

# THE VOICE

of the University of Notre Dame

Vol. 1 No. 2

MARCH 28, 1963

## ADMINISTRATION CENSORS SCHOLASTIC

### Yale Economist On East Europe

Dr. J. Montias, Professor of Economics at Yale, gave a lecture on the "Political Economic Policy in Eastern Europe" in the Rockne Lounge Tuesday night. Presented by the Committee on International Relations to a typically small audience, Dr. Montias pointed out the dramatic reversal of economic objective in the Communist controlled countries of Eastern Europe. He also detailed the new attempt of "planners' preferences" to direct the total output of the individual countries.

"Planners' preferences" are artificial mathematical plans whereby the output of the country is theoretically established and to which the industrial and agricultural concerns must abide and fulfill. There has been, however, a marked change in the dogmatic submission to these formulas since 1952. The disregard for consumer goods is no longer able to be done as easily as under the Stalinic regime. The economic collapse of Hungary and Poland in 1956 further emphasized this fact. As a result, if the choice is between economic growth and a growth in the standard of living, these Communist countries will now choose the standard of living increase.

Czechoslovakia has even taken the unprecedented step of completely giving up hope of a plan for economic advancement in 1963.

The political imposition into economic control has not been a success for a number of reasons, but the underlying factors are the lack of incentive and fear of co-operation. The Communists have introduced a number of corrective factors, but none of these have stopped the ebbing capitalism.

The fetishism of all the satellite countries matching Russia's "net investment ratio" or deployment of resources for future benefits, which is as high as 10% a year in industry and 7% in agriculture, is too hard to maintain. Even in periods of economic stability the planners have not been able to keep this ratio constant.

The difficulty with the formulas is the attempt to consider men as machines; also they overlook the fact that men may choose to work or not. This consideration along with the autonomy that plant managers have been able to retain has repeatedly upset all future projections. Here again the inefficiency and fear of co-operation become obvious in the regulated but splintered economy.

— Grover Nix

### ON FREEDOM

Unfortunately, Dr. Kung had little time the other night to engage in speculative theology. His remarks addressed to the Catholics in the audience were uncommon perhaps, but only in a common sense. The number of Protestants present was at times the only face-saving justification for the young theologian's accusations and pleas. They at least might not be expected to understand at once why the Roman Catholic church ought not be comparable in structure and operation to an anti-gospel totalitarianism.

Fr. Kung used Dostovski's "Grand Inquisitor" sequence to analyze a frighteningly prevalent "official" understanding of the Church. At the same time he pointed out to the Protestant brethren that the Enlightenment had done more to effect genuine toleration than the Christian Reformation. Constantly moving back and forth from the Church as a community to the role of the individual Christian, Kung noted that the Grand Inquisitor can successfully betray Christ only if the individual denies the capability of his conscience and lays down his "burden of freedom" in mere cult.

Kung's sense of the inevitability of human weakness was realistic and refreshing. If he preached at all, it was for the calm acceptance of historical stains and the fact of sin, and for the abandonment of nervous attempts at a total historical apologetic. What he proposed was a definition of freedom as God-centered and of the Church as the necessary "dwelling place of freedom." But he wanted to make clear that this understanding is not contradicted by the external Church, its dark evil un-nature.

It seems that Kung's final and "concrete" demands for freedom of conscience, speech, and action were taken somewhat "personally." As to rather overloaded questions showed afterwards, his insistence on freedom, his condemnation of fear, his proposal of confidence, had struck closer to home than perhaps might have pleased him. Notre Dame's own domestic version of the problem divided at least sections of the audience into opposing camps of laughter and applause. Each side waited for the theologian's supporting confirmation. Fr. Kung, however, was admirably ecumenical.

Men by themselves, he pointed out, are not absolute masters of themselves. They are subservient to objects, goods, and forces of the world,

and to themselves as well ("absolutism of the individual," a servitude to historical fadd and whims of nature). Christ is the only freedom. His freedom, Kung says, is freedom from sin, law and death only in order to be freedom for salvation of children of God; the glory of the heirs of the Father. But the task of freedom is not merely free talk, free preaching, or even free theology. It is free life. The tragic threat within the Church is that the individual will be forced back into the fortress of his own free consciousness, or even worse, that he will turn to seek freedom entirely away from the Church.

Kung sees the Catholic - Protestant split in terms of the principle of the order in freedom and freedom in order. An overemphasis on the first half results in the problem of radical subjectivism and "pseudomysticism." On the contrary, the Catholic overemphasis gives rise to sterile legalism and a stagnant set of "Christian" relationships. The ecumenical opportunity is, on one level, just the Protestant chance to see the value of strong ministry (order and authority) and the Catholic one to recognize the Reformation as a still unfinished necessity.

