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'One Man Tells Another'

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ON THE CAMPUS... NOTRE DAME
As this country enters the era of the "great society," it seems a good time to reflect on what kind of society could properly be called great, or indeed whether it is possible to have a great society at all. The most obvious characteristic of this society would be a great people — morally and socially as well as technologically and scientifically. To get such a people it seems that the society must first provide all of its citizens with the opportunity of developing their potentialities as much as possible. That is to say, there must be none who are so poverty stricken that they have to worry about where their next meal is coming from, nor so uneducated or untrained that they cannot find a place in the modern American economy.

But a truly great people need much more than this. Merely satisfying a man's material needs in no sense guarantees that he will be good, or even that he won't be antisocial. This was the lesson learned around the turn of the century by the Fabian society. They had believed that if a welfare state provided a man with a job and enough food and clothing, he couldn't help but be content. They were soon disillusioned to find that human nature was far more complex than they had thought, and that wickedness, crime, vice, and greed were not the result of social injustices and deprivations.

What they discovered was that man is a fallible creature whose sins are the result of his fallen nature rather than of his environment. This is an important thing for politicians to bear in mind, particularly when projecting the goals of the great society. There is a limit to what they can do for a man, because their legislation can affect him only on the material and social level, and cannot directly influence his spiritual values.

St. Augustine brought out this notion of the two aspects of society in the City of God, in which he differentiated between the temporal and the spiritual life of every man. Since the state exists only in the temporal order, and since the men for whom it is trying to define a common life are less than perfect creatures, then the best that the state can hope to do is to provide a modicum of order in which each man has the opportunity of developing his full potential as an individual. The state orders his temporal existence. It is up to each man to effect his own salvation by his personal conduct and by his relations with the other men around him.

This, indeed, is the basis of the great society. It is not the welfare state where a man need not accept personal responsibility from cradle to grave, where decisions are made for him by a computer or by a bureaucracy. Rather, the great society must be a Christian commonwealth in which the state removes the conditions which breed poverty, want, and unemployment, but in which the common life is conducted on the basis of Christian principles of charity and mutual consideration. The state gives the people the orderly society, but it is up to the people to make the society great by first improving their own spiritual lives, and in this way improving the moral and spiritual worth of the whole society. It is here that Christianity can find its greatest temporal expression; and it is through the success of this mission that communism will finally be discredited and defeated.

This effort must be of the nature of a crusade, but it is the silent crusade of good examples, an end to intolerance, and a new dedication by each man to applied Christianity. A new morality must be introduced into business, politics, and all other areas where men find themselves in conflict. In this context, it is important to realize that "great" does not in any sense imply "perfect." As long as human nature remains as it is, there will be injustice and irresponsibility. But the thing which will make the society great is the moral level of the people as a whole, which rises continually as more and more people apply their Christian heritage to their everyday lives.

— B.McD.
Built-In Contradictions

“Notre Dame is a wonderful community to live in.” Don’t let this statement frighten you. It is not sentimentality or over-optimism, but rather incontrovertible fact. For such a statement simply means that there are good people and great opportunities to be had in the Notre Dame community. Of course, it does not mean that ours is the best or even a thoroughly good society. There are probably a thousand things which various students could validly point to as being flaws in our life here at the University.

For example, one sometimes gets the feeling that Notre Dame is only a large men’s locker room. This feeling is conjured up by incidents which seem to indicate a boorish, uncivilized attitude on the part of our student body. Such incidents are known all too well: the Michigan State Band fiasco, poor treatment of Fr. Hesburgh at the MSU game pep rally, vulgarities shouted at basketball refs, obscenities yelled at girls walking on campus, and nauseating conduct by students and employees at the dining halls. But the sickening feeling that one gets from these sights cannot be fairly said to involve the entire student body. How does one account for the “great guys” he knows? How does one explain the Honor Code, tutoring projects, Mississippi projects, CILA, WSND, campus publications, Mardi Gras, etc.? Certainly there is a tremendous amount of charitable and creative work done by students in our community. Yet the same student community is also capable of the gross conduct described earlier.

One immediate observation that stems from these seemingly contradictory descriptions is that Notre Dame’s campus society can be compared to an uncut diamond, an underdeveloped body exhibiting great potential. This explains why people can praise ND students one day, and condemn them the next.

But why do we find our students in such a contradictory position? No one could fully answer this question, but blame for the problem might be evenly distributed over the whole of Notre Dame society. The University has been forced by modern education to give us greater freedom from restrictive rules, but has not developed sufficient personal guidance to lead students in the proper direction without rules. Student-clergy relations are not good enough. Student-faculty relations are poor. Cultural advancement has not been properly pushed; programs in the arts, significant lectures, and just plain serious conversation are not adequately stressed. Social facilities are absent to such a degree that, to some people, Notre Dame has become synonymous with “the sticks.” Resulting from these flaws, lack of guidance retards and diverts a student’s hoped-for maturity. Lack of contact with his professors prevents his full entrance into the intellectual world. Lack of cultural exposure prevents the student from obtaining a completely rounded education. And lack of social facilities deprives the student of a needed outlet for pressures, possibly forcing him to drink heavily.

On the other side, it is no secret that students themselves are often the most violently opposed to change. Stay hall residence and “co-ex” classes have met with much conservative bad reaction from students. Lectures that are run on campus generally fail to draw adequate audiences. The old bugaboo, student apathy, still means death to improvement on the Notre Dame campus.

However, there are many promising projects being proposed to build up Notre Dame’s campus society. The Honor Code has begun to give students responsibility commensurate with their desired freedom. Stay hall residence (if not killed in its infancy by our own stupidity) can provide a foundation for good relations between the student and his priests. Integration with the girls from St. Mary’s, now started on a meager scale, promises to bring a more civilized atmosphere and cultural advancement to our campus. Student-faculty social projects can bring the intellectual life, or at least mental awareness, into more remote areas of campus life. But the serious problem of poor social facilities has yet to be exposed to the light of a solution.

When listed in order, the great flaws in our community add up to a total imperfection that holds the University back, that causes the diamond to remain uncut. Unfortunately, as you can see, the picture of imperfection focuses mainly in the area of everyday student life. To allow Notre Dame to begin its climb toward the top in all areas except student life could be disastrous. If the University would be truly great, it cannot be concerned only with the classroom education of its students. If a good community is to be made better, a sorely neglected area must be brought up to date. Many of the projects previously referred to can effectively upgrade the quality of student life. But they must be given greater priority and greater encouragement if they are to be successful. These projects must be coordinated and worked on with enthusiasm by both students and Administration. Whether or not Notre Dame becomes a “wonderful community” in a fuller sense, depends on the success of such an effort.

—M. N.

March 5, 1965
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OUR COVER
This week the SCHOLASTIC takes pride in announcing the winners of the 1965 President's Medallion. The design of the medallion, which appears on our cover, was executed by Architecture student Chuck Trevisan. It was chosen from entries in open competition within the Department.

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, N.Y., 10022. It receives its covers including the four-color backpage 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, 46556. The subscription rate is $3.00 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.

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ESSENTIAL OBLIGATION

Editor:

"Another Sunday's obligation out of the way!" This seems to be the attitude of far too many Notre Dame students. There is an increasing concern among the priests on campus about the large number of students who continue to come in to Mass sometime before the Offertory, not to mention the even-larger group that each Sunday pours out of the campus chapels and church at the Communion time. Since these people are rarely around to hear the sermon, and since the Religious Bulletin is no longer read, perhaps it is time that someone make a more public protest.

One of the fruits of the so-called "new theology" is the ever-deeper realization of the importance of the first part of the Mass, the Celebration of the Word as it is called. The Eucharist (Mass), like Baptism, Confession and all the other Sacraments, is, in the words of Scripture, a "sacrament of faith." That means, according to Saint Paul, that we must first hear the Word of God (Scripture and preaching) before we can believe, and we must have this faith based on hearing before the Sacraments can have any effect on us. Thus, the first part of the Mass — the reading of Scripture and the preaching of the Word — is an essential part of the Mass. Consequently, it is sheer nonsense to assert that one has attended Mass just because he was present for the Offertory, Consecration and (priest's) Communion. Of course, all our third grade moral theology not to the contrary. The essential parts of the Mass are (1) The Celebration of the Word, and (2) The Sacrifice (including the Communion of the Faithful); anyone who misses either part has simply not been to Mass!

The Scholastic of February 19 carried a letter from a gentleman in California lamenting the "social crudities" seen on Catholic campuses generally, and at Notre Dame in particular. I would like to suggest that coming late for Mass and leaving early are both social and religious crudities. It may be proper to come late to a formal dance, but who would ever consider missing the first half of a movie, or leaving before the end of it? It is the height of social discourtesy to come late to, or leave early from, a formal dinner. The Sunday "obligation" is, after all, but an invitation to the greatest of all dinners.

