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Stifled Initiative

Consideration of the student interest has recently been made evident in new registration procedures, in the provision of area codes for ID numbers essential to the 1107, and in inexpensive subscription cards for the movies at Washington Hall. It thus seems appropriate to review some of the other areas of campus life where that interest has been of such paramount concern to those effecting campus changes for the year.

There was of course the now-almost-forgotten possibility that the Red Barn would be converted into a night spot of sorts for students who wished to get together on campus in that sort of atmosphere; even though a student referendum backed this move by a 9:1 majority, with the consequent approval of the Administration, nothing further has been done. There was the calendar for next year, which after a loud albeit brief student protest, was simply shrouded in secrecy until the final version was promulgated. And then there was the Student Senate recommendation that Easter vacation this year run to include a full week after Easter Sunday by starting on Wednesday of Holy Week, which was simply and quite uncenernously rejected.

The most important matter involved in all of these is not the final resolution of the particular issues, however; in all cases except the Red Barn, they are finalized and offer little opportunity for future action. Besides, the settlement of the grade change last September was certainly consonant with the best interests of the students and the University. And the Calendar saw some improvement, even though ND remains one of the few Catholic universities with a spring vacation that does not parallel the major Christian feast. But in a number of these cases, an Administration attitude toward student expression has been evidenced which hardly fits the concept of our University community. The students are a part of that community, one which is usually thought of as including a certain modicum of mutual respect and communication.

A recent Administration directive carried the statement, “If you act that way, you will be treated that way,” in reference to a promised dismissal for those participating in our annual spring catharsis. If that principle were applied both ways, of course, the responsible student expression that has characterized most matters this year would have brought results more representative of the student opinion. The Administration attitude, however, has rather been one of “delay and avoid,” in any case of student protest it deemed troublesome. This was brought out clearly in the case of the Calendar, as weeks passed by while the Administration rejected any question with the rejoinder, “It’s not final yet,” or “That’s not my department.”

This approach had marked effects on student expression. With no information, student voices died after the original burst of fervor, until the Administration was ready to simply announce the final settlement. Perhaps their comment on the Red Barn best pinpoints the attitude, however. Queried on the lack of any further mention of the project, one official replied that one of the reasons was that “There has been no further student action on the matter.” Without that further action, the Administration is content to allow the matter to rest.

Considering any of those “rare” cases where strong opinions are present, however, it is clear that the approach of “delay and avoid” is a cleverly calculated device to ensure the quick demise of any interest. And when the goal of one element of the University is simply to efficiently stifle responsible opinion, then any possible community life between the groups loses its basis.

One would in fact believe that such a common unity should be the goal of all the elements of the University. In that context, it is to be hoped that the Administration might begin to recognize responsible student dissent, and to take that student viewpoint into consideration next year, when making policy decisions vitally affecting student life. On the part of the students, petitions, letters, referendums, and pressure on our sometimes sleepy Senators are the responsible way to express dissent. The all-important element, however, is to continue responsible student action in important matters, and not to lose interest in the face of delaying tactics by the powers-that-be.

Perhaps that statement in the Administrative directive will someday be implemented in regard to responsible student action as well as the irresponsible. The students, in any event, can at least provide a determined and continuing expression of their views. This constant initiative may lead to more recognition of their role in the ND community; at least it will not allow the response that an issue was shelved because, “Well, there has been no further action by the students.”

—A.D.

The Scholastic
Pettiness in Print

As were the previous ninety-seven, the ninety-eighth year of publication was often a trying one for the SCHOLASTIC magazine. As it neared the security of a century's survival, the magazine faced the sniping of an annual which is no longer protected by the excuse of infancy. Determined not to let the SCHOLASTIC'S laurels rest, the other publication promptly proceeded to trample them underfoot. This campus answer to the Almanac, ranking at least technically with the elite of student publications, expressed itself in writing not always adequate. But the sportsmanship of their heroic critique would be doubted by even the most hardened stoic. For a touch of humor, the annual compared Marlboro ads with Senate reports. However, it was in the more important areas that their 1964 criticism sagged. Perhaps that publication's literary tastes have become somewhat jaded and prone to riotous bookburning, but devotion to truth did not enter into their comments on articles such as "West Baden Nuclear Institute." The annual's editorializing effectively showed a determination to defend the narrow scope of apathetic thousands. The critic of the SCHOLASTIC appealed to a select group; there is doubt whether there was any room in that group for the thinking student. (Any resemblance, real or imagined, to the 1964 Dome is purely coincidental.)

In a community such as exists at Notre Dame, it is unfortunate that student organizations should subject each other to careless attacks. Inevitable disagreements will arise among student publications, but when these degenerate into personal or vindictive attacks, the parties involved merely display their lack of maturity. Sniping at one's colleagues may be good sport, but it distracts from the solid character of a publication and leaves it open to other criticism.

This is not to say that intelligent criticism cannot be offered. Such commentary will not necessarily be acceptable to its intended recipient, but at least it might be defensible. And when evaluation of another's work is attempted, care should be taken to present the picture fairly. Criticism failing to recognize achievement is invalid. Sarcasm with no reference to reality is dangerous. Mocking for its own sake is incompatible with responsible journalism. Many violations of intelligent criticism have taken place this year on all sides, only the latest being directed against the SCHOLASTIC. Nevertheless anyone writing in such poor taste ought to realize the absurdity of his position. But then this academic year belongs to the past. Next September we can hope that different bridges can be built from new foundations.

—M.N.

May 22, 1964
CONTENTS

Editorials ................................................. 4
  The Administration ignores the students, and student publications take foolish pot-shots at each other.

Letters .................................................. 7

Point of Order ........................................... 9

News and Notes ......................................... 11

Campus at a Glance ..................................... 12

On Other Campuses ..................................... 15

The International Student and His Problems ........... 16
  More insight is gained into the difficulties of international students in the second, and last, of the series.

The Student-Faculty Film Series ........................ 18
  Tom Vitullo and Lawrence Kelly explain the changes and implications of next year’s Cinema ’65 project.

Touring Europe: A Study ................................ 20
  Previewing students’ trips to Europe this summer, we present one man’s impression of the continental scene and the effects of its atmosphere on him.

Wilkellion ............................................... 22
  Keeping our jaded foot in the literary door, we publish a prose poem.

“Ernest in Love” ......................................... 23
  A St. Mary’s production receives a stylistic review by Dave Sauer.

The Typewriter Revisited ................................. 24
  Dave Ellis explains, and expands on, his administration and its accomplishments.

The Performer of the Year ............................... 25
  Star hurdler, high jumper, and jack-of-all-events, Pete Whitehouse is selected for this year’s top sports spot.

Performers of the Year .................................. 26
  The sports staff of the SCHOLASTIC selected, and now explains why these men merit this honor.

Movies: The Year of the Iguana ......................... 29
  The always symbolic Bob Holler chose this title for his listing of movies-to-watch-for.

Scoreboard ............................................... 33

The Last Word ........................................... 34

OUR COVER

The SCHOLASTIC’s imaginative Art Editor, John Twohey, presents a rollicking pictorial review of the year. He assures us that no harm can possibly result to any campus figure, and that the entire arrangement was worked out by precise mathematical formulae.

The SCHOLASTIC is entered as second-class mail at Notre Dame, Indiana, at a special postage rate authorized June 23, 1918. The magazine is represented for national advertising by National Advertising Service, Inc., 18 East 50th Street, New York 22, N.Y. It receives its covers including the four-color back-page advertisement from College Magazines Inc., of New York City. Published weekly during the school year, except during vacation and examination periods, the SCHOLASTIC is printed at Ave Maria Press, Notre Dame, Indiana. The subscription rate is $5.00 a year (including all issues of the academic year and the FOOTBALL REVIEW). The special subscription rate for St. Mary’s students and faculty is $3.00 a year. Please address all manuscripts to the SCHOLASTIC, Notre Dame, Indiana. All unsolicited material becomes the property of the SCHOLASTIC.
Letters . . .

SAILING SEMANTICS

Editor:
As a past officer of the Sailing Club, I'd like to thank you for your coverage in the past issue. Growth in all the minor sports thrives on such recognition.

Referred to as a "team captain" in the article, I thank you for the honor. But out of deference to Al Buenagel, I should point out that he is the commodore for 1964.

Bob Singewald

EDITOR:

Our Error

Editor:
In the last issue of the Scholastic a report was made of the panel discussion "Puerto Rico: 51st State," presented by the Pan-American Club. It was there stated, in parenthesis, that the discussion had been held in Spanish. This is not so, since the sole purpose of that and other panels sponsored by our organization is to make Latin American realities known to the North American students on the campus. This misinformation can only mean that the person reporting did not attend the panel at all, . . .

Herman Puentes
President, Pan-American Club

(The Scholastic sincerely regrets the misinformation which did appear in the article. The news editor offers his apologies to Mr. Puentes and the Pan-American Club, thanks them for bringing the error to our attention, and affords to all campus organizations the assurance that such misprintings will not occur in the future. — ED.)

Registering Ire

Editor:
Every so often the question of "Maturity on Campus" arises. There have been righteous condemnations of boisterous activities in the halls while many are trying to study. Comments have been made on the treatment given girls who are slightly less than physically perfect. Recently Fr. Col-

lins issued his annual condemnation of student "riots," if they can be called that. There is, to be sure, some student immaturity on this campus, and this is inexcusable. However, the student immaturity cannot justify administrative immaturity.

Recently the student registration instructions stated that all undergraduate students must have two classes in the afternoon and one on Saturday or vice versa. It also stated that there will be no exceptions from this rule. Personally I don't mind having classes at those times; but there are many I know who do. I also find it inconceivable that, in a university of this size, some students won't find it impossible to follow this schedule. The reason given for this rule is that it is to protect students from having more than three exams in one day. The exam schedule is extremely clear. It would seem sufficient to recommend this exam schedule be consulted when making out next year's class schedule. Any student who schedules more than three exams in one day should be left in the position that he put himself in. Anyone who had the brains to get in this school should be able to make out a non-conflicting schedule.

This set of instructions also stated "One hour examinations must be given on the assigned examination dates . . ." I cannot see why a teacher should have to give exams at all. If the teacher was competent enough to get hired, he should be competent enough to run his class the way he sees fit. Also, if he and the students agree that a time other than the assigned time would be more convenient, I can't see where there could be any logical objection by anyone. Where there is no such agreement by all I can see enforcing the test at the assigned time.

Lastly why must a student go through his teacher and dean to take a final that he missed? Is the teacher not competent enough to take care of the matter himself? If there is a disagreement the dean could be consulted, but why take up his time in all cases? I'm sure that our deans have much more important things to do than waste their time on such petty matters.

There have been many other examples of rules for their own sake. The Voice pointed out one concerning student use of the Library lounge. This particular case ended in the inconvenience of a University guest. I suggest that this blind insistence on some rules, and the formulation of other rules, is no more than immaturity in the guise of paternalism. I don't justify student immaturity, but with the example set by some actions of the Administration, I am not surprised that it is present.

Finally, I don't want to give the idea that I am generalizing and saying that all the Administration is im-

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May 22, 1964
mature. It certainly is not, but there are some in policy-formulating positions, and some who act unwisely in carrying out ordinarily fair policies who should carefully examine their motives and actions.

Thomas J. Felirath
321 Sorin

ALL THE WAY

Editor:

Congratulations on your editorial concerning Captain Shank. His is a story that vitally affects students of this University and all active or potential servicemen because we may soon be in his boots. That he was in ROTC and graduated from Notre Dame in 1959 makes it particularly hard for us not to identify ourselves with him.

Captain Shank wrote that he had "a serious duty and no one could possibly shirk it. I believe in our cause — it's just." This frankly brave and admirable statement makes me ask exactly what is our cause?

