

# RELIGIOUS BULLETIN

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Friday, October 16, 1959

Notre Dame, Ind.

● **TOMORROW IS SATURDAY.** And Saturday is Our Lady's Day. Remember? Console Our Lady's Immaculate Heart that Mary might be moved to send peace to the world and shower an abundance of blessings upon you, your friends, and your family. If you are wont to sleep late on Saturday, be mindful that there is no 5:10 Mass on Saturday afternoon.

● **PRAYERS.** Deceased: Wife and daughter of Prof. John Hughes of the Sociology Dept. (auto accident); great-grandmother of Dennis Poleck of Dillon; friend of George Catalaa of Howard; Mrs. Daniel Hagerty McNamara; grandmother of Nick Chester of Dillon. Ill: Daughter of Donald Totten, '55 (leukemia); mother of Richard Meaney of Alumni.

SORROWFUL

MOTHER

NOVENA

TONIGHT

AND

EVERY

FRIDAY

NIGHT

AT

6:45

IN

SACRED  
HEART  
CHURCH


● **LINUS SAYS:** Hold on to your old clothes and keep the Annual Thanksgiving Clothes Collection in mind. A month from today, the boxes will be put around the halls for this annual work of mercy.



● **JUBILEE MAGAZINE's** October issue is available in the pamphlet room in Dillon. This issue carries feature articles on Innocent III, Don Sturzo, and Evelyn Waugh. Get in the habit of ready Jubilee each month.

● **YOU SHOULD KNOW** about the Confraternity of the Rosary, as well as the Confraternity of Lourdes. This Confraternity was established at Notre Dame in 1891. Members must give their full name to be registered at the office in 116 Dillon. Moreover, one's Rosary must be blessed by a priest who has the faculty to impart the Dominican indulgences to Rosarys. And, members must say, with meditation, fifteen decades each week. (If a member neglects the fifteen decades, he does not gain the indulgences attached to saying the complete rosary.) What are some of the indulgences gained by members of the Confraternity? First, and most important, is that one gains a plenary indulgence on the day he is admitted to the Confraternity, provided he goes to confession and receives Holy Communion. The other indulgences--and they are numerous--will be published in Monday's issue of the Bulletin. Meantime, stop at 116 Dillon and be enrolled now in the Confraternity of the Rosary.





THE TICKET SCALPER is back! He usually arrives about the time of the Hunter's Moon. Once the Series is ended, he wings his way to South Bend or East Lansing to try again to outwit John Law. He may not be so evident in the crowd at Spartan Stadium tomorrow, but you can bet he'll be there along with Kirk Douglas and Joe Boland and the thousands who will cheer for Caesar and Spartacus. Chances are good he'll be more in evidence next week here on the Bend.

No doubt, talking about the immorality of scalping will seem to some as useless as Gilberts' PARK FREE advertisements, but in the hopes that a word of caution will fall upon attentive ears, here are a few notes you might pass on to the scalper, big or little. The price of any item sold may be raised if the seller has added to its value. He must have performed a legitimate economic service, such as storing the item, or transporting it. Likewise, the price of an item can be legitimately raised, if the item has some very special value to the seller. For instance, your old Calculus book may have a very important part in your personal history. This personal attachment to it may prompt you to ask more for it than Brother Conan would ask at the Bookstore. But, the scalper is selling something that is not his. He is selling to the buyer, the buyer's desire to

see the game. Sure, the buyer may be happy to get the ticket at the scalper's price, but the added value comes from the buyer's relationship to the ticket, and not from any relationship the seller has to the ticket. A seller has no right to charge for what is not his to sell.

So the scalper takes a risk. Doesn't this entitle him to a profit? When the scalper makes a ticket available to a buyer to whom the ticket would not otherwise be available, he is assuming a risk. But had the scalper not stepped in and bought up the tickets when they were first put on sale, the buyer who wants a ticket on the day of the game could have gone to the window and purchased one. The scalper has arbitrarily interfered with the working of "supply and demand".

The scalper, in short, takes advantage of his strategic position to invade a limited market for his own advantage, without thought for the common good. The scalper who makes tickets available to a buyer without regard for the regularly established marketing schedule, has only his personal profit in mind.

What's more, it's likely that the scalper violates a civil ordinance and maybe gives scandal by his operation.

Need we say more?

*Leum Boorman, c.c.*  
Student Chaplain