What is to be said, then, for such discourtesy at the Lord's Supper? (And what about those — I am told many — who don't bother to come at all?) The ritual of the Sacraments is a form of sacred etiquette which includes not only the manner of participation by celebrant and faithful, but also — and even more fundamentally — one's presence for the ceremony. Is not Our Lord's painful remonstrance of His disciples applicable here: "Can you not watch one hour with me?"

Bob Carpenter

TRUST AND TASTE

Editor:

The surest sign, it seems to me, that a university is alive is not a prestigious, publishing faculty or a solidly solvent administration, but precisely the kind of crackling, exciting student initiative which has been shown at Notre Dame for two years by Impersonal Pronoun Productions. I have seen their production of plays by Yeats, Strindberg, Pirandello, De Ghelderode, Anouilh, Becket, Shaw — all put together with no money but with loads of imagination and intelligence. I want to thank Jim Strahs and Kelly Morris and all the rest for their bash of a dash at the room at the top.

Donald P. Costello
Assistant Professor of English

THEATERS

COLFAX: Those Calloways — to March 18. At 1:00, 3:30, 6:00, 8:30. Walt Disney whirls back to nature.

GRANADA: Strange Bedfellows. At 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 9:00. Terry Thomas joins Rock Hudson and his wife Gina Lollobrigida in their bash of a dash at the room at the top.

STATE: Mary Poppins — to March 10. At 1:00, 3:29, 6:08, 8:47.
Let's talk about engineering, mathematics and science careers in a dynamic, diversified company

Campus Interviews Monday, March 15

Young men of ability can get to the top fast at Boeing. Today, Boeing's business backlog is just under two billion dollars, of which some 60 per cent is in commercial jetliner and helicopter product areas. The remainder is in military programs and government space flight contracts. This gives the company one of the most stable and diversified business bases in the aerospace industry.

No matter where your career interests lie — in the commercial jet airliners of the future or in space-flight technology — you can find an opening of genuine opportunity at Boeing. The company's world leadership in the jet transport field is an indication of the calibre of people you'd work with at Boeing.

Boeing is now pioneering evolutionary advances in the research, design, development and manufacture of civilian and military aircraft of the future, as well as space programs of such historic importance as America's first moon landing. Gas turbine engines, transport helicopters, marine vehicles and basic research are other areas of Boeing activity.

Whether your career interests lie in basic or applied research, design, test, manufacturing or administration, there's a spot where your talents are needed at Boeing. Engineers, mathematicians and scientists at Boeing work in small groups, so initiative and ability get maximum exposure. Boeing encourages participation in the company-paid Graduate Study Program at leading colleges and universities near company installations.

We're looking forward to meeting engineering, mathematics and science seniors and graduate students during our visit to your campus. Make an appointment now at your placement office.

(1) Boeing 727, America's first short-range jetliner. (2) Variable-sweep wing design for the nation's first supersonic commercial jet transport. (3) NASA's Saturn V launch vehicle will power orbital and deep-space flights. (4) Model of lunar orbiter Boeing is building for NASA. (5) Boeing-Vertol 107 transport helicopter shown with Boeing 707 jetliner.
News and Notes

• ON SUNDAY, February 28, the Honor Code Evaluation Committee of the Freshman Class Council held its second meeting. John Darouzett, Stanford Hall Senator, conceived the idea and appointed Vince Kohl of Stanford Hall as chairman. The purpose of the committee is to conduct a survey among the freshmen about the Honor Code and to make this information available to the Honor Council, the Administration and any other interested parties. With the help of the Sociology Department the committee is going to draw up and distribute to a certain number of freshmen a questionnaire dealing with the language of the Honor Code, its implementation and its effects on the freshmen. The members of the committee started to formulate the questions at this meeting. It is hoped that the completed questionnaire will be ready for distribution in April and that the results can be published in May before finals.

• YCS IS LOOKING for interested students to spend a few hours each Thursday helping to run a recreation project at B. S. Smith Youth Center in South Bend. Because of limited facilities, the recreation generally consists only of Ping-Pong and checkers, but often a program is planned to include a movie or a musical group of some sort. The main aspect of the project is centered around informal discussions with the area youth.

Luther Bellinger, a Notre Dame grad student, directs the City Park recreation part of the program in conjunction with Steve Shortell and other ND students. A few St. Mary's girls are handling a similar project. Interested ND students should contact Shortell in 223 Badin.

• JOHN A. SCHNEIDER, a 1948 graduate of Notre Dame, recently became president of the CBS television network. He has been with CBS since 1950, serving as head of national sales and as general manager of WCAU-TV in Philadelphia and WCBS-TV in New York. He replaces James T. Aubrey, Jr., the man who moved CBS-TV to unprecedented heights in ratings and advertising revenue only to see it fall from its undisputed first place position in his final season. This recent slump is regarded as one of the reasons for Schneider's appointment.

• A NEW PROGRAM of student action is being established under the sponsorship of the YCS. It calls for groups of Notre Dame and St. Mary's students to do volunteer work at Westville State Mental Hospital one Sunday each month. The students will assist the mentally retarded and at the same time gain an insight into the problems surrounding them. Any interested parties may sign up at the YCS office.

• THE CHAMPIONSHIP ROUND of the Thirteenth Annual Notre Dame Debate Tournament will be held this Saturday at 4:00 p.m. Interested students can view the final round as well as the trophy presentations on WNDU-TV Sunday at 3:45. They are also welcome at any of the rounds today in the Student Center and tomorrow in Nieuwland Science Hall at 12:00 and 2:00.

• THIS YEAR, for the first time, Notre Dame will join with two hundred other universities across the country in the voting for the Robins Awards. These awards are bestowed every year by the University of Utah in honor of their Student Body President, William E. Robins, who was killed in 1958. The awards are given to outstanding men in eight fields. All the participating schools submit one nomination in each category to the Utah Selection Board which then selects several men from each category. These names are then sent back to the schools and are voted on by the whole student body.

The Notre Dame Senate has completed the nominations for this year: Leonard Bernstein, entertainment; Ara Parseghian, sports; Robert McNamara, government; Fr. Hesburgh, education; David Rockefeller, industry and labor; Sargent Shriver, promotion of international understanding; Dr. Paul Tillich, religion; a tie between Martin Luther King and Oswald Jacoby, special award. In April, the student body will vote on the nominations returned from Utah.

• THE ARTS AND LETTERS Advisory Board will be printing an expanded version of the course description booklet put out last semester. The AB College will finance a larger book, which will contain explanations of some 50 courses in the AB School by the teachers involved, with some student evaluation possibly included. Otherwise, the format of the booklet will be the same, although wider distribution will be sought, possibly through the establishment of "booklet centers" at various locations on campus. The purpose of the booklet is to highlight certain AB courses open to the entire campus with a deeper explanation than that provided in our standard IBM-minded course "description" booklet.

• "CATHOLIC LEADERSHIP in Education and Society" will be the general theme of the annual Leadership Conference sponsored by the Blue Circle Honor Society. The two sessions of the conference, March 13 and 14, will take place in the auditorium and seminar rooms of the Memorial Library. Each session is arranged so that, after a keynote address, those attending will be divided into groups to participate in an organized discussion of the problems touched upon by the speaker. The topics will then again be dissected by a panel of experts.

Mr. Francis Hennigan of President Johnson's War on Poverty will give the keynote address on Saturday, March 13. The aim of the conference is to make students think in terms of being potential Catholic leaders.

• A PERFORMANCE of L'Annonce Faite à Marie (The Tidings Brought to Mary) by Paul Claudel will be presented by Le Trefleau de Paris at the South Bend campus of Indiana University at 8 p.m. March 10. The company is making its seventh annual visit to the United States under the auspices of the Government of the French Republic. Notre Dame's Modern Languages Department has arranged for the French theatre company's visit to South Bend, and tickets are available from the department.
Miss America steps out on campus in the high-stepping Oldsmobile 4-4-2

If you can tear your eyes off pretty Vonda Kay Van Dyke for a moment, we'd like to tell you about the car: Oldsmobile's new 4-4-2. Earns its name from a 400-cu.-in., 345-bhp V-8 . . . 4-barrel carb . . . and acoustically tuned, chambered twin pipes. Red-line tires, heavy-duty frame, suspension, three transmission availabilities liven up the package—no matter which F-85 V-8 coupe or convertible you pick for your 4-4-2 action! But the real clincher is price: 4-4-2 prices start lower than any other high-performance car in America designed for everyday driving! Vonda, by the way, is not included. But that's no problem for a tiger like you!

Test drive an action-packed 4-4-2 . . . at your Oldsmobile Quality Dealer's soon!
Snow Job

Snow. Snowballs: snowball fights. This is the basic relation that described a very wet incident on the freshman quad last Saturday afternoon. Overjoyed by the fact that one of Notre Dame's biggest weekends had arrived and fortified by plenty of freshly fallen, easy-packing snow, students used the obvious outlet for their pent-up emotions.

It all started when some gameful freshmen launched some well-rounded snowballs at a few sophomores entering Zahm Hall. The "Zahmbies," indignant at being attacked by their underlings, at first tried to match the frosh snowball for snowball, but were soon outnumbered when several new contingents joined the frosh ranks. Rather than concede defeat, though, the Zahmbies fell back on their castle and waged a defensive war.