If there is anything one can assume from the Declaration of Independence, it is that this country was founded by people motivated by a belief in the dignity and worth of the individual. When the time comes that the U.S. no longer stands for this principle, I will no longer feel obligated to defend it. The question is: Are the people in Washington unknowingly subverting this ideal? If you agree that our leaders are playing a political game with our soldiers in Viet Nam, then you must agree they are undermining this value.

It may be argued that this is a case of the detriment of the few for the good of the whole, but I do not believe this position is defensible. It is clearly not in the interest of the U.S. to continue being humiliated in Viet Nam, or more basically, to compromise the values which distinguish her from her enemies. We must not allow our ideological opponents in the world to pressure us into sacrificing our ideals in order to survive.

General MacArthur realized it was not only the sacred duty of the U.S. to back its soldiers all the way, but also one of the most important elements in our record of military might.

With a military budget of roughly $50 billion a year the U.S. can certainly afford better than WW II surplus. Furthermore, it's downright inhuman to send men there not trained to do the jobs they are assigned to.

If I were Captain Shank I think I might have run the other way. Cowardice? I doubt it. I rather think it would be good common sense.

As far as Viet Nam is concerned, let's get in or get out.

Jim Reynolds
286 Dillon

INTENT IN TONE

Editor:

Before publishing Dr. Buck's piece we checked out her references to Dr. Shuster and found that they were all based on passages in his own book. I think what you found objectionable was her rhetoric and the tonality of the piece rather than the facts which so far as we could judge were accurate.

Priscilla L. Buckley
Managing Editor:
National Review

DINING HALL RUMBLINGS

Editor:

For the past three years I've had the dubious distinction of working in the Notre Dame dining halls.

This morning at breakfast something came to my attention that I've seen happen upon many occasions and while some might consider it trivial I think it relates most significantly to the aims of the University.

The situation was this: one of our students came through the line about five minutes before closing time. He was confronted with a choice of grape juice or fruit cocktail. There were five fruit cocktails remaining and he proceeded to take three of them. When I asked him to put two back his comment was "Fink!" My point is this; I could care less if he took ten of them but there were only five and there were at least fifteen guys behind who might just like to have a fruit cocktail. The choice at least should have been their to make.

This is an attitude I've seen prevalent in many situations on our campus but especially here I am most familiar. The attitude of "I don't give a damn for anyone but my little ole self," seems to be rampant.

It seems to me that one aim of a university or of any maturing institution should be to make men out of a group of spoiled, selfish brats.
AT ITS RECENT MEETING, the Senate began dealing with the campus’s latest political hot potato, the proposal that the Senate be given the right of final approval for all campus speakers not connected with the University. Steve Walther, the Student Body VP, has formulated a policy of procedure for the invitation and approval of the speakers. But the deep split in sentiment concerning this issue came to the surface when Stay Senator Barry McNamara immediately proposed a counterproposal which would greatly reduce the Senate’s voice in this matter. The result was a stalemate which tabled the bill from further consideration until next year. This policy is very important to those campus organizations which have a regular lecture series. Moreover, this matter will also be extremely vital for the student who has strong feelings on whether the Senate should possess such a power and, if so, how this power should be exercised. For this reason, this policy’s evolution will be followed closely in this space during the first few weeks of next year.

FROM EACH OF THE last three Mardi Gras, $10,000, or approximately 50% of the profits, have been set aside for a “Student Government Scholarship Fund.” At a recent Senate meeting, a policy was passed to administer the scholarship program. The $30,000 principal accumulated in the fund thus far will be placed in the University investments and will be handled by the Office of the Comptroller of the University. Once these funds are committed to the University investments, they may not be borrowed from or taken back for any reason. Each year, the interest of this money will be available for scholarship use.

The fund will be administered by a Board of Trustees consisting of the Student Body President (chairman), the Vice-President of Student Affairs, the University Director of Scholarships, the Student Body Vice-President, and the Student Body Treasurer. Dick McCarthy, representing Mardi Gras interests, was present at the meeting to try to persuade the Senate that one member of the board should be from the Mardi Gras committee since Mardi Gras raises the money used by the fund. McCarthy’s proposal received so little response that not even one senator made a motion to this effect. The board will handle the paper work involved in the fund, reviewing reports of the proceeds of the investments and the progress of those who have been awarded scholarships.

The actual distribution of the scholarship funds will be made by the University’s Committee on Scholarships. Fifty per cent of the money will be granted to incoming freshmen with the remainder of the money to be used for scholarships for undergraduate upperclassmen. Qualifications for potential recipients are financial need, academic achievement and extracurricular achievements.

The scholarship fund constitutes a good start to a larger and more significant program by which the University community can achieve closer ties of unity among the students. A program which is designed on the basis of students helping other students can only create an atmosphere which is beneficial to a university community. On the other hand, it does seem that the Student Government is putting an unwarranted feather in its cap by naming the program the “Student Government Scholarship Fund.” Student Government’s role is merely that of an administrator of the money with the money itself being supplied by the student body itself and raised by a few hard-working individuals who have only a nominal contact with Student Government, the Mardi Gras Committee. Perhaps a better and more appropriate name for the endowment might be the “Mardi Gras Fund,” or the “Student-to-Student Scholarship Fund.”

CONTRARY TO SOME rumors circulating on the campus, Social Commissioner Joe Sotak has announced that the popular folk singing group, the Serendipity Singers, will not give a concert on the first home football weekend. Negotiations for their appearance on this date have fallen through, and it is doubtful that the group will appear here next fall at all.

IN THE AREA of finances, an unusual precedent was set this year when the Senior Ball actually showed a profit. After last year’s disaster, the financial success this year proved to be a refreshing change (even if the seniors didn’t get their favors). But this good news, like most, has a bad side in that the Jerry Lee Lewis Concert lost more than the ball made and, as a result, Student Government’s debt soared a little higher. But the fact that the senior class was not able to pull off a repeat of last year’s notorious escapade is a tribute to the fine dance control policy worked out this year by the Senate’s Policy Committee. The Freshman Formal operating under the same policy, also showed a small profit.
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News and Notes

• Advertising itself as a reprieve from finals, worries, the campus humor magazine, The Leprechaun, this week made its third surprise appearance of the year. Owned and published by 1963 graduate Tim Wright, the publication receives neither financial nor moral encouragement from the University. Graduating editor Tom Dumit explained that to his knowledge The Leprechaun is the only humor magazine published at a Catholic institution and that with continued campus support, the magazine should soon compare favorably with any college humor publication anywhere.

When questioned concerning sales, Dumit pointed out that the combined circulation of The Leprechaun and Life has recently passed the 7 million mark. As to plans for next year, Dumit’s successor will be John Twohey, who intends to greet returning students with a “Best Of The Leprechauns” issue the first week of school. Interested contributors may contact him through Box 481, Notre Dame, Ind.

• Even as the 1964 Dome is being distributed to the students, the 1965 editors have been selected and plans for the new book are being considered. Jim Berberet, editor-in-chief; Bob Gilmartin and George Ripley, associate editors; and Russ Greenlee, business manager, will head one of the smallest collegiate staffs in the country, which has turned out a yearbook that has merited the All-America rating six of the last seven years.

A slightly shorter book with less than three hundred pages is anticipated (this year’s is three hundred twenty-eight), and the innovation of extensive color photography inaugurated this year will be continued. Also similar to this year’s book, no underclass section will be attempted largely because of a lack of interest by the students. Under consideration is a plan to change the actual size of the book, departing from the normal 9x12 format for a unique 12x12 square format. Decision on this awaits further thought by the editors, however, as well as the selection of a bid for publication from competing firms by the Administration purchasing department. Such a form would present new design problems, but the editors feel it would provide extensive opportunity for originality.

• The final date for deposits of $5 on the 1964 Student Trip to Denver, Colorado, will be Monday night, May 25, from 7:00 to 9:00 in room 2-C of the Student Center. The remainder of the cost of the trip will be paid over the summer, in installments according to the students’ wishes. As a result, there will be no worry about payments in September. The finishing touches have been added to the trip, including Jimmy Stewart and Pat O’Brien. The two, along with the “Astro-Nauts” and two other dance bands, will highlight Saturday night’s alumni-sponsored Victory Dance in Denver. Earlier on Saturday, there will be a bus tour of the Air Force Academy for all ND students.

Cancelled cuts have been granted for all classes on Saturday morning, Oct. 10. The planes will leave from South Bend on Friday afternoon, arriving in Denver one hour later (due to the two-hour difference in time). They will depart from Denver on Sunday night in order to be back in South Bend by midnight.

• The sound of marching music floating over the north end of the campus; Navy men marching in their smart khaki summer uniforms; a tall, slim cadet wearing the insignia of Battalion Commander handing over the unit colors to a shorter, slightly sunburned junior. This was the ceremony that marked the change of command from the seniors to the juniors in Notre Dame’s Naval ROTC. A sunny Tuesday, May 12, was the date when outgoing Battalion Commander Paul Charron handed over his position to the new Commander, Bob Brugger. Also at this ceremony the old Executive officer, Dave Garner, turned over his position to junior Tom McGinley.

These were parts of the afternoon’s exercise, which also included an inspection of troops by Col. R. J. Spritzer, the Commanding Officer of ND’s NROTC unit, a presentation of awards, and remarks by the new Battalion Commander, thanking the graduating seniors for services during the past year and congratulating them on their commissions as ensigns in the U.S. Navy.

• The staff positions of the Notre Dame Technical Review have been announced for next year. Michael Heinz (Editor), Bob DiLorio (Managing Editor), Charles Hayes and Bill Carretta (Assistant Editors), and Ed Murphy (Features Editor) will be responsible for reviewing next year’s technicalities. They will initiate only minor policy changes.

A recent student survey indicated that students favored more “interesting” features and disliked overly technical articles. To comply with reader demand the new policy will attempt to further the publications of articles which do not require a technical background of comprehensive depth and which will be attractive to student interests and problems.

• Beginning Wednesday, May 20, the University Art Gallery began exhibiting selected works of senior and graduate art students. Intended to display the outstanding products of the department, the show consists of painting, sculpture, and drawings done within the past year. The student exhibition occupies the west gallery and will continue through graduation week.

Also on display in the gallery are three paintings of the contemporary French abstract expressionist, Alfred Manessier. Since the death of Georges Roualt, Manessier has been considered the international leader in the field of religious art and the Notre Dame display marks only the second time his canvases have been exhibited in the United States. The paintings, while but 20 in number, are valued at a quarter of a million dollars.

Held to be one of the outstanding collegiate salons in the country the Notre Dame gallery is visited by only 100 students and faculty daily. Hours are 12-5 weekdays and 1-5 weekends.

May 22, 1964
Left in the Lurch

Tuesday, May 12, in the Rockne Memorial Lounge, Professor Bernard Norling spoke on "Totalitarianism and the Liberal Tradition" in a lecture presented by the Academic Commission. He began by saying that the purpose of his talk was not an attack on liberalism or democracy — even though he agrees with Churchill that democracy is the worst form of government ever devised, except for those other kinds. Rather, he is searching for answers to the question: Why have democratic nations and leaders shown so little understanding of totalitarian states when the final objectives of such states were patently apparent? Professor Norling cited Chamberlain and Hitler, and Roosevelt and Stalin as examples, as well as the late President Kennedy and his surprise at finding Russian missiles in Cuba. As partial answer to this, he mentioned war weariness and pacifism from World War I, and the fact that the political right was unwilling to see evil in Hitler and Mussolini, while the political left "could do no wrong," ignoring the cruelty of Communism in action in Russia.

But, Professor Norling pointed out, the problem lies in the roots of the liberal tradition, the classical liberalism of the 18th century. Certain fundamental conditions, the enshrinement of certain myths, prevent liberalism from overcoming its "blindness."

The first of these myths is that of progress. The liberals are too concerned with plans of history and grand designs (as are the Marxists), the past is always the grand fore-runner of a "glorious future." Most people, Professor Norling stated, prefer to look for a plan — for Christians this is no particular problem. But if one denies the utopia of the next world, then the problem of finding a way of achieving this goal in this world becomes evident. Man in a religiously oriented society is thought of as the image and likeness of God and respected, but in the twentieth-century totalitarian state there exists no such concept. It is ironic, Professor Norling feels, that the liberal tradition has never seen where a denial of the religious form of life leads — to determinist philosophies, to the denial of free will, and logically to the establishment of totalitarian states.