### Choral Festival

Sunday, March 31, St. Mary's College will be host to the annual Catholic Choral Festival. Participating will be groups from various Indiana colleges. Among them are Marion College of Indianapolis, St. Mary's of the Woods of Terre Haute, the local St. Mary's and the freshman choral group from Notre Dame.

The program will be presented in O'Laughlin Auditorium at 3 p.m. A cantata by Father Hager of the Notre Dame Music Department will be sung. Mr. Cole will conduct, and Mr. Pedtke will be accompanist.

Notre Dame Collection  
The history of Notre Dame's art collection goes back very early, to around 1850.

### SCHOLASTIC NO LONGER FORUM FOR STUDENT OPINION

The *Scholastic* exists no longer as it has existed this year. It is to be curtailed as a forum for student opinion, and the policy will instead tend toward Fr. Bernard's statement of 1959 that "the logical extent of the *Scholastic's* expression of opinion, of criticism, of suggestion, will be to those activities of students which fall within the scope of student government."

This is the upshot of a flurry of meetings held Wednesday between the *Scholastic* editors and members of the administration. Fr. Hoffman began by removing two articles from *Campus at a Glance* on Wednesday morning. One of these was a listing of the grievances section of the Declaration of Student Rights and Grievances passed at the last meeting of the Senate. (this document incidentally, will probably never be passed out because it is rumored that student government heads were threatened with expulsion if this mandate of the Senate were carried out.) The *Scholastic* editors and Mr. Costello, their faculty advisor met with Fr. Hoffman later in the morning and they were told of the administration's new policy. Fr. Hoffman also told them that, contrary to tradition, the present editors would not be allowed to write any of the *Scholastic's* editorials after Easter. This made the last issue April 5. At this meeting, Dr. Costello resigned.

In the course of the afternoon, the three editors, McCabe, Wyrsh and Ahearn were told that if there were any riot, or if they were at all connected with any student protest publication, they would all be expelled. They were also told that there would be no April 5 issue, so that the issue which had already gone to press would be the last of the present editors. It is not clear whether the editors resigned in protest over the policy statement in the morning or were forced into resignation by this elimination of future issues.

At the evening meeting of the *Scholastic* staff, Fr. Hoffman stated that the new policy has not been clearly formulated, but that it is to tend toward Fr. Bernard's statement, and that there will be full censorship of the issues to insure conformity to the policy.

Father said that the *Scholastic* will continue under the same name, but it will be a communicative mechanism, that Tom Hoobler will be chosen editor; and that there will be no April 26 issue so that the new staff can become established.

The student reaction to this has been cataclysmic. Many of the *Scholastic* staff consider themselves, in effect, fired. The "new" *Scholastic* seems universally unpopular. A committee of the senior fellowship winners has been formed. They have drawn up a petition protesting the administration's move as "a denial of the right of free speech" and they "demand that the *Scholastic* be re-established as an uncensored organ of student opinion, for Notre Dame to be at all in harmony with the true spirit of freedom as expressed by Dr. Kung." Twenty-six of the twenty-eight senior fellowship winners have signed it, and the other two have not as yet been reached. It is rumored that the faculty is also drawing up a petition to the same effect.

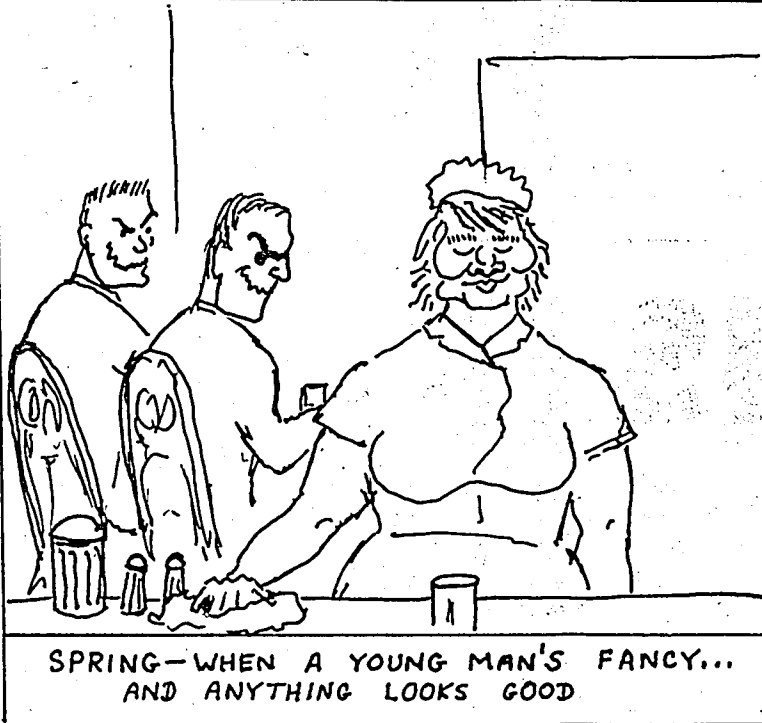
Fr. Hoffman said at the evening meeting, in response to a question whether the *Voice* should include student opinion, "I think it would be very helpful if it would." This seems to give the *Voice* the license of the former *Scholastic*. On the other hand, it seems to be twisting the issue. The *raison d'être* of the *Voice* was to be a newspaper - in part, to free the *Scholastic* as a forum for student opinion. The administration seems to want to reverse the two. Perhaps we should just switch names. At any rate, duplication is pointless. The *Voice* will have to be a forum for student opinion, or compete with the new non-*Scholastic* *Scholastic*. It is deplorable from this viewpoint that the administration made the dilemma necessary.