The freshmen, egged on by calls of "Come on, Freddy!" pushed forward to the most reasonable range for their white missiles. Numbering over 300, the Zahmbies fired a long cold stream of water into any window which framed the face of the frosh. The defenders of Badin fared much better than those of Zahm and considered themselves victorious when the St. Mary's regiment was forced to leave — on account of classes.

Sense of Direction

You say you don't want to go to Mississippi this spring, or this summer. You say it bothers you to hear people say, "Why don't you clean up your Northern back yards before you head South?" As an answer, the Chicago Project was recently organized, in conjunction with the Mississippi Project and the Chicago Catholic Interracial Council.

A pilot project will send a small group of ND men to Chicago Negro suburbs over spring break. A summer project is also in the offing, with an eye toward future interracial work, even during a semester. The present project will present basically a four-front attack.

Exercising employment practices will include investigation of factories suspected of discrimination. Students will attempt to convince employers that they should hire the local Negro workers for their unskilled labor. This work will center in a largely industrial area, and will include a survey of the social conditions in the area for the War on Poverty.

Some students will work as part of the Chicago Area Lay Movement (CALM). They will publicize and recruit for the agency's work of teaching basic skills, and then will possibly come back to teach for a summer or semester.

Work under the Youth Welfare Commission will center on contacting street youths for 3,000 jobs now open in that area, and on gaining recruits for the Job Corps. This work will be done with a YWC worker who already has the confidence of street gangs, and students will be working to help truants as well as the unemployed.

The Sisters of Charity who run Marillac House on the West Side only want ND students who are willing to do anything and who have the initiative to do it. A volunteer here may be told to paint a house, or to run a home for a sick mother, and will be expected to simply do the job.

Of course, the students organizing this project know the world won't turn over in nine days, or one summer, or a semester. The prime value paradoxically belongs to the ND man who will receive experience working with people, an important asset to education.

The key word is North, with Northerners (and Southerners) helping Northerners. Further information on the project can be obtained from Wally Davis in 127 Pangborn.

Folk Talent

The second annual Notre Dame Collegiate Folk Festival will take place tomorrow. There will be two sessions, the first from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. and the second from 8:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. Both sessions will be held in the Stepan Center. The judges for the competition will be Frank Fried of Triangle Products in Chicago, Ray Tate who teaches at the Old Town School of Folk Music in Chicago, and Jack Underwood who is Assistant Program Manager of WOWO in Fort Wayne. None of these men are charging for their services but the Social Commission is going to pay their hotel expenses.

There will be two prizes of $100 and two of $50. The best single or two-person performance will receive $100 and the best of the large group performances will receive $100. The best voice will receive $50 and the best instrumental performance will receive $50. There will be par-
participants from South Bend, Notre Dame, Eastern Michigan, University of Detroit, Michigan State, Oberlin, University of Chicago, Pittsburgh, St. Mary’s and several other schools. The entries from ND that will appear are the Four Winds, Don Connors, the Mountain Williams, the Du Lac Trio, the Wild Turkey and the Society for the Prevention of Calling Bluegrass Hillbilly. Eileen Fitzgerald of SMC will also appear. Mike Funston and Nancy Katz, who was voted most promising last year, from South Bend, will appear. Thirty-eight acts auditioned and nineteen were selected to perform. The master of ceremonies will be Reagan Burkholder of WSND. Joe Lemon, Chairman of the Festival, and Rich La Porte, Assistant Chairman, held auditions and did the other work of soliciting judges and programming the show.

The programming was based on two factors. The more experienced groups were placed in the latter part of the show, and there was great consideration given to variety in the show. Since there were so many applications the performers were chosen on a very selective basis and the talent will be better than that which appeared last year. Just about every group which will appear has won in other competition.

The CFF was originally scheduled for Jan. 9 but was moved to March 6. It was felt that the first semester was crammed with social activities, and that having it then would interfere with studying for exams.

Tickets to the festival will be available at the door. The price will be $1.50 for a student for the two sessions and $2.50 for a student and a date for the two sessions. The festival has received publicity on the local radio stations, in the South Bend Tribune and in the local high schools. The festival, although only in its second year, is one of the highlights of the season and should attract a large crowd.

Good-bye, Dolly

Snow and more snow; freezing temperatures and gale force winds; a full-scale blizzard. Snowbound. This was the prelude to Mardi Gras 1965. But the show grew better as it progressed.

The famed South Bend weather got Mardi Gras off to its rather inauspicious start. The better part of Northern Indiana was immobilized by Thursday, and it seemed that everything was about to go awry. Decorations hadn’t arrived, rumors had it that Peter Palmer and his troupe were marooned somewhere on the Toll Road, and, worst of all, the South Shore was unable to bring the weekend guests closer than East Gary. The Met Club’s date plane wound up in Chicago and its passengers hoped to reach South Bend about 3:30 a.m. Anyone adventurous enough to head for the carnival in Stepan Center had to pick his own trail through the snow mountains surrounding it. There was a bright side: the University had been forced to close down because of weather for the first time in five years.

The world looked much better Friday. The snow was still there, but most streets and walks were being cleared. The decorations did arrive, the orchestra was again on its way, and the persistent South Shore was getting through. The date plane crowed had decided to sleep over in Chicago and would be arriving at 12:30 or 2:40 (some were coming at 12:30 or 2:40) the date plane crowed had decided to sleep over in Chicago and would be arriving at 12:30 or 2:40 (some were coming at 12:30 or 2:40). The date plane crowed had decided to sleep over in Chicago and would be arriving at 12:30 or 2:40 (some were coming at 12:30 or 2:40).

The only really big winners were those who won the raffle. The Thunderbird went to Keith Peterson of Portland, Connecticut. He won’t be able to drive it for a while, though— he’s just three years old. The student-prize Mustangs went to two freshmen, Dave Dittman of 332 Cavannah and Rod Roark of 446 Farley. Bermuda trips were the reward for Fran Mentone of 427 Keenan and Mary Lou Motl, of St. Mary’s. Prizes for best booths at Mardi Gras went to the Aeolians, for the Aesculapians for “Doc Holiday’s,” the Pan-American Club for its...
The weekend was officially wrapped up Sunday morning with the Communion breakfast. The dining hall came through with a presentable meal, and Father Joyce presented the case against John Goldfarb. At the conclusion of the Goldfarb trial the jury split up as each couple sought privacy for a final farewell.

Models: on the Carpet

“...This thing is bigger than we'd ever expected. It's blown up right under our feet.” So said an excited chairman and co-chairman, Gary Kohs and Lawrence Wind, both of Fisher Hall, are in charge of a spectacular and explosive program: the Challenge II Sports Car Spectacular. This is the show which started so modestly last year when it was under the direction of the Detroit Club. This year, however, it is independent of any campus club and the proceeds, instead of going into a student scholarship fund, will go to the Challenge II program.

When Kohs started lining up the material for his show, it was expected that his few leads would only produce another auto show. National interest sparked though, and suddenly it was acclaimed as the “largest sports car show in the country” by the Henry Ford Museum. Possibly only a description of what-will-be could be impressive enough. For several weeks preceding the April 24 weekend, for example, there will be a banner suspended above Michigan Avenue in South Bend as an advertisement. The publicity campaign for the show will be directed to more than local folk, the automobile lovers will be encouraged to come by newspapers and radio stations throughout the Midwest. The SCCA (Sports Car Club of America) has offered their organized assistance.

Auto companies seem horribly impressed: Oldsmobile and Ford have contributed four 4-4-2’s and a Mustang to do the legwork for the show. One of the ads received for the show’s program (to be given away for each paid admission) specifies that the ad is to be used only in Car & Driver magazine, the Sebring race program, and the Notre Dame Sports Car Spectacular program. The Goldfinger car, an Aston-Martin DB-5, will be displayed along with a representative from the Rolls-Royce line and the largest collection of Ferraris ever assembled in a show. The first Ferrari to be imported to the States will be shown along with the first and second rated Mercedes gull-wing coupes. The Sheraton-Thompson Special, winner of the 1964 Indianapolis 500, and the Meister-Brauser Scarab, with the Mercer Cobra (winner of first place in the Paris Auto Show), four Griffiths (world’s fastest production auto), an Alfa Romeo Veloce, the brand new (and first to come off the line) 396 Corvette, the Ford Caravan of Cars, and General Motors prototype displays will all be featured.

Stepan Center itself will take on more than a little of the atmosphere surrounding famous European salons. A spotlight will guide visitors to the show while WJYA-AM-FM of South Bend broadcasts from the floor of the show. It is planned that a separate geodesic dome will be set up beside Stepan; it will house a three-dimensional movie taken from a race car during one of its competitive hours. Stepan Center itself will be completely carpeted to lend a note of elegance to the ninety-car display which will have a value of over two million dollars. Professional models will be there, too, lending something of note to the whole extravaganz.