The second myth involves the fact that the liberal tradition offers no adequate explanation of the origin of evil. For Christians the doctrine of original sin is sufficient, but if this is denied, how does one explain evil in people? Environmental theories in sociology do not explain the juvenile delinquent from the good family. If the common people are so unwarlike, how does one account, asked the Professor, for their being led into war on any pretext since the dawn of time? The constant failure of disarmament conferences since 1920 does not tell the liberals the truth, that "these are symbols of fears and ambitions rising out of conflict of will. Totalitarian governments of the brutal type are expressions of man's frailty."

The third condition of fault in the liberal tradition is its lack of an explanation of the role of force and violence in the world. They find marks of barbarism uncomprehensible, such as the assassination of President Kennedy. This is due to the optimism of the nineteenth century, which led to false confidence in man. In fact, stated Professor Norling, force is the decisive force in human affairs. It must not be forgotten what Stalin and Hitler accomplished with the use of pure force. At the same time, the use of force through organization brought tremendous economic gains to labor. But liberals tend to think that all people are as rational as they think they are. They cannot understand, said Professor Norling, that some men are not repelled by force and violence and that this gives them an aura of authority to the masses.

The fourth fault Professor Norling finds with the liberal tradition is that they do not understand the nature of democracy. They have a tendency to believe that all men love democracy of the Anglo-Saxon type. But this is belied by the facts. In France it has never worked well; in Latin America its failure is notorious. People are losing interest in democratic government because it is too complex. Thus, one can see a growing concentration of power in central government in the United States and Britain.

The fifth failure of the liberal tradition has been its misunderstanding of the course of history. The liberals accept the conditions of the nineteenth century as the norm of human history when actually, stated Professor Norling, it was one of the rare interludes. The liberals persist in believing the totalitarian state is a twentieth-century phenomenon, that it is forced on people by chicanery, but this does not explain the action of German and Russian troops in World War II. These governments promised to satisfy the nationalism of their people, to pursue a dynamic foreign policy, and to destroy the enemies of the state, and thus appeal to many people who do not value the responsibilities of freedom. Thus, stated Professor Norling, the liberal tradition, which is a study in failure.

Tragedy at the Lake

Last Friday, Joseph Smith of Breen-Phillips Hall lost his life while attempting to help two classmates with their capsized boat. He entered St. Joseph's Lake from near Holy Cross House wearing sneakers, apparently believing he could walk out to the boat. He encountered a sharp drop-off, however, and tired as he swam on, then Donald Leis left his boat to help him, and removed his shoes for him. When Joe said he was all right, Leis began to return to the boat, which his sailing mate had maneuvered to the pier.

When he heard thrashing behind him, Leis turned to see Joe gone, then called for help. Students standing on the dock failed to realize the seriousness at first, since others had been "practicing lifesaving" earlier. Leis explained quickly, pointed out the spot where Joe had gone under, and several students immediately drove in. The lifeguard on duty then organized the SB fire department frogmen, called 15 minutes after Joe went under, retrieved the body from 37 feet; it had been underwater for over an hour, so no revival was attempted, and Fr. Collins later emphasized that the liberal tradition offers no such concept. It is ironic, Professor Norling stated, preferring to look for a plan — for Christians this is no particular problem. But if one denies the utopia of the next world, then the problem of finding a way of achieving this goal in this world becomes evident. Man in a religiously oriented society is thought of as the image and likeness of God and respected, but in the twentieth-century totalitarian state there exists no such concept. It is ironic, Professor Norling feels, that the liberal tradition has never seen where a denial of the religious form of life leads — to determinist philosophies, to the denial of free will, and logically to the establishment of totalitarian states.

The second myth involves the fact that the liberal tradition offers no adequate explanation of the origin of evil. For Christians the doctrine of original sin is sufficient, but if this is denied, how does one explain evil in people? Environmental theories in sociology do not explain the juvenile delinquent from the good family. If the common people are so unwarlike, how does one account, asked the Professor, for their being led into war on any pretext since the dawn of time? The constant failure of disarmament conferences since 1920 does not tell the liberals the truth, that "these are symbols of fears and ambitions rising out of conflict of will. Totalitarian governments of the brutal type are expressions of man's frailty."

The third condition of fault in the liberal tradition is its lack of an explanation of the role of force and violence in the world. They find marks of barbarism uncomprehensible, such as the assassination of President Kennedy. This is due to the optimism of the nineteenth century, which led to false confidence in man. In fact, stated Professor Norling, force is the decisive force in human affairs. It must not be forgotten what Stalin and Hitler accomplished with the use of pure force. At the same time, the use of force through organization brought tremendous economic gains to labor. But liberals tend to think that all people are as rational as they think they are. They cannot understand, said Professor Norling, that some men are not repelled by force and violence and that this gives them an aura of authority to the masses.

The fourth fault Professor Norling finds with the liberal tradition is that they do not understand the nature of democracy. They have a tendency to believe that all men love democracy of the Anglo-Saxon type. But this is belied by the facts. In France it has never worked well; in Latin America its failure is notorious. People are losing interest in democratic government because it is too complex. Thus, one can see a growing concentration of power in central government in the United States and Britain.

The fifth failure of the liberal tradition has been its misunderstanding of the course of history. The liberals accept the conditions of the nineteenth century as the norm of human history when actually, stated Professor Norling, it was one of the rare interludes. The liberals persist in believing the totalitarian state is a twentieth-century phenomenon, that it is forced on people by chicanery, but this does not explain the action of German and Russian troops in World War II. These governments promised to satisfy the nationalism of their people, to pursue a dynamic foreign policy, and to destroy the enemies of the state, and thus appeal to many people who do not value the responsibilities of freedom. Thus, stated Professor Norling, the liberal tradition, which is a study in failure.
Latin Leave-taking

Notre Dame's 119th annual commencement exercises will be held this year on Sunday, June 7. Differing from other years, the Class of '64 will have a pronounced Latin-American emphasis in their graduation proceedings. Named by the University to deliver the commencement address is Mr. Thomas C. Mann, United States Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs. His duties include that of Coordinator of the Alliance for Progress and United States policies in Latin America. In addition to Mr. Mann, two prominent members of the Latin-American hierarchy have been invited to participate in the graduation ceremonies. His Eminence Raul Cardinal Henriquez, Archbishop of Santiago, Chile, will celebrate an outdoor Solemn Pontifical Mass for the graduates and their guests at 9 a.m. on the Mall, and Archbishop Miguel D. Miranda of Mexico City will deliver the baccalaureate sermon. Both of these South American churchmen are widely known for their progressive views and utilization of strong Catholic Action programs in their work. All three men will receive honorary degrees from Notre Dame.

Secretary Mann, a member of the U.S. Foreign Service since 1942, served as Ambassador to Mexico from May, 1961, until assuming his present duties. He was ambassador to El Salvador from 1955 to 1957 and Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs from 1957 to 1960. In earlier years he held diplomatic posts in Uruguay, Venezuela, Guatemala and Greece.

Knockin' Rockin'

Perhaps the most grotesque thing that has been to Notre Dame within the past three years was Jerry Lee Lewis. Reminding one of Dick Tracy's archenemy, Hairface, Jerry Lee pounded away on his keyboard with a confidence that was as overwhelming as it was undeserved. His audience, many of whom were stags, failed to fill much more than one-third of the Stepan Center. Spirits were high, however, and the expectations of all who came were fulfilled.

Without a doubt, one of the stars of the show was a little girl, obviously subteen, who got up on the stage and started twitching uncontrollably. At first people thought it was his wife. Then, remembering that he had married while most of us were in high school, we realized that she was about six years too young. The question was finally resolved when she was seen dancing with three other girls of local origin. One of the Notre Dame men who danced with them said that they were eighth-graders and that he had been invited to their approaching graduation exercises.

This theme of a return to the innocence of youth was stressed by Jerry Lee's repertoire. Songs like "Whole Lot of Shakin'," "Great Balls of Fire," and "Hound Dog" brought back memories of grammar-school dances and old flames who had pigtails and wore undershirts.

The combo that provided the background for the percussion piano was, as rock and roll bands go, quite good. Realizing that an entire evening of the star would probably have been too much even for the bubble-gummers in the crowd, they played alone for half the show and provided, on occasion, quite good rock and roll.

Though most people there cared little about hearing exactly what Jerry Lee said, the inadequacy of the P.A. system in handling any kind of musical presentation, be it Mr. Lewis, the New York Pro Musica, or Peter Paul and Mary, was again stressed. If the Center is to be used extensively in the future for any kind of musical presentation, some sort of improvement in the acoustics and P.A. system ought to be looked into.

There are probably many seniors who are disappointed that the concert which was supposed to be an integral part of their last big N.D. weekend was a fizzle. It is heartening to realize, however, that Jerry Lee failed miserably in attendance while competing with the home-town productions of "My Fair Lady" and "Ernest in Love," and just plain partying.
Memorial March

Last Saturday, a silent Civil Rights parade took place in downtown South Bend to commemorate the 1954 Supreme Court decision which prohibited segregation in public schools. The parade was held to support the passage of a just Civil Rights bill by our national legislature this summer. The orderly march originated at Howard Park shortly after noon and proceeded through town to the steps of the South Bend courthouse. They formed a column five blocks long. A few Notre Dame students organized as the “Students for Human Freedom” participated in the event, and a large number of students and faculty joined the march on their own.

At the courthouse, Mr. Franklin Schurz, publisher and editor of the South Bend Tribune, summarized the Civil Rights advances made in South Bend during the past ten years. Fr. Theodore Hesburgh, principal speaker of the afternoon, emphasized the need for internal conviction on the part of all Americans regarding the dignity of men.

Fr. Hesburgh said that “After ten years of frustration, culminating in the tragic comedy now taking place in the United States Senate, we are facing, as a nation, the moment of truth. Tear gas, cattle prods, police dogs, and a long hot summer will not give us the real answer. “The fact of inequality, the actual travesty of the ideal of America are all too evident. What we need now is real conviction regarding the dignity of man, and the reality of this conviction expressed in the lives of all Americans. Here in the North I think in all honesty we must say we have been mainly hypocritical and smug, looking South, rather than at ourselves.”

In conclusion, Fr. Hesburgh said that “I am for equality of opportunity across the board today,” and that each American should be given the chance to prove himself worthy of respect.

nature vs. Nature

Last Saturday afternoon the first annual Joint Biology-Philosophy picnic and softball game were held. The faculty, staff, and graduate students from the two departments and their families were invited, and were afforded the opportunity to bid farewell to several faculty members who are taking leaves of absence.

The department of Biology is losing Dr. Gerd Benda and Dr. Robert McIntosh. Dr. Benda is going to Brazil to study plant viruses, while Dr. McIntosh will be studying Ecology at the University of North Wales.

Both will return to Notre Dame after a year abroad. The Philosophy department is losing Fr. Ernan McMullin and Mr. Thomas De Koninck. Fr. McMullin will return after one year at the University of Minnesota.

The final score agreed upon after ten innings was 14-9, but the Philosophers wanted another chance to catch up. The final score agreed upon after ten innings was 14-13, in favor of the Biologists. The outstanding players for the Biologists were Dres. Bender, Thorson, and Savage, and graduate students Joe Pisano and John Berard-inelli. Fr. Richardson and graduate students Bob Tolan and Tony Briones were the top stars for the Philosophers. The impartial umpire supplied by the Biologists was Patrick Mallory, the Biology department librarian.

Honor and Codes

The Honor System is finally upon us. The final draft of the Honor Code drawn up by the Honor System committee has been submitted to the Academic Council of the University and will probably go into effect next year. The accepted Code has the backing of the Administration, the faculty committee, and the student committee. If the proposed Code is passed it will be up to the student body and the individual professors to make the new Code work.

