lebrun, and Zajac. Particular note t the president of the should be taken, however, of ibblers does not under- the obviously successful d the rules for agree- organization and arrangement : between a subject and of this exhibition, a reminder, or that the vale- er that displaying pieces of orial of the Senior class art can be its own art. not spell his own name.)

Juggler & Such

This week saw the belated publication of the Winter issue of the Notre Dame Literary Journal, the Juggler. Owing to a genuine sympathy with small, unknown publications, we decided to visit the editor and obtain a copy. Mr. Reishman, now in his second year as editor, informed us that it was a fine issue and urged us to take fifty copies to distribute within our hall. We agreed, thanked him, and rushed back to our hall to examine the magazine. Being familiar with recent issues of the publication, we felt we could pass over the legend, the table of contents, and the listing of the members of the editorial board, who so rarely contribute to the magazine. Glancing through for something that might engage our interest, we were impressed by the design work of James Galvin, who occasionally works for the Scholastic. He has done a remarkably fine job, both in the clean layout of each page and the integration of the poetry, fiction, and art sections, adding greatly to the professional tone of the publication.

We were still more favorably impressed by the quality of the short pieces printed in this issue. The fiction is uniformly excellent, and uniformly preoccupied with adolescent sex (this latter is comment, not criticism). The piece by Mr. Whittemore was particularly interesting, and we look forward to seeing more of the ovel in the Spring issue. he poetry of Messrs. Schader, Piscitello, and Mc-hee is the best of a better han average lot. The art ork is interesting, but lack and white photography eaves much to be desired in ost cases, and we would recommend a visit to O'Shaughnessy Hall, where much of the ork is on display.

We have been opposed to he publication of essays in he past, feeling that they ere dry, uninspired papers o be read only by harried nglish professors. The fine ssay by Mr. McNeill on tello is such a complete indication of their editorial policy that the editors an be forgiven for both heir past errors in judgement, and for the inclusion f the final paragraph of his essay.

Turning to the Notes on ontributors, we discovered hat the Juggler is no longer an undergraduate publication. We are pleased with this change, but have some reservations about the contributions of the female ors. Our quarrel is not with the legendary S.E. Massey, it with the poetry of the "Fairrest of our contributors", Miss Fischgrund. wever, a romantic young iend of ours assured us at "Wendy is the next ily Dickinson", and with e image of a garden, e ttage, and complete si- nce, we are placated. We cannot help ending on critical note about what consider to be the finest sue of the Juggler in re- at years. First we would ke to see color photophy in the art section, t we allow that the costs e probably prohibitive. e more concern over typographical errors. (We call startling. This is especially am typographical errors true of men like Zubel, Lebrun, and Zajac. Particular note t the president of the should be taken, however, of ibblers does not under- the obviously successful d the rules for agree- organization and arrangement : between a subject and of this exhibition, a reminder, or that the vale- er that displaying pieces of orial of the Senior class art can be its own art. not spell his own name.)



BENGAL'S DIRECTOR

DOMINIC NAPOLITANO

BENGAL BOUTS

Two knockouts highlighted Monday night's opening round of the 32nd annual Bengal Bouts in the Fieldhouse.

Bill Sanneman opened the evening's action with a unanimous decision over Keenan's Bob Schmitt. Sanneman, a runner-up in the 130 pound division last year, dropped Schmitt to the mat in the first round, and had little trouble qualifying for Wednesday night's semifinals.

In the 147 pound class, reach proved to have the advantage over aggressiveness as John McDonald, Pat Daly, Tom Branigan and Ed Hagén took the decisions over their short but scrappy opponents.

Branigan's battle with freshman John Berges gave rise to one of the most disputed decisions in recent years. The rugged Berges from Breen-Phillips led the attack throughout the contest with Branigan concentrating on warding off the punches with his long arms and footwork. When the decision was announced, the crowd rose in unison and voiced their disapproval.

Bill Meeker took a split decision over Zahn's Bob Wilson in the opening fight at 155 pounds. Mark Howard KO'ed Jack Hildebrand at 1:10 of the second round to give the gold corner their first victory of the evening. Tom Haynes and Harry Pierce closed out the pre-intermission battling with decisions over John LeGreco and Marty Meeker.