Vitality and Melody

For those Mardi Gras celebrators who wanted to hold their Saturday night spendings to under five dollars per couple, St. Mary's offered the perfect solution by hosting the Houston Symphony Orchestra in O'Laughlin Auditorium. The orchestra was conducted by Sir John Barbirolli, a very competent and well-known musician. His conducting was energetic, at times furious, and still at other times somewhat affected. Whether or not some of his mannerisms were mere affectations is, of course, a matter of personal opinion. And if one was not bothered by this, the evening held some very enjoyable music.

The first selection was the “Overture to ‘Euryanthe’” by Carl Maria von Weber. The 1823 opera “Euryanthe” was a failure, but the overture contains many of the finest melodies and obvious indications that Weber was trying to include the folk song element in his music.

“The Swan of Tuonela” by Jean Sibelius followed. The enchanting melody, built around the solo of an English horn, depicts the melancholy song of a swan which swims on the silent waters surrounding Tuonela, the isle of the dead. According to legend, whoever hears the swan’s seductive melody is filled with a longing for death. Barbirolli’s interpretation of this piece was quite good and the bewitching song of the swan was adequately portrayed.

The Scherzo from Mendelssohn’s “Octette” is an imaginative piece of music and a good example of Mendelssohn’s attempt to write for the complete ensemble rather than treating parts of the orchestra as individual “choirs.” The melody was tossed back and forth between the strings and the woodwinds and gave the Houston Symphony an excellent opportunity to show some of its delicate violin work. The piece came off quite well and appreciation of the violin work was indicated by a breath-holding calm that pervaded the audience. The suite from Walter Piston’s ballet “The Incredible Flutist,” is full of vitality. The suite, as played by the Houston Symphony, ex-

(Continued on page 31)
on other campuses

- **Gannon College** in Erie, Pennsylvania, has recently converted its unlimited cut system to a system restricting students to five cuts per class. In conjunction with this change, the Gannon Knight featured a column which sympathized with and offered an aid to sleepy students. For the price of $273.72 a student can purchase a "sleep-in-class kit," consisting of:

1. A full-faced latex mask complete with intelligent expression.
2. A handy-dandy Poor Benjamin chin strap to prevent snoring.
3. A special transistorized clock radio — complete with earphones to wake you to the soothing music on WJET (equivalent to WLS or WJVA) at the end of each class.
4. A private secretary to take all your notes for you in neat, precise longhand.
5. Diagrams of thirty-seven relatively comfortable positions for sleeping in a damn uncomfortable chair.
6. One cue-card reading, 'I didn't quite get the question, would you repeat it please?'
7. Last, but not least, an automatic chair. In conjunction with this, the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Tree at Loyola University of Chicago has been virtually destroyed. Vandals defaced it and ripped the dedication plaque from its marble base. Then, as if the elements were in agreement with the plot, the tree was split asunder by a sleet storm. The guilty party or parties are still at large and, as yet, a definite motive has not been discovered. One theory, however, has been put forth by reliable sources that the crime might have been perpetrated by a frustrated English student eager to obtain an "A" from a professor who had an obvious distaste for Catholic poets. There is still no plan on the part of either biology or English majors to protect the tree and plaque of the George Scully Memorial Tree.

- **Poetry Lovers Arise!** The Joyce Kilmer Memorial Tree at Loyola University of Chicago has been virtually destroyed. Vandals defaced it and ripped the dedication plaque from its marble base. Then, as if the elements were in agreement with the plot, the tree was split asunder by a sleet storm. The guilty party or parties are still at large and, as yet, a definite motive has not been discovered. One theory, however, has been put forth by reliable sources that the crime might have been perpetrated by a frustrated English student eager to obtain an "A" from a professor who had an obvious distaste for Catholic poets. There is still no plan on the part of either biology or English majors to protect the tree and plaque of the George Scully Memorial Tree.

- **The Latest Thing on or off the market** is the PockeTutor. Actually, it isn't on the market but its inventor promised federal, county and city authorities in Seattle, Washington, it would have been a reality "if demand were great enough." Darrell N. Markey, who "dreamed up the PockeTutor idea" a year ago, defended himself against possible charges of mail fraud and false advertising by simply saying, "It's too risky to go ahead and build some of these (gadgets) without having an idea of the potential response."

Last week, Markey mailed out about two thousand brochures which described the PockeTutor and actually listed the price ($19.95), encouraging buyers. It also warned buyers that "Because of the enthusiastic acceptance of PockeTutor by college students, teachers, coaches, professional and executive leaders across the country, demand occasionally exceeds our immediate supply."

The Daily Northwestern must receive credit for uncovering this hoax. The Daily's investigation prompted Chicago's Tribune and Sun-Times and Seattle's Post Intelligencer and Times to conduct their probes. In turn, the local and federal authorities began investigations.

Actually, the PockeTutor is not only under severe scrutiny by the law but also by educators. Evidently, the little machine in its present form is convenient for cheating. It is a small packet run by twin penlight batteries, which fits in a shirt pocket. A roll of paper inside (with equations, formulas, or anything else on it) rolls past a window on the top of the gadget. Ordinarily it would come with a wired pushbutton control. However, for another $9.95 a fake wristwatch, which, when tilted, automatically turns the machine on, will be provided. The cheating implications are obvious. Mr. Markey may need a little finagling himself to get out of this blunder.

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**Feiffer**

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**In the School I Used to Go To I Got A's in All My Tests.**

**And all the kids would ask me, "How did you do it, Joey?"**

**And I told them, "I studied."**

**So they wouldn't play with me anymore. "The brain! They called me, the professor!"**

**Even my father! "I want you to be a normal American boy!" He yelled at me.**

**So we moved away in disgrace.**

**Now in the new school I go to I still get A's in all my tests.**

**And all the kids still ask me, "How do you do it, Joey?"**

**But now I tell them, "I cheated."**

**It's great to be thought of as regular.**
PRESIDENT'S MEDALLION SELECTIONS

by Pete Siegwald

FOR SEVERAL YEARS it has been recognized by campus leaders that the annual Who’s Who Awards were not what they seemed to be. Rather than being a recognition of student leadership, the awards became tainted with commercialism. Many of the outstanding colleges and universities in the country have chosen to be dropped from the Who’s Who list for this reason. This year Notre Dame will replace the Who’s Who Award with its own President’s Medallion.

The policy for selection of Medallion winners calls for a total of 20 to 25 medallions to be presented annually. Father Hesburgh suggested the following qualifications:

“I believe the medallion should be conferred upon that Notre Dame student who personifies the highest qualities that one should look for at this University. Certainly among these should be academic achievement on a high level, evidence of good character and moral responsibility in his relationship to the student community at Notre Dame, leadership in some significant form of student activity, and general recognition of all these qualities on behalf of the student body. In other words, I should think that the student should make the choice. What I believe you are really looking for is distinction within that order in which students can achieve distinction, and excellence in the various forms in which it is achieved on this campus.”

To follow this criterion, the Senate established a Medallion Board composed of one junior from each of the 14 major campus organizations and headed by the representative of the Blue Circle. Letters of application for the medallion are submitted to the board by a person either speaking for himself or on behalf of another person. The board then selects approximately 40 nominees for final consideration. Two seven-man committees interview these men and make final selections. The list of winners is submitted to Father Hesburgh for approval.

During an application period that covered the first two weeks of February, 137 nominations for the medallion were received. Last week, in five meetings that lasted three hours each, the qualifications of those nominated were presented to the board. These included grade averages, campus activities, and other pertinent materials. Added to this was the personal knowledge of each member of the board. By last Friday the list had been narrowed down to 43 contenders, and interviews of 15 minutes before each committee took place early this week.

An important aspect of switching over to the medallion awards was finding an appropriate design to be placed on the medallion itself. The Architecture Department gave their students design projects as assignments, and professors of the department then chose what they believed to be the best five designs. From these was chosen, both by the court of professors and by Medallion Board Chairman Paul Walker, the winning design of Charles Trevisan. The medallion will be made by the L. G. Ball Company, the same company that manufactures the Notre Dame class ring.

The following seniors have been chosen to receive this year’s President’s Medallions. They will receive them at the Senior Class Day Exercises on the Saturday preceding graduation.

Beshel, Larry; Gurnee, Ill. AB Econ. major, Senior Class President, Student Body Treas.

Brejcha, Tom; Chicago, Ill. General Program major, AB Sen., Chairman, AB Advisory Board.


Boyle, Bill; Merrick, New York. History major, Capt., Track.

Cannon, Nass; Farmsville, N.C. Pre-med major, Honor Council, Chairman of Help Week.

Carroll, James; Decatur, Ill. Communication Arts major; Capt., football, Monogram Club.

Daily, Terry; Brigantine, N.J. English major, Blue Circle, Academic Comm. of Student Govt.

Drane, Lance; Jackson, Miss. E.E. major, Chairman of the Honor Council; Eta Kappa Nu.