The issue is a huge one. It raises the question of the validity of student opinion, as so many issues have this year. The student cannot pretend to take a dictatorial position. But neither can the administration reject the attempts of the student body at communication.

MOVIE CALENDAR

MOVIE	PLACE
"A Taste of Honey" and "The Man Who Wagged His Tail"	Avon
"Two for the Seesaw"	Colfax
"To Kill a Mockingbird"	Granada
"The Courtship of Eddie's Father"	State

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# THE AFTERNOON OF A PAWN

This last week, the Statement of the Rights, Responsibilities and Grievances of the Student Body appeared on the Senate floor. It was an inadequate, shabby show. It had appeared quickly into a confused atmosphere. Its history and handling are not clear, but they show some of the problems the committee approached, as well as some of the weaknesses of that approach.

The most blatant flaw of the bill, and the source of much dissatisfaction, was its form of presentation. Having the offensive ring of a manifesto, it was too short and somewhat strident. The three page document, a brutal contraction of a longer report, was unfair to the committee and more unfair to everyone else.

A major misunderstanding produced by the presentation involved the spirit of the statement, which was at one time called a "Declaration". It purported only to be a single voice, that of some students, which, to affect any consideration (much less significant change), would have to be joined by those of the faculty and administration, in response and understanding, and - most hopefully - in some accord. It was a challenging and questioning voice, but ultimately most challenging to the students themselves. The statement did not sound that way.

The first of the three parts of the report outlined the theory In Loco Parentis - a catch-phrase for the authoritarian relationship of the administration with respect to students - and a theoretical denunciation of the condition. The phrase became a student battle cry easily but it signifies a concept which has not been openly debated at Notre Dame, and it was not debated in the Senate.

The second part was an enumeration of Student Rights and Responsibilities. Again, the Senate's neglect, or assumption of this section, which provides the rationale behind the proposals of the last part, was rather facile. The "valid statement" of the student's role was open to considerable argument, but it did not appear.

Instead, words flew about, for, and at the third part: "Grievances". The thirteen proposals sat boldly bald on the page, with neither elaboration nor argument. The reasons of the more lengthy unpublished report were badly needed. It is hardly surprising that debate should concentrate upon the dolors, for it is in these complaints that dissatisfaction is originally felt. But it is unfortunate, for such a concentration distorts the intent of the document, which sought a definition of satisfactory student-faculty-administration interrelations. The naked, demanding presentation of grievances seemed crystallized grumbling.

The issue is one which calls the administration-student relationship to question and is therefore of far-reaching importance; also therefore, it exposed the problems of the committee and some faults of Student Government as a whole. The committee was energetic but too hastily organized, though the virtually unseen longer report is more representative of their efforts and more worthy of consideration.

The Student Senate, in this matter, again exhibited some of the reasons for its impotence. The meeting approached a parliamentary horror and the statement's theory was hardly touched upon, but the crippling factor seems to be isolation: from the student body - which could hardly have much of an idea of what has happened; from the administration - the remedy of which condition was the intent of the report; from the faculty - whose influence or presence was nowhere seen; and from other universities - who could have been a great help in this case.

What has been done? Officially, the Senate has approved the statement, without seeming to be in any real agreement. A nine-man board is to be selected, three each of students,

faculty, and administration, to consider the materials of the Senate committee and make proposals to the Local Council, the governing body of the University. That is, nothing has actually been accomplished; the problems are now in the unformed board's hands, out of the Senate. Curiously, the board is to be formed "immediately", yet subject to Senate approval, and the next Senate meeting is undetermined.