After the Honor System referendum was passed by the students, Fr. Hesburgh gave the Honor System committee his approval to go ahead and draft the final Honor Code. He felt that the vote indicated student support for the Honor System, and was optimistic about its chances for success. The significantly large anti-Honor System vote was attributed to student attitudes of “it won't work” and “I won't turn in my friends” rather than to the attitude of “I won't obey an Honor System.” The committee is hopeful that all students, even those who voted against the system, will back it wholeheartedly when it goes into effect.

The final draft of the Honor Code varies only slightly from the one distributed to the students prior to the referendum. It consists of six Articles which define the principles, jurisdiction, and procedure of the system. The Code also outlines the membership and duties of the 25-member Student Honor Council, and gives detailed instruction concerning what a student should do if he catches another student cheating.

There have been a few significant changes in the Code in the matter of penalties. Any violator of the Honor Code who acknowledges his guilt to the Honor Council of his own volition will not automatically fail the course, as previously stated, but will instead be referred to his instructor, who will determine the penalty. Any student who pleads guilty when confronted by the Council will fail the course; any student who pleads not guilty but is subsequently found guilty by trial will be suspended from the University for a semester. Any student who is tried and found guilty a second time will be expelled. A court of appeals will be available to convicted students.

(Continued on page 31)
on other campuses

- A week ago, 300 Northwestern men marched on a girls’ dormitory for their second panty raid in three days. The forces gathered at about 10:30, and moved toward Allison Hall, where the mob stood under the windows and called for lingerie. A few unmentionables, mixed with nylons, toilet paper, and water balloons, fluttered down from the darkened windows.

Counselors with flashlights, notebooks, and a camera stalked the scene, but the raiders covered their faces with sacks, laundry bags, and dark glasses to protect their eligibility.

- The Michigan State News, in an exclusive front-page story and in a letter to the editor, rallied behind a cause seeking the protection of one of nature’s forgotten creatures. A group of five students wrote to the News announcing the formation of the Society Questioning the Useless Injury of Squirming Hermaphrodites—SQUISH. Citing a survey taken on the MSU campus, the Society reported that a food corporation (some dining hall, perhaps?) was planning to scrape up the dried carcasses, package them like potato chips, and market them as Krispey Krawleys.

... and to end the year, a small collection of short items from various sources:

- Wanted: 2 unattached women
  Qualifications:
  Age — 17 to 21
  Height — 5 ft. to 5-ft.-4-in.
  Measurements — 33-36, 20-24, 34-34½

The News, in a series of exclusive interviews to determine student reaction, received such feminine views as: 1) “I lay awake at night thinking about the revolting creatures, and how to exterminate all of them from the earth.” 2) “I get hysterical when I see a worm on the sidewalk. They’re so ugly and slimy. I just stand there and cry. I can’t move.”

One male junior had a more tolerant attitude: “They make good pets. They’re quiet and they are willing to give up their life for their master . . . at the end of a hook, you know.” But one lone coed’s opinion justified everything the Society stands for: “Have you ever petted a worm? They’re not so bad, poor dears. And they have just as much right to live as anyone else. How would you like someone to step on you?”

The Society, meanwhile, urged prompt action, upon hearing a rumor that a food corporation (some dining hall, perhaps?) was planning to scrape up the dried carcasses, package them like potato chips, and market them as Krispey Krawleys.

... and from one of the world’s first ‘campuses’

- No firearms are permitted on campus. Students are requested to check these in at the Maintenance office.
  —Antioch College Record

- Wanted: Young ladies to do telephone soliciting from our office. For appointment call 485-0507.
  —Michigan State News

- Fasting is the perfect answer to the food service. Abstinence makes the heart grow fonder.
  —The Creightonian

- For rent: Apartment with girl. Centrally located, three room furnished apartment. You must supply the girl. Contact for information. If I can graduate, then this apartment must have been the reason.
  Call 441-5602.
  —The Pitt News

- “Marry and get a good wife and you’ll be happy. If you get a bad one, you’ll become a philosopher.”
  —Socrates, quoted by Irv Kupcinet in the Sun-Times

May 22, 1964
One may wonder after reading the first part of our article, in the May 1 issue of the Scholastic, why we are making so much ado about a mere 3.3 per cent of the student body. To understand the importance of this relatively small number, one must examine the various aspects of the tremendous influence they have, or at least, that they could and should have.

A Need and Proposal
We have some two hundred foreign students here at Notre Dame who, through private means or through scholarships, have come to acquire a wider horizon. Undoubtedly, the primary purpose of any student here is to acquire an education which will enable him to take care of himself. We would like to suggest that a secondary purpose should exist, one that should constitute the cornerstone of tomorrow’s world. That is, promoting an exchange of ideas and the understanding of other people which will lead to a greater ease in communication between countries. Every foreign student here, whether he realizes it or not, is an ambassador. The same is true of every American student he meets here.

If a foreign student is allowed to spend four years here at Notre Dame, and still go home with a distorted image of this country and its people, how can anyone expect any program of foreign aid to work out? And the truth is that too many foreign students have gone home feeling very bitter about their experiences in this country. While perhaps the blame for this lies on both sides, the point is that everyone has lost something of value.

The American student has by far the greater immediate task. He is the host, the one who will show the foreign student his environment and the many wonderful things in it. It is up to the host to permit the visitor to see at firsthand the numerous benefits that can be gained from watching a democratic process at work. At the same time, it will be up to the host to acquire a wider horizon by trying to understand the individual, his culture and his nation.

As for the foreign student, he should try to make an effort to learn things which he might judge to be of value to his own people when he returns home. To do this, he must utilize his spare time in finding out what has made the U. S. one of the most advanced nations of the world and still enabled its people to derive so many benefits from this status. In so doing, he will have acquired a useful and beneficial type of knowledge, undistorted by someone else’s judgment.

This role has rarely been fulfilled because of the great lack of awareness among ourselves. While all of us take great pride in being citizens of our respective countries, few of us have considered the fact that for this very reason, we are duty bound to elevate the status of our countries as well as our own personal status. Undoubtedly, therefore, the first step is to instill in all students the necessary awareness for the fulfillment of the benefits brought about through cultural exchange. This goal can be achieved on two levels: the individual and the administrative. The former has been explained; the latter can be accomplished through an Office of International Services.

The Administration has recognized this need, and has appointed Fr. Daniel O’Neil as the Coordinator of the Office of International Services. This office should serve to bring together the two levels mentioned. As Dr. Neal, of the International Office of the University of Texas, has said: “Only by bringing together all local and international programs and activities under an international office headed by an experienced, capable, diplomatic and dedicated individual who will devote his personal and professional career to all campus activities relating to international persons and programs, can they be truly related to each other and clearly identified with the over-all international role of the educational institution.”

International — Not Foreign

The word “international” has a wider scope than the word “foreign.” This International Office should include foreign and American students and professors. Foreign students need this office to assist them in their problems, personal, academic, economic, emotional and social. American students and professors need this office to inform them about study and employment opportunities abroad either during summer or during the school year. Fr. O’Neil may not be acquainted with all the information and data regarding these points, but he can always direct or guide the student to plan a satisfactory course of action.

The Office of International Services can also handle various projects in the University level like the Peace Corps, the Agency for International Development (AID), programs of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State, the CILA, the Innsbruck Program and others. It can organize a counseling service for foreign students. Realizing, however, that the director of the office can never counsel each and every foreign student, arrangements can be made through the office that the deans and faculty members of each college where the foreign students are currently enrolled serve as counselors or advisers with the condition that they keep the director of each of the foreign students informed. To this effect, the office should keep on file a permanent record of each foreign student indicating his academic, immigration and financial status.

To be truly called the nucleus of all activities and programs dealing with the international students, the office should supervise orientation programs, English courses for foreign students, foster family programs, etc. It is to be stressed, however, that the director of the Office of International Services should act only as nominal head of these specialized activities. The programs should be continued to be headed directly by their present directors, but the directors should submit reports about the problems they encounter as well as the progress they achieve. The purpose here is to permit the left hand to know what the right hand is doing.

Intellectual and Cultural

For a foreign student who left his country to acquire broader knowledge, the search for that knowledge becomes a challenging one. Aside from the regular courses required for the degree he is working, the opportunities he had long been looking for now seem to be in sight. Will such oppor-

The Scholastic
opportunities be given him? Can he make use of them?

Here are some of the questions included in the questionnaire under the topic: Intellectual and Cultural Problems. 1) Do you ever go out of your way to broaden your intellectual and cultural perspective? How? If not, why? 2) Are you aware of any efforts on the part of the University to offer opportunities for you to extend and exchange your cultural outlook with the others on campus, both American and foreign? 3) Have you been asked to talk to a group or organization about your home country? Did you accept the invitation? Did you consider this a valuable experience for yourself and your audience?

STARTLING REVELATIONS

Nearly all the foreign students who returned the questionnaires answered the above questions negatively. The main reason given by them is that "there is hardly any opportunity at all." To all appearances, the reason formulated by them is a little exaggerated. The students seem to forget altogether the fact that time and again, speakers, authorities in all fields, are invited to speak before the University population. It must be mentioned here, however, that the scheduling of speakers in the University calendars is not always the best and therefore leaves much to be desired.

But there must be a reason why nearly all foreign students gave the same negative responses to the questions asked in the questionnaire. They all feel that there is an important element lacking: the authorities concerned are not exerting efforts to offer opportunities for the foreign students to extend and exchange their cultural outlook with the others on campus, both American and foreign. The foreign students are not looking for publicity — all they want is to be given a chance to widen their cultural and intellectual perspective in order to make them of more help to their country and people when they go back home. And, for those foreign students who lack the awareness, this opportunity should be clearly pointed out.

LANGUAGE BARRIER AND NEW CUSTOMS

It is safe to say that foreign students living in a new country, associating with a new kind of people, facing a new culture, have an environment proper to themselves alone. Perhaps the most pronounced in the foreign students' environment are the school, the students and the professors, and the community in which they live.

Of the 1,042 first year foreign students in 1951-1952 who were interviewed regarding their language problems, 30 per cent reported no difficulties with English because they came from English-speaking countries. Sixteen per cent reported no difficulties despite the fact that they came from non-English-speaking countries. Fifty-one per cent on the other hand reported some difficulty with language.

To solve this problem, an English course is given to some foreign students who encounter difficulties with the use of the language. This program, headed by Dr. Richard Wilemin, is a good beginning but should be expanded and coordinated through the Office of International Services.

DISCRIMINATION?

Some questions asked the foreign students regarding social life at the University were: 1) Do you feel that you have been discriminated against by students, faculty, or administration in any way? If so, how? 2) Do you mix freely with your fellow students, both foreign and American? 3) How have you found your relationship with American students?

Most students feel that their American classmates and professors, except in some very isolated cases, receive them on equal terms and without discrimination; a large number, too, feel that they have been well received by people outside the campus limits. There were quite a few, however, who commented that they were discriminated against by some students and professors. Probably it is the adverse reputation of the country abroad on this score that encourages some of the foreign students to react on this issue. To all appearances, these foreign students suffer more from difficulties (Continued on page 30)
Can men speak as they think—without words? The restrictions imposed by sentence-talk have shaped and structured man's expression of his thoughts about himself by dictating its particular form. It has been necessary for the writer to express music, noise, and emotions through the limits of words. The ability to "materialize" these realities requires rather the construction of a totally sensible and active world, which only the cinema can undertake.

The film writer-director is a new kind of artist, freed from the restrictions of words. He forms a sensible world for his audience. He can create for his audience an experience to which they can respond as they do to the real world.

As a result within two decades the limits of words have been transcended, the method of communication revolutionized, and a new exploration of our humanity developed. The film artist now demands a new analysis of the way in which we know, a new analysis that involves an integration rather than a separation of our senses and ordering intellect. We must become receptive to this new language in which he speaks.