Gearen, John; Oak Park, Ill. Govt. major, Student Body Pres., Rhodes Scholar.

Johnson, Barry; Grand Blanc, Mich. Communication Arts, Editor, Voice, Senior Project.

Knipper, Paul; Rochester, N.Y. General Program major, Gen. Chairman, Junior and Senior Proms.

Lovejoy, Doug; Sandia Base, N.M. General Program major, Blue Circle, Honor Council Founding Committee.

Meagher, Paul; Rock Island, Ill. Govt. major, Student Govt. Secretary.

Miller, Jay; Goshen, Ind. Finance major, Honor Council, basketball.

Murphy, Ramon; New York, N.Y. Pre-med., Chairman of CILA, Aesculapian Club.


Noel, Mel; Chicago, Ill. History major, SCHOLASTIC, WSNND.

Oddo, Thomas; Bayside, N.Y. Philosophy major, Pres., Hall Pres. Council; swimming.

Puentes, Hernan; Santiago, Chile. Econ. major, Pres., Pan American Club, Capt., Soccer Club.

Roos, John; Houston, Texas. AB Govt. major, Voice, Debate.

Sordi, Nick; Oyster Bay, N.Y. Govt. major, Blue Circle Vice-Chairman, Pi Sigma Alpha.


Wilsey, Michael; Kentfield, Kan. General Program major, Blue Circle, CILA Board member.

Zilvitis, Pat; Cleveland, Ohio. Mech. Eng. major, Student-Faculty Relations Comm., Pi Tau Sigma.
All of us have had some acquaintance with Catholicism's largest and most powerful lay organization, the Knights of Columbus. Perhaps, as a youth, we were a "squire" or one of the group of boys that each local council takes under its wing for the purpose of providing them with recreational opportunities and guidance in the practicalities of living the Catholic Faith. Perhaps we have been or are currently a member. Or perhaps our acquaintance has been limited to observing the elite of the group, garbed in white plumed hats and swords, participating at the Mass.

A local council of the Knights exists here at Notre Dame and with its 1100 members (150 to 160 of which are currently students), is the largest and oldest campus council in the country. Like its parent organization, the Notre Dame Council has performed numerous charitable activities but, now that it has the means of performing a charitable work that would greatly benefit the whole Notre Dame community, it seems to be holding back for reasons of its own.

The Notre Dame Council, presently under the direction of Grand Knight Bob Fitzgerald, is perhaps most well known on campus for its promotion of the annual Bengal Bouts. The Knights have been promoting these bouts for 18 years and have raised almost $70,000 for the Holy Cross Foreign Missions in Bengal, Pakistan. Although the Bengals are its most noticeable activity, the Knights are much like the proverbial iceberg in that only a few of their good works are apparent to the majority of the student body. To mention just a few of their activities: the Notre Dame Council provides the ushers for Sunday Mass at Sacred Heart; has outings for orphans and works in crippled children's hospitals in the South Bend area; conducts youth projects for the squire group it has organized; and provides its own members with numerous religious activities and a beneficial life insurance plan. In addition, the local council has contributed a good deal of money towards building and maintaining a boys' school in Terre Haute for wayward Catholic youths and has provided the money for making a few physical improvements on campus, such as building a TV and recreation room for the retired Brothers of the Holy Cross Congregation.

The K of C has put a great amount of effort and money into one particular project, however, which was begun back around 1920. This project is a building fund which has had for its express purpose the erection of a building on campus which would exist to serve Knights and their guests. This fund has been accumulated through the years from the dues collected from the members ($18 per year) and primarily from the dues of the almost 1,000 alumni members who continue their membership in the Knights by paying dues to the Notre Dame Council. Through the wise investments of one of the trustees of the Notre Dame chapter, Mr. Eli Sheehan, the current net worth of the building fund is approximately one half million dollars.

Originally the Notre Dame Knights wanted to use this money to construct a building across from the Morris Inn which would serve as a place for social gatherings for the group and also provide lodgings for alumni members of the council for such events as football games. Presently the Knights desire a building in which they can locate their own offices, have meeting facilities, including a dance floor, and have a short-order kitchen and recreation rooms for their own members. This building would be devoted to exclusive use of the Knights and their guests.

Although the money in the building fund is entirely the possession of the Knights and was raised through their own efforts, their demands for a building on campus which would be for their own exclusive use seem to be unreasonable. The Administration could not possibly give a part of the campus to one campus organization for the purpose of constructing a building to be used exclusively for the members of that organization. Apparently for this reason nothing has been done and the $500,000 remains sitting idle and is certainly of benefit to no one.

A much more reasonable approach might be for the Knights to contribute this money to the school for the purpose of building the desperately needed new social center or student-faculty club. The new structure could be known as the Knights of Columbus Building and could be managed by the members of that organization. In addition, lavish facilities could be set aside in this building for the Knights' offices and a TV-Recreation room. In this way the Knights could improve their own status and campus facilities while, at the same time, performing a charitable act which would be of great service to the Notre Dame community. But the time for action is now. The Ford Foundation Grant will only be in effect for a little more than a year. Any more dragging of feet will cost everyone $250,000 in a matching grant, a sizeable sum of money which could be put to great use in constructing a new physical improvement to our campus.
Recently Notre Dame's Aero-Space Department has played the leading role in a Cinderella story of academic excellence. On Tuesday, February 23, the Midwest producer of NBC's Huntley-Brinkley show came here to plan preliminary shots for a future show which Mr. John McCullough and the staff of WNDU will write and direct. Dr. John Nicolaides of the Aero-Space Department has been doing some very successful research on a parafoil, a new kind of airplane wing. His research team of graduate students, Charles Knapp and Jerry Nathe, flight-tested the wing for the benefit of the NBC camera crews. NBC will return to film the complete show later, when the Aero-Space Department can give them some more spectacular footage by dropping a parafoil glider from a plane and guiding it to the stadium 50-yard line.

During our Christmas vacation, Mr. Domina Jalbert, a multimillionaire from Boca Raton, Florida, called Dr. Nicolaides and begged to come to Notre Dame to fly kites for him. Mr. Jalbert said that he had developed a new kind of wing in the course of his research for his kite and balloon business. The Aero-Space Department receives many such offers every year, but Mr. Jalbert's peculiar background was the clincher. When a multimillionaire wants to leave Florida to fly kites in Indiana in the dead of winter, you just have to listen to him. The test results were so encouraging that Dr. Nicolaides had Mr. Jalbert sew together several smaller models for testing in the wind tunnel. Since then the Aero-Space Department has occupied itself with testing Mr. Jalbert's parafoils and several designed by Dr. Nicolaides himself.

The parafoil can best be described as the happy marriage of a parachute and an airplane wing. In profile it is a scimitar-shaped sack of nylon, open in the front, where it is divided into as many compartments as its size makes feasible. The open end of the sack faces forward in flight. But the wing is inflated by the negative pressure due to the high wind velocity at the rear of the wing rather than by the ram pressure in the front. Wind tunnel photographs show that all but one of the vapor trails go around the wing rather than into it; thus it has very little wind resistance.

Only one hitch has developed in the testing so far. The wing was first developed as a kite; and, like any kite, it needs a tail or drag. This, of course, makes it unfeasible for an airplane, but proper balancing of the glider could overcome this obstacle (see drawing). The advantages of the parafoil include a near perfect angle of attack and the linear curve of its aspect ratio, i.e., the ratio of lift to angle of attack.

According to Professor Nicolaides the parafoil will be more useful in gliding devices than planes. Commenting on its potential, he said the parafoil could be excellent for dropping military supplies behind enemy lines and for solving the re-entry problem of space craft. Military supplies could be dropped several miles from their intended goal, and a simple autopilot could guide the glider and the supplies to their destination. The parafoil is guided just like a kite; slight pressure on the strings connected to the ends turns the parafoil in either direction. Like a parachute the parafoil is completely collapsible and has no rigid parts. Unlike a parachute it is aerodynamically very efficient and capable of serving as a glider to bring in a returning space capsule.

One phase of the parafoil project includes the development of a small plane with a parafoil for a wing. The craft will be a low-slung, three-wheeled motor scooter. A gear box will shift the power from the wheels to the propeller which will be mounted in the rear, and the parafoil itself will be attached to a rigid bar above the pilot's seat. The research team has high hopes for the plane, although it has an unearthly look about it.

The Aero-Space Department plans to develop the craft on its own. Present plans call for three phases of testing after a suitable parafoil has been designed. First, the research team will drive the motor scooter around the campus to test stability. Upon completion of these tests the plane will be dragged aloft as a glider. Hopefully, testing will culminate in a test flight, but no one was willing to speculate on how soon a flight would occur.

March 5, 1965

A Wing And A Prayer

by Bill Roach
Mardi Gras
The Rector of Justin

by Bill O'Connell

The Ivy Little League has been examined by Louis Auchincloss; in his turn, Bill O'Connell examines the "sympathetic man" and his book.