Considerable mystery morks the business. First, SBP Hart's abrupt reversal of attitude is perhaps justifiable in view of the product, but certainly is not satisfactorily explicated. Second, all students were to have received copies of the statement but have not. Third, there is the incalculable quantity which is the faculty. One wonders how and what, or if, the faculty thinks of the problem.

Thus, hope for change "from below" rests upon the unnamed group. As the first climax of a perceptible undergraduate stir, the statement was something of a feeble, mismanaged, and abortive effort.

## THE VOICE

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## EVENTS CALENDAR

March		
28	4:10 pm	LECTURE: "Approximate Operational Methods for Solving Chemical Engineering Problems", Dr. Stuart W. Churchill.
28	4:30 pm	MATHEMATICS COLLOQUIUM: "Linear Processes of Approximation", Dr. S. Knapowski
28	7:30 pm	PLAY: "Long Day's Journey Into Night", Washington Hall
28	8:00 pm	LECTURE: "A Mathematician Looks at Mathematics", Dr. Thomas Stewart.
28	8:00 pm	CONCERT: South Bend Trust Fund Quartet, Little Theatre
29	1-5:00 pm	COLLEGIATE JAZZ FESTIVAL, Fieldhouse
29	1-5:00 pm	ENGINEERING OPEN HOUSE, Stephan Center
29	6:30-10 pm	Continued
29	4:30 pm	MATHEMATICS COLLOQUIUM: "Quantifiers and Martingales", Dr. F.B. Wright.
29	7:30 pm	PLAY: "Long Day's Journey Into Night", Washington Hall
29	7:30 pm	NOMINATIONS: Final Date for turning in nominations for class officers, college senators, and Student Body President.
30	All Day	Book Store will be closed for inventory
30	1-5:00 pm	COLLEGIATE JAZZ FESTIVAL, Fieldhouse
30	1-5:00 pm	ENGINEERING OPEN HOUSE, Stephan Center
30	6:30-10 pm	Continued
30	7:30 pm	PLAY: "Long Day's Journey Into Night", Washington Hall
31	1-5:00 pm	ENGINEERING OPEN HOUSE, Stephan Center
31	6:30-10 pm	Continued
31	3:00 pm	CHORAL FESTIVAL: Indiana Catholic Colleges, O'Laughlin Aud.
31	7:30 pm	PLAY: "Long Day's Journey Into Night", Stephan Center
31	1:30 pm	BRIDGE TOURNAMENT: Open to all, Student Center
31	2:00 pm	LECTURE: "The Artful Philosophers", Dr. Ralph McImerny.
April		
3	4:00 pm	STUDENT-FACULTY COFFEE HOUR, Rm. 402, O'Shag. Hall
3	8:00 pm	LECTURE: "Can the United Nations Work?", 118 Nieuwland

NOTICE: Organizations wishing events to be publicized must notify the Voice by Sunday of the week the event is to be publicized. Next Week's calendar begins 4 April.



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## JUNIOR PARENTS ENTERTAINED

Over 1,000 parents converged on Notre Dame last weekend for the Eleventh Annual Junior Parents-Son Weekend. Beginning on Friday night and continuing through Sunday morning, the parents and their sons followed a busy schedule of tours, receptions, and dinners.

The weekend formally began with a luncheon in the South Dining Hall, followed by receptions where the parents met the deans and faculty of their son's college, the cadre of the three ROTC programs, officials of the University administration, and the rectors and chaplains of the junior halls.

The weekend was hi-lited by the President's Dinner in Stephan Center. Over 2,000 people jammed the Center to enjoy a steak dinner and hear Bruce Tuthill, President of the Junior Class, and Fr. Hesburgh speak.

Bruce, Chairman of this year's Junior Parents' Weekend Committee, reiterated the main purpose of the weekend, which is to honor and thank the parents for their sacrifices. In his address, Fr. Hesburgh tried to express to the parents some of the spirit of Notre Dame, under which their sons live.