Films are at last beginning to realize their potential, and demand a critical audience. The reading of any good book requires a critical skill that most of us have unconsciously mastered. Yet works such as Joyce's *Finnegan's Wake*, the novels of Gertrude Stein, or the poetry of Ezra Pound, for example, involve a certain refinement of this skill. The film art calls for a similarly developed ability to respond. While all of us can readily understand a film such as *Dr. Strangelove*, *Resnais' Last Year at Marienbad* can only be appreciated by those who have more fully developed their responsive ability. The student who does not move beyond such entertainment as *How the West Was Won* or *The Cardinal* is as ignorant as the one who concerns himself exclusively with such pap-like literature as *Playboy*, *Life*, or *Catholic Digest*. Such food can only fail to nourish the mature mind.

Our culture is becoming cinematically oriented. Its children are no longer primarily educated by the simple narrative. The radio drama of our childhood, which replaced the volumes of tales before it, has itself been replaced by the television show. This new communication has established the foundation for a new culture, a new world, a new adventure. To bring this world to the next generation of "leading Catholic intellectuals," Professor Donald Costello of the English Department and Mr. John O'Halla, editor of the 1963 Dome, founded the
The final activity for next year will be the programming of Washington Hall. The University has always conducted these shows and the responsibility for film selection has been Professor Costello's for the past two years. In line with its gradual shift away from all forms of paternalism, the University decided it could no longer justify entertaining the students on Saturday nights, especially in view of those problems endemic to Washington Hall movies with which most of us are only too familiar. (The Saturday night movies were started at Washington Hall in about 1927 as a means of keeping the students on campus and busy, away from the town and trouble.) Earlier this year Fr. McCarragher asked the Film Society to take over showing the Saturday night movies as a service to the University in its attempt to make these movies educational.

The Washington Hall movies will become the Society-sponsored Washington Hall Series next year (not to be confused with Cinema '65). There will be no reduction in the number of films shown unless this is necessitated by the University Theater's increased activities in inadequate Washington Hall. Film notes will be compiled for each show and a nominal subscription fee charged to cover the costs of the educational materials. General admission tickets will be sold for each semester at the Washington Hall ticket office. Attendance can be somewhat more easily controlled through the use of a limited number of series tickets. Admittedly, there are still problems to be worked out. For instance, we anticipate that there will be enough tickets available for all who wish them, but there is no way of insuring against the possibility of all of the ticket holders showing up at the same time.

Finally, the Society wishes to encourage the use of Washington Hall as an excellent place to bring a date on Saturday night, and to encourage the faculty to come with their wives and mix with the students. To this end we are offering an especially inexpensive date ticket, after the manner of the Cinema '64 date tickets (heterogeneous couples only), and are reserving the right to refund a subscriber's money at any time. Any profits which may accrue to this profitless venture will be turned to the purpose of educational cinema.

A last word should be said about the type of films shown. We are aware that there are other films made besides semi-intelligible Italian, Swedish and French ones. At least a part of the criteria for selecting the films for the Cinema '65 series was that these are films not readily available to students. But this is not the purpose of the Washington Hall series. We will continue the past policy of showing high-quality current films of the type of Lilies of the Field and The L-Shaped Room. Occasionally, the Society will also bring to the Washington Hall Series extraordinary foreign films such as Black Orpheus, Electra, or Sundays and Cybele.

The astonishing success of the Student-Faculty Film Society at Notre Dame-Saint Mary's is convincing evidence of the vitality of the intellectual and cultural climate in which it grew and the art form which it serves.
TOURING EUROPE:

by B. Pat Bauer

During the summertime the Atlantic becomes an exodus route for a tidal wave of American students bound for Europe. More and more frequently, colleges and universities are expanding their curricula to include the opportunity of spending a year or a summer studying in another country, as Notre Dame has done with the Innsbruck Program. In some programs the emphasis is placed on summer travel. Notre Dame inevitably has some organizations offering low-rate student planes and ships. The University is a member of the National Student Travel Association which offers student-scaled ship voyages.

Despite the positive reactions on the part of educators, it does seem questionable as to whether a student can benefit from a tour lasting a single summer, which is the amount of time the majority of those who go will spend. Father Hegge, a member of the Notre Dame faculty and a native of Holland, feels that in one short summer a student will get a narrowed and confused opinion of Europe and her people. This is epitomized in the viewpoints of many Americans who, after a summer tour, conclude that Europeans are stupid (they don't speak English) and lazy (their slower-paced way of life).

After spending last summer in Europe, I concluded that it depends greatly on who you are and how you go. Students have distinct advantages in touring Europe. They are readily accepted into the community which exists among European students. Also, there are many organizations which enhance a student's chances of overcoming a tourist's "outsider" relationship and enable him to meet and learn from Europeans. The National Student Association has orientation courses for their sponsored trips, including cultural lectures, language instruction, and travel discussions with European students who are traveling back from their American schools. The N.S.A. and other student organizations offer information on universities which welcome visits by foreign students. Information can also be gleaned about little-known places which would be of special interest to a student, for instance, the existentialists' ghetto in Paris.

A low-rate system of hotels, the Youth Hostel system, rid students staying there of the "rich American" image. These hostels are the meeting center in their locale for the mass of traveling European students. The common environment of the hostels, which sometime sleep fifty to a room and call for sharing of all facilities, leaves little room for a communication barrier. It is too easy to travel outside the student environment, the hotbed of European ideas, because of the magnetic pull of the tourist path. You can participate in the gay social life and never gain insight to the European character. A system such as the youth hostel enables you to be at the center of both.

The tourist cycle, which involves first-class traveling, includes the major cities and Riviera spots, featuring the commercially attractive aspects of both. It gives a tourist a different impression of Europe and its people. Americans who follow this route tend to bunch together, forming a clique segregated from the populace. The Europeans along the tourist cycle have been oversaturated with Americans and their demanding ways. The philosophy that the customer is always right, and since the American is the customer the European is usually wrong, causes some European hosts to adopt a stereotyped commercial personality. Such travelers usually see the better part of material Europe and the worst side of her people.

To see Europe while still a student has one unique advantage which is difficult to crystallize on paper, but can only be fully realized through an actual encounter with European youth. This is the community feeling of European students. I felt that
an essential part of the feeling was the assumption that they are a more select group in Europe, because of the more limited access to higher education. Not only do they frequently hold seminars among themselves, they also prize encounters with foreign students and seem more anxious than their parents to impress you with their country; their more tolerant attitude seems to be a phenomenon of the gradual Americanizing process which Europe is now undergoing.

An incident which happened to me may illustrate this close student feeling. I was in West Berlin and in the process of looking for the Strasse for East Berlin. A German youth came up to me and inquired if I was an American. This isn't always a safe question to which to answer "yes," but since it was West Berlin and Kennedy was coming the next day, I replied affirmatively. When I asked how to get to East Berlin, he offered to walk me to the subway which led to the foreign checkpoint. When he discovered I was a student, his face brightened and he stated, "Well, then I'll go with you." He wanted to know about American law schools. He said he needed to buy some books, and they were cheaper in East Berlin. The outgrowth of this chance meeting, one of many like it which occurred throughout the summer, resulted in a one-man guided tour into the depths of East Berlin, a stay at the university guest house of West Berlin and a look through German eyes at the President's arrival. Traveling through East Berlin with a German was a unique experience in itself because of his conflicting observations. When I noted the depressed air of the city compared to the festive spirit of West Berlin and remarked that I hoped the people would soon throw off their yoke, he disagreed. "They are still living, perhaps not the way they choose, but it is still a life (meaning both joy and sorrow). I think that, eventually, the Communist system itself will change; it must because it is failing. This (East Berlin) is supposed to be the showcase of Communism for West Germans, and you see what condition it is in. This is what I fear most about my people, that they want East Germany back and in their anxiety often forget what could be the price." He noted this attitude was very much in the minority, but nonetheless held by a number of students. I pointed out the oxcarts on the main street as an obvious sign of Communist inferiority. No, the German student replied, the beer is the obvious sign. Before Communism East German beer was very good, now it is like soapwater.

In Italy, I met an African who was studying in Rome. He asked if I was from the South. He said he had had the opportunity to study in America but had heard stories that had changed his mind. The awareness of foreign students was surprising. An Italian student wanted to know the difference between the Democrat and Republican parties (he was a socialist). A French student asked if Kennedy's Catholicism was a factor in his influencing of legislation.

Opinion and observation form your ideas when a visit is too short, and sometimes must be substituted for actual experience: your conclusions may be wrong, your opinions too narrow. For instance, just by observing the diminutive size of Europe can raise doubts to its strength. At first I felt it was a kind of Disneyland with many worlds contained within a small area. But the interest that is created causes you to re-evaluate some of your judgments. It is impossible in a short visit or two to gain a competent understanding of European life, since you interpret it through your own inbred American standards which need time to relax their hold on your judgments. But the mere encounter of a foreign way does open doors of interest which previously didn't exist. It becomes no longer a map, a name, but a country and a people. You are at least in the water. Where and the way you travel determine whether you go in with a life preserver (tourist route) or become, at least temporarily, part of European life.
The park was known to him, well and long. It had not changed since he was no bigger than a wobbling swan. The zoo section smelled as badly as ever, the otters were as enthrallingly humorous, the mountain lions were as drowsily menacing. The monkeys mugged and begged, shrieked and reeked, as little pointing humans dragged bigger grimacing humans to see and throw Cracker Jacks. The pleading eyes of the deer would still entice little girls and good boys to pull handfuls of clover, and then the caressing tongue and damp muzzle would nuzzle into the small palms and the good boys would feel queerly proud and laugh and the little girls would suddenly feel like crying or hugging somebody. The buffalo still glowered, huge and brutally stupid, at clusters of frightened boys who threw stones. The music of the place was still that of bird cries and child shouts and parent threats. In the spring, the air was rich with the scent of mammals and moss and magnolias. Only the grizzly bear was gone, for eating someone’s hand.

That was one part. The other was grass and little green concrete bridges that rang under running feet, and tiny but many plots of flowers and black ponds covered with flocks of ducks and geese, ruled by a few snobby swans and hiding mysterious wicked black fish that sometimes ate the bread with a quick and cruel spluttering flurry before the ducks could reach it or the swan would deign to dip his holy head.
The first duty in life is to be as artificial as possible. What the second duty is no one has yet discovered."

This exemplary Oscar Wilde epigram seems to sum up the underlying rationale for the direction of the latest St. Mary's College Theater production, the musical comedy *Ernest in Love*. *Ernest* is subtitled *A Musical Farce*. It is based on Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest."

From its extremely slow opening scene, the play seemed to pick up momentum with the high spirits of its principals, though their course was uncharted and uncertain. All that was certain, in fact, was the ending, but this goal was pursued with an unfortunate vacillation between the extremes of farce and fantasy. This inconstancy was the play's major flaw. The basis of this musical is farce, which depends on exaggeration of character, and from these beginnings its actors added bits and actions which were completely out of keeping with the definition of their characters. It was here that the play degenerated into fantasy, and at such times, the brilliant Wilde epigrams which surfeited the play lost all their meaning and humor.

Eventually, the play became a sort of variety show, with most of the actors playing their parts independent of the other actors. There was a tedious recurrence of academically symmetrical duets, which resulted in a two-ring-circus effect.

The plot of the play is a typical Wilde complex. Jack Worthing (Bob Amer) who lives in the country, goes to London, using the name Ernest, so that he can accredit his bad reputation to a nonexistent brother, and retain his good image as an example for his ward, Cecily Cardew (Margaret Desmond). Jack, now called Moncrieff (Tom Murphy), in order to propose to Gwendolyn Fairfax (Leslie Mazer), accompanied by her mother, Lady Bracknell (Elyse Nowak). Lady Bracknell, however, refuses to allow the marriage upon discovering that Ernest's parentage can be traced no further than to a handbag abandoned in a railroad station.