There is a body of legend which, whether accurate or not, is inescapably evoked by the mention of New England. Just as "The West" and "The Deep South" are immersed in a rich — perhaps commonly stereotyped — imagery, "New England" carries less meaning as a geographical designation than as a setting for certain political, religious, and commercial traditions. Sturdy, stern, socially exclusive, industriously intellectual and religiously conscientious — these are some of the characterizations of the region, with more or less stress given to each according to one's bias. One of the cornerstones of such characterizations is in New England's academically prominent, church-related prep schools — the Ivy Little League. In The Rector of Justin (Houghton Mifflin, $4.95), Louis Auchincloss delves into this world by tracing the life of Dr. Francis Prescott, founder and first headmaster of Justin Martyr.

It has been maintained that Dr. Prescott is a semifictionalized Endicott Peabody, and that Justin is actually supposed to be Peabody's famous Groton School. However true this may be, Prescott is certainly what we would expect the founder of such a prominent school to be. A superb athlete in his own prep days, he champions football as the requisite builder of physical and mental discipline in his boys. As one who had serious doubts himself, he is liberal and sympathetic to the spiritual problems of his students. But as one who had a strong-willed determination to solve his own problems, he demands absolute intellectual honesty and exhaustive study. (Possession of trots to Greek and Latin texts was punishable by expulsion.)

The story of this supposedly great man is told through the journals of one Brian Aspinwall, an aspiring minister who, unsure of his vocation, comes to Justin as an English teacher, and who ranges in character from timidity to insipidness. As the most abject hero-worshipper of the magnificent Prescott, he becomes the logical biographer when the great man finally retires. Five other persons, each of them immediately more absorbing than Brian, and eventually more absorbing than the central character, surrender their memorabilia to Brian, and these pieces are interspersed between his journal entries. This is an interesting format, but equally interesting is how thoroughly Auchincloss fails with it. Prescott is always in the background of the various accounts as the noble and conscientious idealist, but the composite portrait which Auchincloss obviously intended never appears — the character is flat, dead, invisible. Prescott almost comes alive in the memoir of the last writer, Jules Griscam, but only because the reader sympathizes with the hatred which the nonconformist Jules has for an enshrined authority who makes an unjust decision.

Auchincloss' inadequacy is pointed up sharply when he tries his hand at symbolism. The high tower which Prescott had built onto the chapel at Justin recurs in the narratives as symbolizing Prescott's clumsy yet intense striving toward the divine. This could be appropriate enough, but it comes out only obvious and heavy-handed. Instead of having the strong emotional effect of symbolism, it fails to give the reader a sense of Prescott as a living person; his presence in the novel is as lifeless as the tower itself, as remote as the sterile legends of New England.

Auchincloss is at his worst when he emulates the lyrical quality of artistic writing. He is at his worst in his presentation of the memoirs of a character supposedly agonized by a search for truth and haunted by the vast chasm between his carefree days at Justin and the horrors which he witnessed in the First World War. The results is simply the case of a sympathetic man (Auchincloss) trying to play the part of an impassioned man. He is better with the crisp, thoughtful, but never emotionally deep writing which characterizes the rest of the book.

Despite its faults, however, this novel makes for surprisingly enjoyable reading. It is a typical "best-seller," an interesting example of good bedtime reading as opposed to "rich" reading. With some pleasantly perceptive moral insights and an interesting mass of didactic references, this novel is like a mildly stimulating conversation with an extremely observant and lucid man — much more superficially lucid, indeed, than an artist doing truly creative work could ever be.
After The Shouting

Obscurity and Some Snow
by Bill Krier

I suppose it is to be expected that an editor would be one of the first to take offense at a public display of "in-jokes." Last Thursday, February 25, Impersonal Pronoun Productions accomplished, at least according to them, the "formal and ceremonious subsumption of the University of Notre Dame into the College of Pataphysics including the epiperformance of _Ubu Roi_ by Alfred Jarry."

Quite the opposite of their last semester’s production of De Ghelderode plays, this was far from formal and ceremonious. Previous to the De Ghelderode plays, I.P.P. distributed mimeographed explanations of who Michael de Ghelderode was. Previous to _Ubu Roi_, mimeographed sheets were again distributed. These, however, did little towards establishing a historical or literary reference point for the audience. Nor did Lawrence Michael Kelly’s opening speech concerning pataphysics; but, perhaps no one is supposed to know anyway.

Kelly is a good showman, and his speech began an imaginatively funny series of ceremonies. Professor McDonald delivered some excellent material well as he determined the surface of God. Mr. John Meagher said extremely little in an uproarious fashion. But the relation of this part of the program to the "epiperformance of _Ubu Roi_" was not indicated.

If the I.P.P. decided not to inform its audience of the relation of Jarry and his play to the "college de pataphysique," it is their decision. Yet by not supplying this information, I.P.P. was supposedly able to present the play as an original experience for the audience. I.P.P., however, prevented even this. _Ubu Roi_ (the English translation of this French slang is _Shit King_) was not presented as written; it was cut, adapted, and additions were made for a contemporary Notre Dame audience. And even with these adaptations one can question the effectiveness or value of the resultant humor. Following the off-stage sound of a toilet flushing, an actor crawled onto the stage costumed as fecal matter.

This was in keeping with much of Impersonal Pronoun’s publicity and presentation. The publicity for the performance began with the appearance of "UBU" signs on campus. This supposedly legitimate abbreviation of the play’s title

(Continued on page 29)

A New Approach
by David K. Sauer

"MÉDRE!" ("Shit") was the first word of Père Ubu in the play _Ubu Roi_. Immediately, a riot broke out in the theater which lasted fifteen minutes. At the Impersonal Pronoun Production of _Ubu Roi_? No. This was the reaction to the first performance of the play in 1896. The reaction was quite the contrary, however, on Thursday, February 25. The audience immediately broke into laughter. "Smut on our Lady’s face?"

No, Instead, I think that we all were experiencing and enjoying a new approach to theater, a complete rejection of the elaborate and trite realism so prevalent in "modern drama." Destruction of the realistic approach was one of the goals of the playwright, Alfred Jarry (1873-1907). It was the great distinction of _Ubu Roi_ that the breakthrough which it began was continued into the Dadaist movement, surrealism, expressionism, and eventually "the theater of the absurd."

The basic technique of the play is reversal. A king — Ubu — destroys all the ideas of royalty and respect with his first word — "shit." By dialogue, Ubu is a monstrous archtypical villain, but in gesture, by props, and in movement, he is a buffoon.

The rationale for this technique was developed in pataphysics, which is defined by Jarry in a definition purposely obscure, but the whole college of pataphysics which includes Ionesco, René Clair, Jacques Prévert is bound together by two presuppositions: antiscience, and anti-seriousness in art.

These historical facts are not necessary to an enjoyment of the play, however, and if they were explained previous to the play, they might well have prejudiced the audience, and thus have limited the possibility of any spontaneous reaction. Rather than give a detailed explanation of the methods or relevance of the play, the Impersonal Pronoun Production set the audience in the mood of this rumor of reversal by frequent comic bits which punctuated the three introductory "pataphysical" lectures.

Following Jarry’s notes on production, local humor was injected into the play, but there was humor of all kinds. For example, in the dialogue:

Pile: He got a bullet through his head.

Père Ubu: As the poppy and the dandelion in the flower of their age are scythed by the pitiless scythe of the pitiless scyther who pitilessly scythe their pitiless mygs, so little Rensky has played the

(Continued on page 29)
OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT under adverse conditions sums up the performance of Notre Dame's ski team during the past three weeks. In three meets, the Irish finished third twice and fourth once against the top schools in the Midwest. But this outstanding record is only a small part of the story; the fact that there is a Notre Dame ski team this year is the major part of the club's story.

This year the ski team operated independently of the club, therefore lost the financial support of the club. The ski team was then forced to go into business for itself. The result was the sale of photographs showing the Golden Dome under a sunny winter sky. The sale of these photographs netted almost $150. In addition, the team operated the concession stand at two basketball games and received a donation of $200 from Nappy. The money gained was enough to insure transportation to meets, but it was not enough for such fringe benefits as comfortable lodging and meals.

This problem is compounded by one of greater magnitude for a team which must thrive on the existence of snow. The ski team must compete against schools which practice daily. Since South Bend's snowfalls rarely stay on the ground more than two days, and because the highest slopes in Northern Indiana average about fifty feet in height, the ski team must enter meets without the benefit of daily practice.

Despite these adversities, the Irish skiers have a record to be proud of. In their first meet, which was hosted by Michigan Tech, Notre Dame finished third out of a field of eleven schools. A week later, the Irish again finished third, this time in the NCAA Regionals at Duluth, Minnesota. For this performance, Notre Dame received an invitation to the NCAA finals at Seattle, but lack of funds may prohibit the Irish from competing. Last weekend Notre Dame entered the Michigan State Championships. Although the Irish competed unofficially, they scored high enough to have finished fourth.