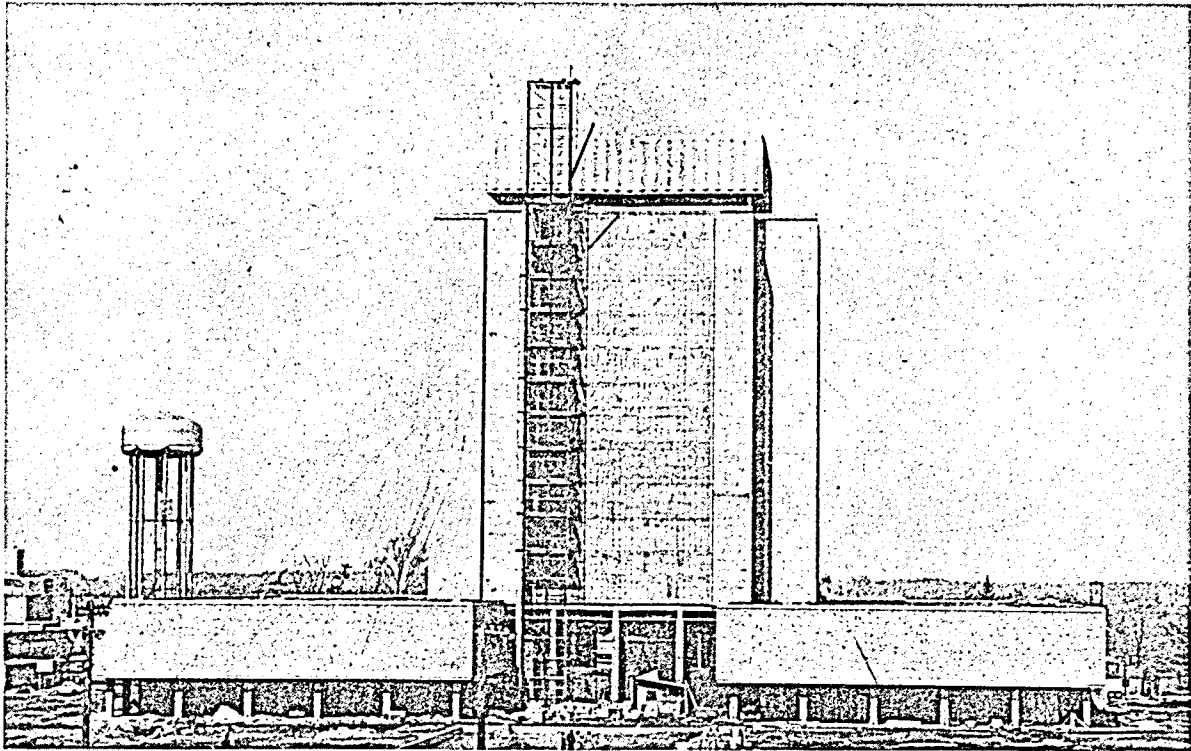
## C J F BEGINS

On Friday and Saturday, March 29-30, Notre Dame's nineteenth century fieldhouse will vibrate with the latest in twentieth century sounds in the fifth annual Collegiate Jazz Festival. There will be three preliminary sessions starting at 1:30 and 7:30 on Friday and 1:00 on Saturday afternoon. The final session begins at 7:30 Saturday night.

Twenty schools will send groups, including Indiana and Michigan which will send both a big band and a combo. Each group will play for twenty minutes in each of the three preliminary sessions. At the end of the third session the five judges will select those big bands and combos which will compete in the finals. At this time the winning soloists also will be chosen, and these will perform in the finals that night.

A group of ten or more are considered a big band; and so the Lettermen, Notre Dame's entry, will compete against nine other big bands.

Awards will be given in eleven categories ranging from the finest jazz group through the best instrumentalist to the outstanding original composition. A loving cup and a plaque will be given as a traveling and permanent trophy respectively. In addition, each member of the winning band will receive a music stand and a scholarship to the National Stage Band Camp. The winning combo will play at the Village Vanguard in New York.



\$8,000,000 Library soon to be completed at the east end of campus.

## Forced Double Anyone??

The Office of Student Accounts has announced the procedure which will be used in picking rooms for next year. The procedure is designed to encourage students to stay in their present hall by giving them first preference in choosing the rooms in that hall.

First, students will be given a chance to retain their present room if they have an on-campus average. Secondly, those students who wish to move out of their room but to stay in the same hall will be permitted to choose, by average, any of the vacant rooms in the hall. Rooms are classified in three divisions (rooms with a bath; natural singles, doubles, and triples; and forced, forced doubles), and students will only be able to move down or to stay in the same division. Finally, during the regular scheduled period from April 24 to May 6, those who wish to move out of their present hall will be able to choose any vacant room in a hall assigned to their class year or to a higher class year.

The chief beneficiaries of this plan will be the present juniors, who will be given first choice to move into the best rooms in the senior or junior halls. Those who will benefit least from the plan will be the present freshmen, who will be left with the dregs of the upper class halls to choose from. According to the philosophy behind the plan, they will be encouraged to stay in the same halls for their last three years by giving them the chance to move around in the hall each year, and thus to pick progressively better rooms. Assuming that the idea of stay-hall residency is good, the plan is the easiest and most acceptable way of encouraging students to stay in the same hall for their upperclass years. The new system also continues the incentive principle of the old system by making academic average the criterion for intra-hall changes.