The scene now shifts to the country, where Algyn arrives posing as Jack's wicked brother Ernest. Under this ruse Algyn meets and falls in love with Cecily. Confusion results when the girls discover that they are both engaged to the nonexistent Ernest. Though Cecily is abated by the knowledge of Algyn's true identity, Gwendolyn refuses to marry anyone save Ernest Worthing — necessitating that Jack change his name.

The muddle is quickly cleared up by the discovery that Jack is Lady Bracknell's sister's long-lost child, and thus Algyn's older brother. Also, remarkably, his real name is found to be Ernest.

Featuring in the opening scene were John Healey, Bill Metz, Dick Mical, Chuck Datz, Rick Weirich, and John Gorman. Mr. Healey appeared throughout the play, and was amusing as Algyn's butler, Lane. Also featured in the production were Denise Glastetter as Cecily's coquettish maid, and Jean Konzen as Alice, a clerk who appeared in a duet in the hat shop, appropriately entitled "The Hat."

The best scenes in the show were those between Tom Murphy and Bob Amer. When on the stage together they played off each other easily, and seemed to have some control of the farcical elements of their characters. With others on stage, they seemed to lose direction, and sometimes employed actions that were amusing, yet incongruous to their original characterizations — falling into the fantasy that recurred throughout the show.

The most consistent performance in the show was Bill Cook's Reverend Chasuble which always remained within the limits of good farce. Complementing Mr. Cook's performance was Mary Mortimer as Miss Prism.

Leslie Mazer's voice was strong enough to hold its own with Margaret Desmond's, which was by far the best voice in the show. Miss Desmond's Cecily was recitative in her acting, and her attempts at cuteness were out of place because they were strictly fantasy, and not at all rooted in her character.

Both Miss Mazer and Elyse Nowak tended toward a superstylized interpretation, typified by their inattention to each other, even in direct speech. Yet Miss Nowak, along with others in the cast, especially Mr. Amer, managed to produce the hit of the show, "A Handbag is Not a Proper Mother." It was a moment when everyone on stage seemed to connect and make clear the farcical basis of this scene.

Technically, the show was excitingly original, and the lighting and sets corresponded well with the highly stylized interpretation. The only lighting during the scene changes was a colored border on the background scrim, which gave a silhouette effect to those who arranged the scene.

All of the scenes were basically defined by three pairs of highly embellished posts used to create doors and windows. It was an extremely clever arrangement, with scene changes simply consisting of rearrangement of the posts, and the addition or subtraction of a few pieces of furniture. The only inconsistency was the finale, during which the background lighting changed color fourteen times. This number indicates how distracting it was.

Though the show did not appear to be a complete artistic success, it was still a daringly creative and imaginative endeavor to give a spark of genuine originality in local theater.

This review was not written simply to criticize the production, but to point out its difficulties. The review is an attempt to offer constructive criticism, for in spite of the difficulties, the new technical advances together with the high spirits and enthusiasm of the whole company was refreshing, and should not be stifled, but improved.

May 22, 1964
The Typewriter Revisited
by Dave Ellis

After serving four years in Student Government and having just completed a term as Student Body President, I feel that it is only proper that the Student Body be presented with a summary report of Student Government activities this past year. This is not an attempt to evaluate the worth of Student Government, but is purely and simply a summary of this past year. Many of the activities are directed by the five Commissions. I shall start with these and outline their projects this year.

The Academic Commission has sponsored an average of two lectures each week; Gabriel Marcel and Bruce Catton headed the list. The Notre Dame faculty also contributed their services many times in their particular fields. The Commission initiated co-ed seminars held after each Student-Faculty Film Society movie, and the hope is that this will lead to co-ed classes for credit both at Notre Dame and St. Mary's in certain courses.

The Social Commission presented five big-name concerts, with the New Christy Minstrels, Peter Nero, and The Lettermen headlining the entertainment. The Victory Dances, the Fall Open House, the Christmas Party and the Homecoming Dance were other major events. Most of the smaller parties were left to the halls, the classes, and the clubs which have more freedom of activity in off-campus activities. The Collegiate Folk Festival was initiated by the Commission this year and was an overwhelming first-year success.

The Student Affairs Commission was responsible for Big Screen TV for the away football games; it also arranged for the student gift-packs, the quality magazine sales, and the Riders Board in the rear of the Huddle. A Student Handbook was planned but the lack of funds this year prevented publication of this book of information.

The Campus Clubs Commission is responsible for the activities and the administration of over 100 clubs and organizations on campus. They maintain an activities calendar for all campus events, and clear all movies shown on campus to prevent duplication. All clubs receive permission to hold activities through the coordination of this Commission and the Vice-President of Student Affairs. A transportation committee handles chartering of buses for anyone who wishes to avail himself of this service.

The International Commission orients foreign students to campus life, handles Peace Corps information and holds parties for foreign students. For vacation periods the commission tries to find some family in the area where foreign students may visit if they wish, and also coordinates and arranges for them to speak to groups at Notre Dame and in South Bend about their native country.

Other general activities of Student Government include a mimeo service open to student use, lockers in the Student Center for off-campus students to leave some of their belongings, and card stunts at the football games. It also sponsors the student trips to every away football game except the official Student trip.

Summer storage comes under the direction of Student Government. Previously this had been completely student-operated, but last year's results proved disastrous. We initiated a new system allowing a professional group (North American Van Lines) to handle student storage, hopefully resulting in less cost to the students, greater efficiency, and safer handling.

The Voice was begun this year officially as a newspaper. Our hope is that it will gradually expand to publication at least 4 times each week within the next several years. Mardi Gras and CJF (Collegiate Jazz Festival) are two major activities which are familiar events to all. Student Government also contributed to the implementation of the Honor Code, through both personnel and financial aid.

This year nearly two dozen new policies were written. Whereas previous years’ practices were entirely arbitrary, there are now rather stringent policies to be followed.

As a result, a new control system has been enacted this year on all dances that Student Government underwrites. This control and responsible dance committees have resulted in only a small loss on class dances. The three class dances underwritten this year have lost no more than $200 compared to the over $5,000 lost on these same three dances last year.

New this year is the campus-wide election of all four Student Body officers. Formerly only the President had been elected by the entire student body. Also the restrictions on the candidates have been relaxed to allow more students the opportunity to run for these offices.

Financially, Student Government is a fair-sized business operation involving over $20,000 provided there are no debts from previous years. This year we inherited over $16,000 in such debts. Student Government felt it could budget to pay back all of this debt except $5,000 without sacrificing too many activities. A $3,129 bill from the University dating from 1962 but sent for the first time this spring and a few unexpected losses place our end of the year's debt at slightly over $9,000, however, and thus about $7,000 was removed from the debt.

Student Government spent its funds according to the following general program:

| General Administration and Commissions | $10,000 |
| The Voice and special projects | $7,000 |
| Scholarships | $10,000 |
| Charity Chest (missions, etc.) | $6,800 |
| Debts from previous year | $7,000 |

$40,800

The Student Senate has allocated $31,000 collected from past Mardi Gras to establish a scholarship fund.

(Continued on page 30)
Pete Whitehouse: Performer of the Year

WHEN Pete Whitehouse came to Notre Dame from Staten Island, New York, he came as a high jumper. He had jumped 6-5 in his final meet as a senior at St. Peter's High School, and on this basis Coach Alex Wilson offered him a scholarship. But he had also run the high hurdles with moderate success, and he accepted the scholarship only on the condition that Wilson would let him "try" hurdling.

In three years of varsity competition at Notre Dame, Whitehouse has been a very satisfactory high jumper — good enough, in fact, to become the second best in the school's history. Soon after his arrival, however, it became apparent that he could be an even better hurdler.

Even as a freshman, Whitehouse had the speed, strength, and height to become exceptional; by his sophomore year he had developed enough form to challenge John Joe Mulrooney, at that time Notre Dame's premier hurdler. For two years the pair dominated hurdles competition for the Irish, and last season Whitehouse pushed Mulrooney to a tie for the school record in the 60-yard highs.

Watching Whitehouse at practice might lead one to the conclusion that he is training for the decathlon (an event in which he may someday compete), but his attempts at diverse events are merely manifestations of his enthusiasm for track and field, and his ceaseless ambition to try something new.

His rather unusual training methods have led Wilson to remark, "Pete's only fault is that he wants to do everything: throw the javelin, broad jump, even run on the mile relay team. You'd almost think he was underworked!"

As team captain, Whitehouse has additional responsibilities, the most significant of which is to maintain team morale. This is a major task, for the indoor and outdoor seasons span the greater part of any school year. Over such a long period, the routine of practice can easily lead to boredom, and hence to a breakdown in team spirit and a slack-off in training.

Evidence of the high morale of this year's team is the way, at a recent meet, team members scattered all around the track to aid and encourage Frank Carver, Bill Welch, and Mike Coffey in the two-mile run. The meet's outcome was already decided — in favor of their opponents — but they were there, nonetheless, urging their teammates on.

Perhaps the most telling measure of his contribution to the team, however, is the fact that Whitehouse has already scored more points than any trackman in Notre Dame history. His fifteen-point splurge against Pittsburgh was exceptional, but his ten- and eleven-point performances have become almost routine. With the Central Collegiate Conference meet still ahead, Pete Whitehouse has an excellent chance to become the first Notre Dame track and field athlete ever to score over 300 points — and to fittingly climax a season which saw him selected the SCHOLASTIC'S Performer of the Year. —MIKE BRADLEY
PERFORMERS

FOOTBALL: Bill Pfeiffer

The strongest part of Notre Dame’s football team last fall was its defense — and this is what Bill Pfeiffer excelled at. He was the strong man of the defensive unit.

Pfeiffer was chosen by Coach Hugh Devore to play the most demanding position in the Irish defense — the rover. He was placed in the spot where the defensive signal caller thought the play was going, and it was his job, to break up the play or turn it to the inside. Pfeiffer did this well enough to lead the team in tackles (101), intercept one pass, and recover a fumble.

Pfeiffer played his finest game against Southern California when he had 17 tackles. But he had other great moments: an interception against Syracuse, a 20-yard run against Pitt; against UCLA he hit a back so hard that he fumbled on the 5-yard line. Pressure on the Notre Dame defense was constantly high, and the defensive team responded admirably and the leader of this unit, Bill Pfeiffer, richly deserves the title of Notre Dame football performer of the year.

BASEBALL: Rich Gonski

The success of this year’s baseball team was a surprise to say the least. Only four monogram men returned from last year’s squad. The entire pitching staff and the infield with the exception of shortstop Rich Gonski were composed of nonmonogram winners.

The inexperience seemed decisive in the early part of the season. The Irish were 3-4-1 after the spring trip and lost three of their next four home games.

But Gonski changed all that. He sparked a victory over Purdue with two home runs, worked with the young infield evenings after practice; and his presence was a steadying influence in each game.

The most noteworthy part of Gonski’s performance was, of course, his hitting. In 26 games he batted .370, had seven home runs and 20 RBI’s but the most important part was the confidence he instilled in a young infield.

The difference Rich Gonski made to the 1964 baseball team was the difference between winning and losing.

BASKETBALL: Larry Sheffield

What does Larry Sheffield like best about basketball? “The speed of the game, I guess.” There’s no guessing about it — speed and Sheffield are synonymous.

Nor is it surprising that Detroit was Sheffield’s favorite game last season. He scored 47 points and in two overtimes used up a lot of speed in setting a single game scoring mark. But Detroit wasn’t just a fluke. Sheffield was high scorer in 12 of last season’s 24 games, he scored 535 points for a 22.3-point per game average, had the highest free throw percentage of the regulars (.754) and grabbed 86 rebounds from his guard position in the 1-3-1 offense.

If Sheffield equals his scoring output of last season, he will overtake Bob Devine (1955-58) and become the second highest scorer in Notre Dame history.

With basketball still seven months away, Sheffield’s speed is beginning to cause problems. In Coach Dee’s boxing program, Golden Glover Sheffield is too good for his teammates. So he is forced to shadowbox the one opponent he can’t outrace.