Two individuals stand out when the success of the ski team is evaluated. One is Captain Steve Walther, the most consistent skier on the team and recipient of the "ski-meister" award in the NCAA meet for overall performance in three events. In that meet the senior from Reno, Nevada, finished eighth in jumping, fourth in downhill, and fourteenth in slalom.

The other individual responsible for the success of the team is Larry Reynolds (see cut) the most outstanding skier on the team. In the Michigan Tech meet, Reynolds took firsts in the slalom and giant slalom. In the NCAA meet, he placed third in the cross-country event, second in downhill, and thirteenth in the slalom—despite a time-consuming fall. Reynolds then went on to dominate the Michigan State Championships with a fifth in the giant slalom and a first in the slalom, a performance which made him the combined winner in the meet.

Seven other men comprise the rest of the team. Junior Rlf Ritter, who took a first in the NCAA downhill, has been one of the surprises of the team thus far as has been Bill Shepard, a senior from Iron Mt., Michigan, who placed sixth in the NCAA jumping. Denny O'Neill, a sophomore from Cadillac, Michigan, was an important factor in the team's high standing at Michigan Tech as he finished in the top ten in both slalom and giant slalom. Senior Jack Brady provides depth for the Irish in all events. Bill Dionne, a freshman from Van Buren, Maine, shows promise of being a top skier in cross-country, and Geoff Bray, a freshman from New Britain, Connecticut, has already proven his ability by placing seventh in the downhill and thirteenth in the slalom in the NCAA meet. Chuck Demong, also a freshman, has shown potential in the downhill and slalom.

A look at the future gives rise to hopes that the Irish will continue to be as strong as they have been in the past. The loss of only three seniors and the return of six men will be a major factor in the showing of next year's team. Perhaps they may even sell enough pictures to insure a trip to the NCAA finals, and Larry Reynolds will then get the chance he deserves for an NCAA championship.

—STEVE ANDERSON
THE 1964-65 BASKETBALL season has been a series of continual turning points for Johnny Dee's Irish, with the biggest twist possibly yet to come. Notre Dame has played brilliantly on occasion; the Kentucky upset and important wins against DePaul, Ohio, and Creighton. However, the Irish were never able to string together more than four consecutive victories throughout the season. Inability to win close games (eight games lost by eight points or less), a weak road record (only five wins in 15 away games), and sporadic foul shooting were factors contributing to the team's inconsistency. Yet they rallied to win six of their last eight games, many of these pressure wins which enabled them to attain their season objective — an NCAA bid.

Highly regarded in many preseason polls, Notre Dame jumped off to an impressive start sweeping past four straight opponents at home with a 105-point average. The first road games brought out many of the problems which were to plague the Irish throughout the season. Signs of poor ball-handling, bad positioning, and defensive lapses, overlooked in the first four games, became more apparent in close losses to Evansville and St. John's. A 26-point beating at the hands of Indiana magnified the problems. Notre Dame would be hard-pressed to win many of the "big ones," or so it was thought. But nine days later the Irish shocked 17,000 fans in Louisville's Freedom Hall by soundly thrashing Kentucky 111-97 with their finest team effort of the young season.

New Year's Eve, normally a festive occasion, was a nightmare for the Irish. Helped by a disputed last-second foul, a mediocre Bradley team cashed in on two free throws to edge Notre Dame 74-72.

In the next two games the offense suddenly began to jell again, going over the century mark against both Western Michigan and Houston. Just as abruptly it faltered two nights later in St. Louis. After a breather at Butler the Irish lost another close contest to Purdue, 78-74. An easy home-court victory over Toledo raised the season record to 9-6.

Away from the friendly atmosphere of the fieldhouse, Notre Dame went into a three-game tailspin, losing to Big Ten teams, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Detroit, a team they had beaten by 21 points earlier in the season. With the season record now evened at 9-9 and six formidable opponents remaining, the prospects for a winning campaign looked slim.

Once again the team accepted the challenge and fashioned a four-game winning streak which included hard-fought victories over DePaul and Ohio U. The possibilities of postseason tournament bids — either to the NCAA Midwest regionals or the National Invitational Tournament — were rumored. But fifth-ranked Duke interrupted Notre Dame's winning streak, stopping the Irish in a high-scoring game, 101-88. The following week N.Y.U. took advantage of Notre Dame's 17 percent first half shooting and hung on to beat them, 60-54. The Irish turned the tables on DePaul three nights later hitting 25 of 26 free throws to crush the Demons, 83-67.

The season finale against Creighton took on added significance with an NCAA bid at stake. Earlier that afternoon it had been announced that the winner of the Irish-Bluejay game would be a Midwest representative to the postseason tournament. The Irish responded favorably, making their best team effort of the season in a convincing 92-74 victory. All of the turning points in the season — most of them losses — may now have a reverse effect. After all, there are still reservations to fill in Portland.

MIKE BRADLEY

March 5, 1965
If Notre Dame was going to win the Central Collegiate Conference track meet, it would be by the distance of a single stride or the space between the bar and the pole vaulter’s knee. It would be that close. So Bill Boyle, Notre Dame track captain, one of the best quarter milers in the country, and a man recovering from hepatitis, decided to run. “It’s just a different feeling when you’re not running,” he said quietly, “...you have a responsibility... I thought I could place.”

But that sounded apologetic, so he said, “I was shooting for the win.”

Last Saturday night in the Fieldhouse he didn’t get that win. In fact, he didn’t even come close. He ran three times and finished second, fourth, and fifth. Not much. But enough to take the meet from Western Michigan and hand it to Notre Dame.

Notre Dame won the broad jump and when three substitutes, pulled out of nowhere by Coach Wilson, placed third, fourth, and fifth in the shotput, Notre Dame began to have a chance. In the 440 trials, Boyle finished second in his heat — good enough to qualify him for the finals.

Halfway through the evening, Notre Dame led with 34 points and Western Michigan, the favorite of the eight participating teams, had 20. Boyle’s afternoon trial had taken a lot out of him. “I was tired,” he said, “tired at the end. I was pushing it, it’s going to be rough, real rough.”

It was. He came in fourth and that meant two points.

With only four events remaining, Western Michigan led Notre Dame, after winning the 880-yard run and the 60-yard low hurdles, 69-66. But Bill Clark (see cut), raising near-riot in the Fieldhouse, was going for the two-mile record. Coach Wilson, shuffling again, had entered miler Bob Walsh. Walsh pushed Clark to a record pace and then when Bill came in second, he defended him, “...For a sick man?”

After the first quarter of the mile relay, Small narrowed the gap and when Conroy took second and held it, they thought Notre Dame was in.

The baton passed slow but Boyle held second for the first lap. Halfway around the second, the Irish captain dropped to third. He tightened up and slipped to fourth. Western Michigan came up from behind. At the finish the pack kicked and the Western miler passed Boyle. Fourth place, two points, though, weren’t enough and Notre Dame had won, 77-75.

Afterwards Boyle sat on the edge of the basketball court and Clark came up and said, “We couldn’t have done it without you; we needed those points you gave us.” “Close as nails,” agreed Boyle, and they shook hands. “Close as nails,” and the track team had its captain back.

—JAMIE McKENNA
SCOREBOARD

WRESTLING: Wheaton College handed Notre Dame its fourth loss of the season, 17-13, in the Irish Fieldhouse. Ted Purvin won on forfeit and Mike Eiben, at 157 pounds, decisioned his man, 8-3. Heavyweight Dick Ar-lington gave the Irish their final five points with his 11th pin of the sea­
Riney's March 5, 1965 season. The Irish goal now stands at 3-4.

SWIMMING: The Irish Aquamen roared to their fourth victory of the season, overwhelming Wayne State, 70-23. Four records were set by Notre Dame during the course of the meet: the Irish relay team of Bob Husson, John Frey, Tim Kristl, and Paul Drucker won the 400-yard medley relay in 3:56.1; Jack Stoltz won the 200-yard freestyle in 1:55.3; Bill Ramis copped the 200-yard breast-stroke in 2:34.5; and Jim McInerney won the 200-yard backstroke in 2:20.2.

FENCING: Notre Dame split two matches last weekend, nipping Wis­consin, 14-13 and losing to Illinois, 18-9. The squad is now 13-2. Mike Dwyer, by winning four out of five bouts, extended his record to 30-6.

HOCKEY: An experienced Illinois team defeated Notre Dame last Sun­day, 7-2, in Champaign, Ill. The two Irish goals were scored by Stan Colligan and Frank Manning. Goalie Leo Collins played another great game, making 49 saves. The skaters are now 2-5 with one game remaining — To­ledo on March 13.

INTERHALL TRACK MEET: Cav­anaugh emerged victorious in last Tuesday’s interhall meet with a total of 17 points. Dillon placed second with 16 while Breen-Phillips finished third with 15. All but one of the 17 halls competed in the meet, and of the 16 participating halls, each scored at least one point.

SCHEDULES

Wrestling: March 5, Marquette at Notre Dame. March 7, Purdue at Lafayette.

Swimming: March 5, Washington (St. Louis) at St. Louis, Mo. March 6, Loyola of Chicago at Chicago.