## IRISH AT INNSBRUCK

If a few problems can be cleared up, beginning with the Class of '67, fifty students from Notre Dame will be able to spend their Sophomore year studying at the University of Innsbruck in Austria. The program, which will appeal primarily to men in Arts and Letters, will allow the participants to earn Notre Dame's required credits and at the same time provide them with the opportunity to understand a new language and new customs.

According to Fr. Chester A. Soleta, C.S.C., Vice-President for Academic Affairs, the costs of transportation, tuition, room and board will be the same as a year at Notre Dame, and scholarships awarded by the university will be applicable to Innsbruck.

Students will be selected on the basis of academic achievement and a basic knowledge of German. The fifty selected will arrive in Europe in August and spend six weeks of intensive study at a German language institute. Before beginning

classes at Innsbruck, the students will be able to travel for three weeks in Europe. Once at Innsbruck, the students will take three courses from the Innsbruck faculty, two others from the Holy Cross fathers accompanying them, and will be expected to audit one more from the Innsbruck faculty.

The students will find that they will not be required to attend lectures, and that the only test will be an extremely difficult final exam.

The major problem yet to be solved concerns the place for the fifty to stay. More than likely, one of the many resort hotels will be leased for a year at a time. In any event, the possibilities for social contacts seem to be good. Innsbruck is co-ed, and contact with the local fraternities should keep the social life alive.

According to Fr. Soleta, the University of Innsbruck was chosen because it is a comparatively small school (enrollment of 6000), and a program such as the one sponsored by Notre Dame would not get lost quite so readily. The faculty at Innsbruck is very good (particularly the theology department), and Innsbruck is centrally located in Europe.

Innsbruck itself is a community of 130,000 people which is nestled in the heart of the Alps in southern Austria, about 130 miles from Munich, the cultural center of Germany.

But even though this year's Mardi Gras was such a success, a cloud of gloom lays on the horizon. This is caused by the cold response to the raffle which made two or three of the committee work for ten months to attempt to promote the raffle to an apparently indifferent student body. A questionnaire is going to be circulated in the spring to ask the students if they want a raffle. If not, the raffle - 80% of the profits - will have to be discontinued.

## SKY ABOVE, MUD BELOW

The sands of Indiana have given birth to three new buildings, which form the new quadrangle at the east end of the campus; the Library, the Computer Center and Mathematics Building, and the Radiation Research Center.

The first, and most prominent of these, is the new library. Its 443,000 square feet are spread over 13 stories, a basement, and a penthouse. The first three floors alone contain 93,000 square feet of floor space. This means that any one of the first three floors is equivalent to a baseball diamond with foul lines of 316 feet and a center field wall of 560 feet. The library, costing \$8,000,000, is capable of holding over 2 million books, which is four times the number contained in the old library. The mural which will decorate the south side of the building stands 90 feet high and was designed by Millard Sheets. It will require 122 different shades of granite, and will represent the scholars of the ages reaching up to a figure of Christ with his arms outstretched.

Among the facilities of the new library will be a display room for new books and a showroom for the library's treasured volumes. Group study rooms will be provided, and there will be comfortable smoking lounges available to the student body.

The building at the east end of the new quadrangle is the Computer Center and Mathematics Building. It contains a 2 million dollar computer which is to be used for research. This computer does problems which could not be solved by men in a lifetime, in a few seconds. A problem in microwave spectroscopy which would have taken the old 1620 computer four hours will be completed in 51 seconds by the new one. Only 16 seconds of this time is actual calculation time; the rest of the time giving the printing a chance to catch up.

On the second and third floors are the Mathematics Department offices and classrooms. The Math Department has already moved in and is quite happy in its new home. The new building provides needed room for the expanding graduate program and for mathematical research, as well as a Math library.

The third building is the Radiation Research Center, which is owned by the Atomic Energy Commission and operated with money appropriated by Congress. The building provides more space, larger equipment, and a more flexible means of continuing the work begun in the cramped quarters in Nieuwland Science Hall. This consists, in part, of a study of the effects of radiation on matter through the use of radioactive sources such as Cobalt 60, x-ray equipment, and a high voltage Van der Graff generator.

## A Qualified Success

The 1963 Mardi Gras was a combination of a booming financial success, active co-operation and successful innovations but, nevertheless, raised some serious questions concerning future plans for Notre Dame's number one social event. As of March 18 the Mardi Gras showed a profit of over \$25,400 with only small bills still to be paid. For one of the few times in the history of the weekend the ball showed a profit. Chairman Jack O'Connell stressed that while the administration was not paternalistic, the committee received help whenever they asked for it. Among the innovations were the hiring of a professional accountant and the Champagne Brunch. While the brunch lost money, it was a great social success. It relieved, as O'Connell put it, "that Saturday morning lull."