Jim O'Rourke, John Wyllie and Jude Lenahan, were the 167 pound winners with Ernie Eaton and Tom Sneddon taking the decision at 177.

In the final bout of the evening, George Kloppenberg KO'ed 187 pound Bob Flood.

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Ski Team to Nationals

After a long struggle to raise expense money, the Notre Dame Ski Team left by train last Saturday for the National Ski Championships at Alta, Utah.

Even as they left, the squad was not certain that the student senate would approve the motion to help finance their entry into the Nationals. Larry Cavanaugh, the treasurer, was the bill's chief backer. The University has promised to match whatever the student senate contributes towards the trip.

Notre Dame, the only unofficial team in the meet, will be facing 12 of the top teams in the country. John Turner and Steve Walters will compete in all four events: the slalom, downhill racing, the cross-country race and the jumping competition. Jack Brady, Mitchell Mack, and Larry Reynolds are entered into the the Alpine events (downhill and slalom). Jim Secher, last year's All-Midwest jumper, will concentrate on his speciality.

(continued from p. 1)

Since the 1962 graduation of Joe "Golden Toe" Perkowski, Notre Dame has been without a man who could boot for the three points. The problem is compounded this year by the graduation of Ed Rutkowski who kicked off for the Irish, and Daryl Lamonica, who handled the punting.

Joe Kuharich, who shocked the sports world with his announcement last Wednesday, is leaving to accept a position as the supervisor of officials for the NFL. Kuharich posted the worst record of any coach in Notre Dame history during his four year stay despite his obvious qualifications for the job. He was named "Professional Coach of the Year" as the mentor for the Washington Redskins in 1955 but could only compile a 7-23 record with the Irish.

"I wish I were twins, so I could handle both jobs," said Kuharich as he announced his retirement from coaching. The former head coach, who will be leaving to assume his NFL post on April 15, has been dodging criticism since he succeeded Terry Brennan after the '58 season. From the start, the students have been the leaders in the typical reaction towards a losing coach at any university... a new reaction for Notre Dame, which never has had a losing coach.

Kuharich once said, "This unsatiable appetite to win has become ludicrous. The day of invincible college football teams, year after year, is gone." True or not, the Notre Dame alumni and students never thought it quite so funny.

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ND Rugby

Pete Dawkins, one-time All-American, Heisman Trophy winner from Army, and now Rugby star at Oxford University has been quoted as saying: "Football is only a game, Rugby is a way of life." At Notre Dame, this seems to be true. The seventy men who comprise the Rugby Club practice six days a week but things don't end there. Organized for more than just athletic purposes, the members also socialize together. They play hard at practice, during the games, and after the contests when showing the visitors a good time.

No ulterior motives can be found in the Rugby Club. These men are not constantly badgering the administration for better facilities, more money, and various necessities that other clubs and teams deem requisite. Varsity status and membership in the Monogram club are definitely not regarded as the aims of the club. These fellows want hard work, but enjoyment from the group also. Fear of the Rugby Club evolving into a business corporation restricts its desires; and these restrictions are happily accepted by the members.

The workings of the club are not complicated. The schedules, rules, practice times, coaches, etc. all come from the Rugby Council. This is composed of President Bob Mier, who doubles as field captain of the team, and who initiated the club a year ago. Vice-President Harry Steele, Secretary Jack Murphy, Treasurer Bob Borla, in addition to the three councilmen Buzz Breen, Frank Fee, and Tom Tomjack. Head faculty advisor to the Rugby Club is Mr. Kenneth Featherstone of the Architecture Dept., assisted by Messrs. McKee and Walshe of the Economics Dept. These three men, who have played Rugby in England, serve only as advisory aids to the team.

In its freshman season last year, the Rugby Team posted a record of 4-4-2. As the season progressed, the men gained experience and knowledge which led them to an excellent terminus. During this period came the high point of the team's success--a three to nothing loss of the St. Louis Bombers, a semi-professional team and mythological champions of the nation. Included in the squad's conquests were Villanova and Wisconsin (twice), plus a triumph over the semi-pro St. Louis Rebels, 17-0. This year's opening tilt will pit the Notre Dame Rugby 15 against Indiana University on Saturday, March 23, at 1:30 P.M. Among the other opponents of the club will be St. Louis University, Michigan, Columbia, Fordham and West Point.