WRESTLING: Dick Arrington

One of the finest, if not the finest wrestler in Notre Dame’s history is Dick Arrington. He was unanimously named wrestling “Performer of the Year.”

Arrington a sophomore heavyweight merits the award on the basis of his undefeated dual meet season and his impressive performances in tournament competition. The 5-11, 225-pounder finished his first season with a record of 14 wins (12 of them on pins), two losses (one in the Four I finals and the other in the second round of the NCAA tournament to Jim Nance, 2-1), and two draws.

Arrington’s fine sophomore year was due mainly to his speed and strength. Wrestling Coach Tom Fallon is firmly convinced Arrington has the finest potential of any wrestler he has tutored but believes he can afford to be more daring with his tiger-like power and quickness to back him up.

This spring Arrington won the Monogram Club award for best wrestler and, in recognition of his ability, his teammates elected him wrestling captain for 1965.
OF THE YEAR

TENNIS: Alan Davidson

Skip Davidson has his hands full. He graduates in June, is a double monogram winner, captain of the tennis squad, the father of one child and an economics major. He is too strong and stocky to fit the lithe, tall, fluid, traditional image of the tennis player. Yet, his frame and strength have given him a smashing overhand and deceptive speed, two weapons primarily responsible for his 8-5 singles record and an 11-2 doubles mark (with Jim Goetz).

Obviously, Coach Fallon is pleased with Davidson's performance as a player and also as captain of a successful (15-7) squad. But above all this, Davidson has made tennis a spectator sport, not only through his aggressive play and his interesting observance of tennis etiquette (after a bad shot he lets loose a phrase like “gee whiz” but follows it with lower-voiced more ingenious combinations) but also through his marriage. Said one player, “Nobody comes to watch the match, they come to watch Davidson's wife.”

RUGBY: Mike Murphy

Mike Murphy is the image of a rugby player at Notre Dame. He is an aggressive, versatile performer, but most of all a leader — both on and off the field. The Notre Dame Ruggers compiled a spectacular 11-2-4 season and Mike Murphy was an important factor in the club's success. Throughout the season Murphy played “outstandingly” according to moderator Kenneth Featherstone. The 6-5, 225-pounder from Tom Rivers, New Jersey, was voted Most Valuable Player by his teammates for the second straight year.

But Murphy's ability as a leader goes beyond the action on the field. Rugby is a club sport. It depends on the work of its players under the direction of the club council officers who handle all the technicalities of scheduling and traveling. Mike Murphy has contributed much to this phase of rugby, and, in recognition of his ability and devotion to the game, he was named captain and club president for 1965.

“Murph” an indispensable performer — both on and off the field — and for this reason he is Rugby's Performer of the Year.

LACROSSE: Jack Tate

The lacrosse team was born in the mind of Jack Tate sometime last spring. The road from inception to realization was a long and tedious one but Tate carried on with enthusiasm and imagination.

A clever poster and a brief organizational meeting got the club rolling. Practice began in the fall and continued through winter calisthenics and culminated in snow-filled spring workouts.

The season began with a trip to Colorado where the Irish won their first two games, one against Colorado State University and the other against an experienced Colorado University team. It wasn't all clear sailing though, the team lost games to Midwest powers Denison, Ohio State, and Kenyon.

The most notable feature of the lacrosse team's season might have been the precedent it set by defeating Michigan State twice, or it could have been the fact of such a successful first-year season but whatever, it owes its existence to Jack Tate, without him there would be no lacrosse at Notre Dame.

SAILING: Tom Fox

Tom Fox, in his three years of competition with the Notre Dame sailing team, amassed a record unequalled in the history of Irish sailing.

As a sophomore and junior, Tom was the high-point skipper in the Midwest Collegiate Sailing Association. This status is attained by points awarded for finishing first, second, third, etc. As a sophomore, he was one of the top 15 collegiate skippers in the nation and was invited to attend trials in which a team would be selected to compete against British sailors. He qualified to meet the British but was unable to do so because of other arrangements.

As the team's A skipper for three straight years, Fox probably had his best day at the Midwest Championships a few weeks ago. He won first-place honors at the regatta by winning four races and finishing second once.

With an amazingly consistent record, Tom Fox, probably more than any other person, is responsible for Notre Dame's great sailing record for the past three years.

May 22, 1964
**SWIMMING: Chuck Blanchard**

Chuck Blanchard has set Notre Dame free-style records at 440, 400, 220, and 200 yards. He anchored the record-setting 400-yard free-style relay team and was the most consistent scorer on the team.

But Chuck Blanchard was more than an outstanding individual performer, he was an inspiring team captain. He had no competitive experience before coming to Notre Dame but he overcame this lack by intense desire; desire which prompted him to make five meets; set a new four-mile course record of 19:13; and placed third in the Central Collegiate Conference meet.

Blanchard’s example was part of the reason the 1964 swimming team was able to compile a 7-6 record despite a difficult schedule and the fact that there are no swimming scholarships. A leader is one who inspires by deeds and not words and Chuck Blanchard is certainly that.

**CROSS-COUNTRY: Frank Carver**

In the fieldhouse, on the track record board, there is a small red plaque that says simply, “9:21.3 Carver 61.” It is the freshman record for the two-mile race and since then Frank Carver has come a long way.

By the end of his sophomore year the press releases were referring to him as “distance star.” As a junior he and Bill Clark either tied or won every cross-country meet. Last fall he placed first in the first honorable mention on the All-Midwest soccer squad.

Gonzales’ value to last year’s squad is undisputed. In the nine games he played, he scored eleven goals; the team’s total for ten games was twenty-two. During the middle part of the season Gonzales scored at least one goal in six consecutive games.

The native of Guayaquil, Ecuador, was selected Most Valuable Player by his teammates last fall. And the fact that he’s “only a sophomore” indicates he has many more goals to accomplish.

**FOOTBALL: Mariano Gonzales**

Bill Russell of the Boston Celtics is an expert at the technique of rebounding — an intricate part of an intricate game. Mauy Wills, likewise, is an expert at what he enjoys most about baseball — stealing bases.

Mariano Gonzales, performer of the year in soccer is a master of a specific aspect of his sport — scoring goals. Last year he spearheaded the Irish attack in a successful 7-3 season. In the process he earned an honorable mention on the All-Midwest soccer squad.

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At the IC4A and NCAA meets captain Carver quarterbacked the team to a first and a third. But his worth to the team was greater than his individual point total. Coach Alex Wilson is deeply aware of this: “Carver was not only the greatest cross-country runner in Notre Dame history, but he was the greatest leader ... as good as anybody we ever had . . . we'll really miss him.”

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**FENCING: Bill Ferrence**

Fencing coach Mike DeCicco put it best: “The progress Bill Ferrence has made is hard to explain. I guess it was just the old story of the fish taking to water.” Whether or not it can be accounted for, Ferrence’s success this year was little short of amazing.

In the winter of 1962, Ferrence picked up a foil for the first time. By the next fall he had become proficient enough to place second in the intersquad tournament. Seemingly, varsity competition was no more difficult. The second team he faced was the Air Force Academy, a perennial fencing power. He won three matches and lost none. In fact, Ferrence won his first nine matches and ended the regular season with a 3-15 record.

Consequently, Ferrence was chosen to represent Notre Dame at the NCAA tournaments. He finished fourth against the best collegiate fencers in the country. The record of this year’s fencing team was 15-2, largely on account of the phenomenal progress of Bill Ferrence.

O’Connell, only the second junior ever team captain, was the squad’s most consistent scorer, averaging 75.6 strokes per round. But more than this he was an exemplary leader both during and between matches.

Although his scores in round after round and match after match established him as the best golfer on the team, O'Connell never stopped working on his game. This dedication welded the team into a hard-working unit. Unlike other years, everyone practiced. The result was a 20-4 record, and the cause was the example of Mike O'Connell.
MOVIES . . .
by Robert Haller and John Moroun

The Year of the Iguana

With Becket following close behind Dr. Strangelove and The Silence, 1964 burst off to a suitably explosive start. In the months to come, not only the Beatles and James Bond, but also Inspector Clouseau, a covey of cannibals, a virulent invasion, a pale horse and a pumpkin eater will sap the essence of cinemate Americans.

Although this list is not definitive, it does include the latest films of some major directors and those of great public interest to be released during the remainder of the year. Abbreviation (d) stands for director, (s) for star or stars.

In Current Release
Becket—P. Glenville (d); Peter O'Toole, Richard Burton (s); excellent.
The Best Man—F. Schaeffner (d); H. Fonda, Lee Tracey (s); very good reviews.
The Fall of the Roman Empire—A. Mann (d); all-star cast; almost all reviews have been stinking.
The Finest Hours—J. Le Vien (d); Winston Churchill documentary; excellent reviews.

From Russia With Love—T. Young (d); James Bond and company; excellent.
The Guest—C. Donner (d); D. Pleasance, A. Bates, R. Shaw (s); from Pinter play, rave reviews.
High and Low—A. Kurosawa (d); T. Mifune (s); slick thriller.
Muriel—A. Resnais (d); D. Sylg (s); mixed reviews.
The Organizer—M. Monicelli (d); M. Mastroianni (s); rave reviews.
The Pink Panther—B. Edwards (d); P. Sellers, D. Niven, C. Cardinale (s); good.
Psycho 59—A. Singer (d); P. Neal, C. Jurgens (s); disappointing reviews.
The Servant—J. Losey (d); D. Bogarde (s); excellent reviews.
The World of Henry Orient—G. Roy Hill (d); P. Sellers, T. Walker, M. Speth (s); looks very fine.

Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow—V. DeSica (d); S. Loren, M. Mastroianni (s); reviews good to excellent.

June Releases
Bridge on the River Kwai—D. Lean (d); W. Holden, A. Guinness (s); excellent reissue.
Carpetbaggers—E. Dmytryk (d); G. Peppard, C. Baker, A. Ladd (s); blockbuster.
Lady in a Cage—W. Grauman (d); O. DeHavilland, A. Sothern (s); psychological thriller.
Zulu—S. Endfield (d); S. Baker (s); Joe Levine blockbuster spectacle; quite good.

July Releases
Beatle Story—R. Levy (d); M. Brando, D. Niven, S. Jones (s); wacky comedy.
Good Neighbor Sam—D. Swift (d); R. Schneider, J. Lemmon (s); sex-comedy in suburbs.
Marnie—A. Hitchcock (d); S. Connelly, T. Hedren (s); “sexy melodrama.”
Shot in the Dark—B. Edwards (d); P. Sellers, E. Sommer (s); sequel to “Pink Panther.”
The Unsinkable Molly Brown—C. Walters (d); D. Reynolds (s); lively entertainment.
Youngblood Hawke—D. Davies (d); J. Franciscus (s); from the book by Wouk.

August Releases
Behold a Pale Horse—F. Zinnemann (d); A. Quinn, G. Peck, O. Shariff (s); prospects are excellent.
The Love Cage—R. Clement (d); A. Delon, J. Fonda (s); looks good.
Night of the Iguana—J. Huston (d); R. Burton, D. Kerr, S. Lyon (s); good shot at best picture of year.
Signpost to Murder—G. Englund (d); J. Woodward (s); thriller.
The Visit—B. Wicki (d); I. Bergman, A. Quinn (s); looks very good.

September Releases
Topkapi—J. Dassin (d); M. Mercouri, P. Ustinov, Max Schell (s); top-rate thriller.
A Hard Day’s Night — or the Beatle’s creep.

October Releases
My Fair Lady—G. Cukor (d); R. Harrison, A. Hepburn (s); looks very good.

The Travelling Lady—R. Mulligan (d); S. McQueen, L. Remick (s); possible best picture.