## IRISH TOP INDIANA

On what was perhaps the first spring day of 1963 in South Bend, i.e., temperature above forty degrees and blue skies with sun overhead, the Hoosiers from Indiana University invaded Notre Dame to open the Rugby season. This was the first year of organized Rugby at Indiana and only the second season for our Fighting Irish, but this did not put any damper on the action as the 500 spectators firmly held their sideline positions.

I.U. drew first blood after a scoreless 15 minutes. Captain Bob Pace from South Africa took a pass and sped toward the goal line from twenty yards out. However, this was the only scoring punch the Hoosiers could manage the entire game. Ten minutes later, Irish full-back, Tom Gerlach booted a penalty kick through the uprights to knot the score at 3-3. With a minute left in the first half, Tom O'Hara, the Notre Dame hind brace, bulled his way to pay dirt from three yards away. Gerlach's kick was off to the right and at the half it was Notre Dame 6, Indiana 3.

Fourteen minutes into the second half, Dick Bell scored for the Irish and Tom Gerlach

made good the two point conversion kick. The score stood at 11-3, Irish. The Hoosiers seemed to be tiring rapidly in the second half. This was evidenced when Bob Lesco piled his way over the goal, taking with him seven of the Irish scrum and seven of the Hoosier scrum. The final tally for Notre Dame came when the Irish scrum pushed the ball over the goal and Captain Bob Mier pounced on it for the successful try. This concluded the scoring in the tilt with the final toll reading Notre Dame 17, and Indiana 3.

Co-captains Bob Pace and John Scofield, assisted by Art Stump and Tom Wallinger led the play for the Hoosiers. Offensive stars for the Fighting Irish were Bob Mier, Buzz Breen, Dick Bell and Tom Gerlach. Defensive standouts were Harry Steele and Tom Tonjack.

Next Saturday, the second team of the Notre Dame Rugby Club will journey to Indiana University for a game with the Hoosiers. The first team travels to St. Louis, Mo., to meet the St. Louis Billikins, a proverbial Rugby power.



Captain Bob Mier passing the ball to fly-half Buzz Breen (not pictured) to start an offensive charge for the Irish.

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### Ski Team Finishes Fifth

Captain John Turner and his five teammates on the Notre Dame skiing team battled their way to a fifth place finish in the NCAA National Championship meet in Alta, Utah.

The official results have not yet been distributed, so individual performances in events other than the jumping competition aren't available. Turner led the team in scoring as he competed in the downhill, the cross country and the slalom. Larry Reynolds, the only freshman on the tour, was almost as outstanding in the slalom and the downhill race.

## DEVORE

### SELECTS

### ASSISTANTS

With the hiring of ex-Irish great, Gus Cifelli, Coach Hugh Devore completed his coaching staff for the 1963 Notre Dame football season.

Cifelli, who never played in a losing game while playing for the 1946, '47, '48 and '49 Irish powerhouses, will serve as an assistant line coach.

He joins newly-hired Dave Hurd and Jerry Stoltz, both 1961 college graduates.

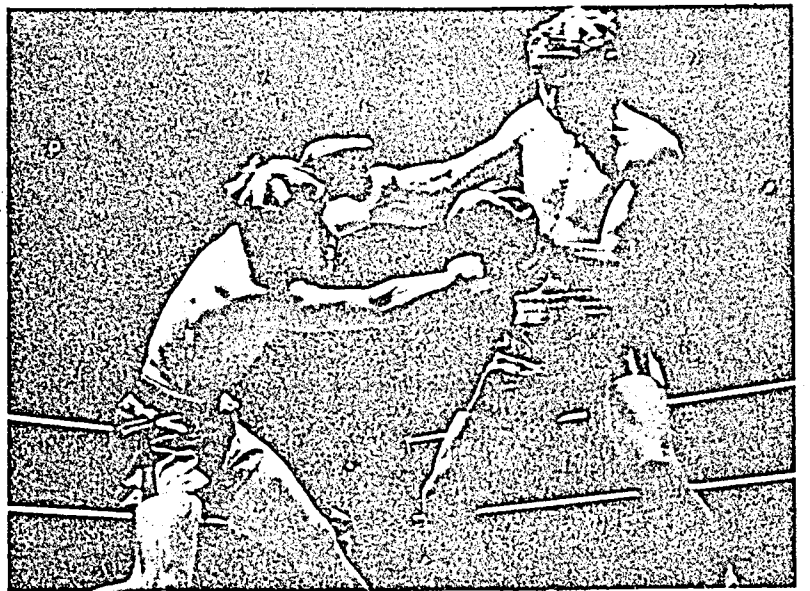
Hurd, who will probably concentrate on coaching the centers, won two monograms at that position on the 1957 and 1958 Notre Dame squads. After a knee injury, he served as an assistant Irish frosh coach in the fall of 1960 under Hugh Devore. He has served as line coach for John Carroll University in Cleveland the past two seasons.