Rugby, a cross between football and soccer, is an ancient sport of British origin. The fifteenmen composing a Rugby team play forty minute halves with no time-outs save for an injured athlete to be carried off the battlefield. No substitutions may be made. Scoring is accomplished in three ways: three points for crossing the goal line with the ball (a TRY), two points for a free kick through the uprights, (as a result of a successful try), and three points for a field goal, which is either a penalty kick or a running drop kick. The ball used is approximately the same shape as a football but larger, and the game is played on a field that measures 70 yards by 120 yards.



Andreoli Takes Irish Scoring Crown

Notre Dame's final basketball statistics emphasized the balance of the Irish in their 17-9 season. Five men averaged in double figures, and another, Jay Miller, was just under the ten point mark.

Seven different players claimed high scoring honors through the season, and six of these did it at least three times. Walt Sahm led the scorers in seven games, followed by John Matthews, John Andreoli, and Jay Miller with five, and Ron Reed and Larry Sheffield, with three.

The two outstanding individuals statistic-wise were sophomores Walt Sahm and part season guard Larry Sheffield. Sahm, 6-9 center-forward, besides scoring at a 14.3 clip, averaged 16.8 rebounds, ranking him among the nation's top

five in that department.

Sheffield's performance is perhaps the more remarkable. He had the highest point average, (16.1), and the top field goal and free throw percentages at .499 and .803 respectively. His 27 personal fouls, less than two per game, were also lowest among the regulars.

The top point getter for the season was John Andreoli with 391 points, and a 15.0 average.

As a team the offensive statistics can be divided into two sections, the first sixteen games with Sheffield and Reed, and then the final ten when they were ineligible. Notre Dame averaged 83.1 points in their sixteen games, but dipped to a 71.2 mark in their final ten contests.

Final 1962 -63 N.D. Basketball

Statistics -- Including Regular 25

Game Season & NCAA Tourney

PLAYER	G	FG	PCT	FT	PCT	REB.	AVG.	PF	TP	AVG.
Andreoli, John, f-g	26	158	.416	75	.765	138	5.3	71	391	15.0
Sahm Walt, g	26	155	.428	62	.564	438	16.8	84	372	14.3
Matthews, John, g	26	121	.369	73	.777	50	1.9	61	315	12.1
*Sheffield, Larry, g	16	100	.459	57	.803	53	3.3	27	257	16.1
Miller, Jay, f	26	85	.376	83	.664	236	8.7	75	253	9.7
*Reed, Ron, f	16	92	.424	43	.729	197	12.3	39	227	14.2
Jesewitz, Larry, c	18	45	.315	18	.450	120	6.7	36	108	6.0
Skarich, Sam, f	18	26	.441	14	.824	41	2.3			
Skarich, Sam, f	18	26	.441	14	.824	41	2.3	10	66	3.7
Erlenbaugh, Dick, f	17	14	.230	9	.600	42	2.5	24	37	2.2
Dudgeon, Pat, g	3	3	.333	0		3	1.0	2	6	2.0
Malloy, Ed, g	7	3	.188	0		4	.6	7	6	.9
Dowd, Owen, g	2	1	.500	2	.400	4	2.0	1	4	2.0
Affeldt, Jim, g	2	0		0		2	1.0	2	0	
Team							211	8.1		

* Sheffield and Reed played only in first 16 games.

N.D. Totals	26	803	.397	436	.687	1529	58.8	439	2042	78.5
Opponent Totals	26	728	.389	384	.682	1211	46.6	451	1840	70.8

FENCING TEAM GOES TO N.C.A.A.

The Notre Dame fencing squad concluded its successful regular season competition with victories over Indiana Tech, 20-7, and Wayne State, 17-10, in a triangular meet last Saturday in the Stepan Center. The victories upped the Irish record to 14-2.

The Irish, playing without top foiler, Tom Dwyer, were most outstanding in the foil, taking eight out of nine bouts from each opponent. Dwyer suffered a hairline fracture of the left elbow in practice last week.

Outstanding for Coach Mike DeCicco were Jack Tate, who in the foil, and senior co-captain, Ralph DeMatteis, winner of three of four bouts in the sabre.

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