Others to Appear Before New Year’s Eve
Cheyenne Autumn—J. Ford (d); J. Wayne, J. Stewart (s); Wyatt Earp story.
Fail-Safe—S. Lument (d); H. Fonda, W. Matthau (s); the Bomb and New York.
A Ghost at Noon—J. Godard (d); B. Bardot, J. Palance, F. Lang (s); Moravia story that seems to be very fine.
Goldfinger — 007’s best film yet with Gold-bonded girls and Ft. Knox.
How to Murder Your Wife—R. Quine (d); J. Lemmon, V. Lisi (s); mystery satire.
The Greatest Story Ever Told—G. Stevens (d); Christ (s); may die.
John Goldfarb, Please Come Home—J. Lee Thompson (d); S. MacLaine (s); Hebrew U-2 in Arabia and Notre Dame.
Kiss Me Stupid—B. Wilder (d); D. Martin, Kim Novak, Ray Walston (s); looks very, very funny.
Lilith—R. Rossen (d); W. Beatty, J. Seberg (s); psychiatric love story.
Lord Jim—R. Brooks (d); P. O’Toole (s); strong chance at best film.

Marriage Italian Style—V. DeSica (d); S. Loren, M. Mastroianni (s); comedy sequel to guess what.

Of Human Bondage—K. Hughes (d); L. Harvey, Kim Novak (s); sexy soap opera.

The Outrage (perhaps Judgement in the Sun)—M. Ritt (d); P. Newman, L. Harvey, C. Bloom, E. G. Robinson (s); remake Rashomon.

The Pumpkin Eater—J. Clayton (d); A. Bancroft, J. Mason (s); family tragedy.

The Red Desert—M. Antonioni (d); M. Vitti, R. Harris (s); good shot at best film.

The Satan Bug—J. Sturges (d); G. Maharis, R. Basehart (s); germ warfare thriller.

Sound of Music—R. Wise (d); J. Andrews, C. Plummer (s); plum along wisely.

A Time of Indifference—F. Maselli (d); Rod Steiger, S. Winters, C. Cardinale, P. Goddard (s); looks very good.

The Train—J. Frankenheimer (d); B. Lancaster, J. Moreau, P. Scolfield (s); resistance thriller in WW II.

The Yellow Rolls-Royce—A. Asquith (d); I. Bergman, S. MacLaine, J. Moreau, A. Delon, R. Harrison, G. C. Scott, O. Shariff (s); another flashy but hollow vehicle.

May 22, 1964
International Students

(Continued from page 17)

cultures of unfamiliarity and communication than from difficulties created by active prejudice; moreover, sensitive as they are, they interpret social distance as racial discrimination.

Often, the blame for this social indifference is to be attributed to the foreign students themselves. It is not a very uncommon sight to see students of the same country or region grouping together, overlooking the fact that they are on campus not only to learn from the classroom.

A REMINDER

These are the major problems that a foreign student encounters during his educational sojourn in this country.

The writers wish to thank all of those who contributed their knowledge and ideas; we did not write this article in order to move other people to pity the foreign student’s “sad plight.” The purpose is to make those concerned aware of the existence of such problems and to propose and carry out remedial measures for their solution. It is not our wish that the foreign students be given a special treatment. What we would like is a level of awareness leading to more effective communication.

There is no better way of ending this article than to echo and re-echo the motto formulated by the writers in the course of the preparation and the actual writing of this paper: Cooperation, Coordination and Communication. If all the elements concerned will be guided by this triple “C” in all their actuations, we cannot but look forward to a bright future for the International Student at Notre Dame.
A change has been made also in the matter of warning. The Code urges that a student who notices cheating during an examination should give a general warning to the class ("Someone in this room is cheating"), or a private warning to the student. If the violator heeds the warning, all is forgotten. If not, the student who gave the warning should report the violation to the Honor Council.

The Honor System committee is now turning its efforts toward what is perhaps the most important part of the Honor System campaign — telling the students about the Honor Code, explaining it to them, and convincing them to follow it. The committee plans to distribute information to the student body before departure this year and during the summer, and to include the Honor System in Freshman Orientation. Copies of the Honor Code will be distributed at the beginning of each school year and before each final-exam period, and the Honor System Council will try to establish and maintain as high a degree of student responsibility as possible.

CILA Plans Its Year

Last Thursday the Council for International Lay Apostolate (CILA) laid plans for next year's program. They include remedies for the difficulties of Notre Dame's foreign students, a campus program of lectures, panel discussions, and conventions, and summer projects.

Presently the foreign students have a great lack of communication with the rest of the student body as evidenced in their formation of cliques, which results from a difficulty in adjusting to campus life, academically and socially. CILA's solution to this problem is the Big Brother program, in which 48 juniors and seniors each become a "big brother" to one of the 48 incoming foreign freshmen.

In CILA's campus program for next year will be lectures by Dr. William D'Antonio, Dr. Julian Samora, Dr. Samuel Shapiro, Dr. Fredrick Pike, Dr. Walter Langford, and Dr. Stephen Kertesz of the Notre Dame faculty. There will also be panel discussion groups for: U.S. foreign aid (the Alliance for Progress); the Peace Corps; the influence of Communism in Latin America; and the economic, social, and political developments of Latin-American countries. The last part of the campus program will be three conventions: one for students interested in the Crossroads Africa project, another for foreign students from universities all over the U.S. to discuss and remedy communications problems, and finally a symposium with varied lectures and discussions on general foreign problems.

CILA also plans to take over a section of the tutoring program in South Bend, to revitalize the work with South Bend's migrant workers, to help the Northern Indiana Children's

(C)C

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2. There are more females than males in the U.S.A.
   Where are they all hiding?

3. If you really want to find out what's going on with the population you should go see The Demograph.
   The who?

4. The Demograph—it's this gigantic population counter that Equitable put up at the World's Fair.
   It tells you where the girls are?

5. It gives you the up-to-the-minute story of the population explosion.
   I've noticed more people around lately.

6. Tells you how many babies are being born, how fast the population is growing. Stuff like that.
   Can it explain how come, if there are more females than males, I have so much trouble meeting them?

Be sure to see the Equitable Pavilion when you visit the World's Fair. For information about Living Insurance, see The Man from Equitable. For complete information about career opportunities at Equitable, see your Placement Officer, or write to William E. Blevins, Employment Manager.

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“Campus”
(Continued from page 31)
Hospital, the Mishawaka Family and Children's Center, and the home for unwed mothers in South Bend.

The summer projects of CILA include the Peru project, the Mexican project, and the exchange program with the University of Bogotá in Colombia. In Peru the students will work in infirmaries, in bread lines, and in the Lima slum areas, or will work in the infirmary or teach at Lake Titicaca. In Mexico, they will have a goal of building three houses during the summer. Three ND students will also study Spanish at the University of Bogotá over vacation. They will then teach and do social work in Colombia. Then next Christmas, several Colombian students will come to study at Notre Dame for six to eight weeks. According to Pat DeLuahery, president of CILA, “CILA tries to provide Notre Dame students with one way of expressing their interest in international affairs. We have had ND students working in Peru and Mexico, representing the University and the U.S.A. The primary benefit has been the character formation of the students, the good works accomplished, and the mutual good feeling with the people of the villages visited.

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The Scholastic
RUGBY: A crowd of some 2,500 students saw the Irish Ruggers whip the St. Louis Bombers last Saturday, 26-0. Al Byrne scored three times while Bill Kelly, John Reding, and Nat Davis each tallied a "try." Fullback Tom Gerlacher converted four times in six attempts. This victory, Notre Dame's eighth in a row, closes the ruggers' season with an impressive 11-2-4 record.

SCORES
Baseball
Notre Dame 10, Valparaiso 7
Notre Dame at Michigan State rained out
Detroit 4, Notre Dame 3

Track
Notre Dame 107, Southern Illinois 33
Notre Dame 87, Purdue 36

Tennis
Notre Dame 9, Toledo 0
Notre Dame 7, Washington (St. Louis) 2

Golf
Notre Dame 30½, Illinois State 5½
Notre Dame 28, Southern Illinois 8
Notre Dame 23½, Aquinas 6½

Rugby
Notre Dame 26, St. Louis Bombers 0

Lacrosse
Kenyon 15, Notre Dame 5

SCHEDULE
Baseball
May 22, Bowling Green at Bowling Green, Ohio
May 23, Bowling Green at Bowling Green, Ohio

Track
June 6, Central Collegiate Conference Meet at Notre Dame
June 18-20, NCAA Championships at Eugene, Ore.

Golf
June 14-20, NCAA Championships at Broadmoor Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Colo.

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JUST to keep the students from thinking that life is simple, the procedure for registration was again changed. According to Mr. Leo Corbaci, of Academic Affairs, there was always a rule that afternoon and Saturday classes were required. However its enforcement has recently been lenient and the administration decided to go back to a stiffer interpretation. Mr. Corbaci points out that this is necessary to guarantee efficient use of classroom space — it is impossible to have all classes at the most desirable times. Also a greater spread of classes would prevent final exams from piling up on a student in one day. And contrary to popular belief, these rules are not inflexible. An advisor with the Dean's approval can contradict the rules for the good of one's schedule. Our worry is that the strict regulation of courses and schedules will prevent the best curriculum possible for the student.

One ill effect of the new procedure has already come to light. Study halls around campus have been jammed well past midnight with students trying to memorize their nine-digit ID numbers.

THIS IS THE BANQUET SEASON at Notre Dame. Every campus organization of more than 2½ members rents a back room in some restaurant for a year-end celebration. The typical banquet involves a head table (at which everybody thinks he should sit), honored guests like Fr. McCarragher and Fr. Wilson, and bounteous members' awards given by organizational moguls who seem out of place being sentimental. Food and drink are optional, depending on the health of the organizational budget.

Notre Dame's student publications held one of the year's largest banquets at the Morris Inn on Wednesday night. It was notable that this banquet included representatives of all student publications, a feat sometimes not achieved in the past. Prof. Edward Fischer of the Communication Arts Department, told this miniature Fleet Street in front of him to avoid goble-de-gook — unnecessary or unclear verbiage and cluttered, unpleasant visual makeup. Near the banquet's conclusion, Dome awards for highest student achievement were given to seniors Jim Maher, Paul Tierney, and Tom O'Brien. Ironically, these three BMOC's were among the only participants who didn't have anything to say at the podium. There was just one complaint heard after the last speech was over — some staffers ended up feeling as though they were guests at a SCHOLASTIC banquet. Equal time Mr. Scooper!

AS LONG AS year-end rituals are on the agenda, we would sincerely like to thank certain people for their long efforts on the SCHOLASTIC. Tom Hoobler, despite the controversy raging around him, brought the magazine through a most difficult situation. He refused to add his "requiescat in pace" to others muttered over the SCHOLASTIC last year, but instead formed a staff and published what certain faculty members have called an interesting and high quality magazine, "the best in 15 years." We who know him also have a great personal respect for Tom and wish him every success.

Our other graduating editors deserve the highest praise also. Brian Barnes, it could be said, certainly knew his business. Dick Stranger provided the best possible management, while Terry Wolkerstorfer was a good sport all year. Larry Sicking challenged your sensitivities through his art and layout. Jim Callero (he likes to be called James Morgan) attempted to stimulate the apathetic thousands.

Not to be forgotten are the long suffering people at Ave Maria Press. Mr. Sanna tried to understand us, while Gene and George tried to figure out our copy. A most important element of the SCHOLASTIC was Mr. Frank O'Malley, whose encouragement kept everyone going this year and will hopefully do the same in 1964-'65. Of course, the remainder of the staff, who will be joining us again in September, know that they are greatly appreciated.

Finally, we offer our thanks to the Administration for the trust placed in us. We would also like to express appreciation to Fathers Hesburgh, McCarragher, and O'Neil for their kind help after Jack Pope's death last week. Father Hesburgh's Masses and his providing of transportation for us to the funeral helped ease the burden of our loss.

But when all is said, we can only look back briefly — the most important time is ahead of us.
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BOOKS SAY "BON VOYAGE!" BEST.

Father's Day
Vacations
Graduations
Weddings
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