Stolz, who quarterbacked the Toledo University grid squads of 1958, '59 and '60, has been definitely assigned to work with the quarterbacks. He was freshman coach of Toledo in 1961, and served as backfield coach last season.

Spring practice for the Notre Damers will begin on Thursday, April 18. Following twenty days of practice, the annual Old Timers game will be played on May 11.

Twenty-four monogram men return from last year's squad, with leading ground gainer Don Hogan missing the practice sessions due to a hip injury suffered in an auto accident on Christmas Day. Frank Budka, still recovering from the broken leg he received in the Southern Cal game, is also unlikely to participate.

There will be a rally for all those interested in joining the newest campus activity tomorrow afternoon in the freshman quad. Yes, you frisbee experts finally will be given an opportunity to show your wares. The rectors have promised to cheer you on from the sidelines.



Tim Reardon, the outstanding boxer of 1963 wards off the charge of Ted Valenti on his way to the 160 pound title Friday night.

## Reardon Named Outstanding Boxer

Tim Reardon took an unprecedented third straight Larry Ash award as the outstanding boxer in the 32nd annual Bengal bouts held in the fieldhouse last week. To win the trophy, Reardon had to beat two of the best fighters in the Bengals, Tim Brennan and Ted Valenti. The Brennan semifinal battle saw the champion scoring repeatedly with consistent bursts that kept Brennan off balance throughout most of the contest.

The Valenti-Reardon duel gave the packed house the action they had come to see. Valenti, last year's 156 lb. champion, abandoned the wait and see attitude of his semifinal bout and went back to the bullish attack that gave him the crown last year. The first two rounds saw Valenti scoring with some well-aimed head shots with Reardon countering with strong body blows to keep the Valenti attack from gaining momentum. The third round was probably the worst Reardon has seen in Bengals action. The opening seconds were marked with several flurries on both sides. The sophomore from Dillon suddenly took over and had the two time outstanding boxer pinned to the ropes during the latter part of the round. When the decision was announced for Reardon, the crowd, much akin to that at the Clay-Jones fight two weeks ago, arose and booed the departing champ. However, when he returned to accept the Larry Ash trophy from Moose Krause later in the evening, the crowd was just as generous with their praise. Tim also received an award from the senior class in recognition of the fine work he has done in the Bengals in the last four years.

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Earlier in the evening, it looked as though it would be the night for the underdog. Dennis Keefe, a sophomore from St. Ed's, decisioned Bill Sanne-man, last year's title holder, in the 130 lb. division. Keefe scored sparingly but consistently throughout the contest which saw both fighters clinching whenever possible.

In the 137 pound class, Tom Echewa, a Nigerian who exhibited the finest defense in the Bengals in his semi-final decision over Brian Richardson, changed his tactics and came out swinging against defending champion Sam Van Ness. Echewa downed a surprised Van Ness briefly in the opening round but went through a disastrous second, allowing Van Ness to hit him at will. Echewa rallied in the final round, but it was not enough to take the decision.

Ed Hager decisioned John McDonald for the 147 pound championship in a long range battle that saw the fighters trying to outjab each other. In the 155 pound class, Tom Hynes took a split decision over Bill Meeker as both men held off, looking for openings, until the final bell. The Reardon-Valenti battle followed, closing the pre-intermission action.

Jerry Houlihan dodged Jude Lenehan's jabs and kept the freshman back with powerful offensive flurries to earn the 167 pound crown. Tim Brennan, a loser to Reardon in the 160 lb. semis, came back to topple Jim O'Rourke for the 170 lb. championship.

Dan Manion finally unleashed that menacing left on his way to the 177 pound title with a victory over Jack DeMarco. Footballer Tony Carey fell to the long reach of Bob Moylan. Carey dropped Moylan in the first round but lost the advantage over the next two stanzas and Moylan was given the split decision. In the heavyweight contest, John Slafkosky made a gallant effort, but could not keep his 250 pound frame out of the reach of tiny (225) Jack Anton who was given the decision.

John Wyllie got the Mills award as best first year boxer with Joe Desmond, the man Wyllie beat in the quarter-finals getting the Dooley award for the best performance in losing. Tom Brennan got the Fr. Ryan award as the most improved pugilist and Jack Hildebrand got the Huddle trophy for sportsmanship. Reardon was given the outstanding boxer award.

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