Fencing: March 6, Loyola of Chicago at Chicago.

Fencing: March 6, Wayne State at Notre Dame.

Track: March 6, IC4A’s at Madison Square Garden.

Voice in the Crowd

I first saw Johnny Dee at a press luncheon in Eddie’s Restaurant. He promised new basketball uniforms, clinics for students, a gold carpet, pennants of opposing teams, and most importantly, a top-flight basket­ball squad. That was on October 15.

In the four and a half months that followed, most of the promises have been fulfilled. His last objective, a winning season, was the hardest to accomplish. The season created two essential moods, one of quiet optimism and the other, bitter frustration. It had its high points after victories over Detroit, Kentucky, Houston, Ohio, and DePaul and de­jected moments in close losses to Evansville, St. John’s, Bradley, St. Louis, Purdue, Detroit, and NYU.

The Irish Cagers themselves might be called the “unbelievables.” Who would have thought in early December that Notre Dame would lose 11 games or were capable of that many losses? And yet how many people even thought of the possibilities of the Irish backing into the NCAA regionals with a 15-11 record on the last day of the regular sea­son? But this was a team that scored 66 points in one half and 17 in another; a team that made an average of 65% of their foul shots during the season and then sank 25 of 26 against DePaul; and it was a team that had four players score more than 30 points on one or more oc­casions and less than eight points in others.

The Irish proved they were capable of beating any team in the country on a given night — including themselves. Their upset of Ken­tucky and the Creighton thrashing were two of the most convincing wins of the season. But in many of Notre Dame’s losses — such as the Bradley, St. John’s, and NYU games — the team fell apart when they needed the important basket. In eight of the 11 losses, Notre Dame closed the gap midway through each second half but failed to cash in on a clutch basket, make the one-and-one situations from the foul line and pass effectively in the crucial stages of the game.

Notre Dame started to “jell” at different times throughout the year but could never muster the big victory. Against New York University, however, the Irish began playing the type of basketball they are capable of playing in the second half. After a miserable 7 of 42 from the floor first half, Coach Dee issued a locker room ultimatum and played five seniors for the remainder of the game. The Irish outscored the Violets in the second half, 37-27. The squad carried this surge to DePaul, hitting 49% from the field. And in the Creighton contest, the Irish un­doubtedly played their most aggressive game of the year.

Now, with the NCAA tournament approaching, Notre Dame is once again at a peak. But the difference between other “peaks” and this one is that the team is, in Coach Dee’s words, “in the best mental, physical, and psychological condition they’ve been all season. Each player is putting out 100% for the team and any individualism is gone.”

In the Creighton game, Dee stayed with five seniors — Sahm, Jese­witz, Sheffield, Miller, and Reed. His patience paid off. After sloppy ball handling and a series of poor passes, Creighton closed the Irish lead to 69-62 halfway through the second half. But clutch foul shooting by Ron Reed iced the game as the Irish scored 14 straight points.

The fact that Notre Dame backed into the NCAA tournament is a small miracle. The Irish couldn’t have asked for a better pairing in Houston, a team that succumbed to Notre Dame earlier this year, 110-80, but have lost only one game since that time. On the same night, Oklahoma City plays SMU. The two winners advance to Manhattan, Kansas, for the regional games on March 12 and 13. If the Irish win in Texas, they will play for the winner of the Big-Eight Conference, probably Oklahoma State. The Oklahoma City-SMU victor plays Wichita, the Missouri Valley Champion, and the winners oppose each other Saturday night. After that, it’s Portland for the finals.

When the Creighton game ended, and Notre Dame accepted the invita­tion, I saw Coach Dee jumping with excitement in the locker room. “We’ve got another chance to prove ourselves and I think we can do it,” he said. “We were the last team to get in the tournament. Maybe we’ll be the last team out.”

— Rex Lardner, Jr.
vitality

Critical importance and vigor are fused into this one meaningful word, vitality. What does this mean to you?—a graduate about to make the major decision of career selection. By selecting a company with vitality, you'll find more challenging and rewarding work. Ford Motor Company is such a firm.

At our Company, you'll have the advantages and resources of a large corporation, along with the high degree of personal responsibility you'd expect in a small one. For our Company is composed of many small management teams, each with responsibility for a specific activity. Activities so vital, they can affect hundreds of jobs and involve millions of dollars. You play in the big leagues—early—at Ford Motor Company. An example: Bob Bowen's experiences in marketing.

Early in Bob's career, he helped prepare comprehensive reviews of our current and planned marketing activities. He also studied special problems in market representation. Later, he was assigned to one of our Product Planning Offices. Here, future vehicle concepts are explored with accompanying financial, marketing and production factors. Market research is conducted to determine trends in customer preferences. Critical data like this led to the design and development of the highly successful Mustang.

Maybe vitality is what you've been seeking in a position—and in an employer, too. We also offer the opportunity for early responsibility and the pay that goes with it. See our representative for the complete story when he visits your campus.
WHILE WADING TO CLASS earlier in the week, we began marveling at the resourcefulness of those who laid out our campus. Quite an engineering feat it was to think of having the sidewalks double as drainage ditches after snow thaws. As we jumped our fourteenth puddle, the thought arose that maybe this problem was not a recent innovation, but may have gone back into our cobweb-covered past. Sure enough, it did. An 1893 letter to the editor of the SCHOLASTIC confirmed our suspicions:

"Dear Sir: I would like to present a suggestion to you which is shared by several of my class mates. It is directed toward the employees of the University whose function it is to maintain the physical character of the campus. In short, why not repave the walks and paths leading to and from the dormitories? Their condition following snow and rain falls can only be described as abominable. For those without boots it is almost impossible to return to one's room with dry feet. Please give consideration to this suggestion. —Chas. Sibley, Sorin Hall."

Small world.

Once into the dry sanctity of his room in his modern, shining, new hall, Charles could toss off his soggy high-buttoned shoes, loosen the belt on his knickers, and relax with a copy of the SCHOLASTIC. Highlighting the 1893 editions was a group of news items swept under the title of "Odds and Ends":

—Wire rope was first used in 1828.
—There are from six to ten tons of wood used at Notre Dame on a cold day.
—The wild rabbits living near the lakes are growing rapidly in numbers.
—Count Gaston de Sporta, the distinguished French botanical paleontologist, has recently been appointed to a professorship in the Jardin des Paris in Paris in Brougnart's place.
—Rip Van Winkle has been translated into French by Maj. L. Du Bos of Charleston and will soon be published in Philadelphia.
—The first game of football played in the United States was played at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1840 between two Yale College class teams.
—The snow plow has been doing good work around the premises this past week, clearing paths and roads for the accommodation of students and everybody else at Notre Dame.
—An electrical lamp appears to have been invented which will burn for twelve hours, with the light of two and one half candles, at a cost of one penny. It has to be charged every 25 days.
—Princeton University had an endowment last year (1892) of $1,200,000 while Dartmouth had an endowment of $50,000.
—Yale defeated Wesleyan at football last Saturday by a score of 105 to 0.
—Galvanized iron ornaments have been placed on the towers of Sorin Hall.
—Very Rev. Wm. Corby, Provincial, C.S.C., and former president of the University, left Thursday for Baltimore for the golden celebration being held in honor of James Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore.
—The landscape gardeners are making some preparations for new flower beds in front of St. Edward's Hall.
—It costs $142,000 a year to run Michigan University, $100,000 of which is paid to the professors.
—Mr. Heller, the tonsorial artist from South Bend, was at the University Tuesday afternoon and was well received."

Had enough? That last yawn gave it away.

—JOHN TWOHEY

March 5, 1965
Arrow Decton . . . bold new breed of shirt for a bold new breed of guy. Jam it. Squash it. Give it a pushing around—all day in class, all night at a party. This Arrow Decton oxford fights back. Defies wrinkles. Keeps its smooth composure through a 25-hour day. It's all in the blend of 65% Dacron® polyester, 35% cotton. Best for no ironing and wrinkle-free wearing. White, solids, stripes. $6.95.
"Obscurity"

(Continued from page 21)
gave the I.P.P. people an opportunity (which they did not pass by) of placing "SHIT" signs all over the campus. It strikes this editor as a high-schoolish prank, far unworthy of the same people who presented the Beckett mimes and the De Ghelderode plays.

After drawing initial laughs over the frequent use of "shit," the production had to rely upon the singing of the Alma Mater, and the use of the Religious Bulletin. The quick delivery of lines also reduced the possibility for the audience to understand some of the very clever laugh lines of Jarry's script.

I do not wish to condemn the fun which the I.P.P. people had in presenting this play, I simply question their request for an audience at their party.

"New Approach"

(Continued from page 21)

role of the poppy—he fought mighty well, though, but there were also too many Russians.

and in the situation: Ubu jumps up onto a rock, and prays the Pater Noster while his weaponless lieutenants fight a bear. When the bear is beaten, he returns from the rock, and exclaims that they all owe their safety to him, for by his prayer he had wrought a miracle.

The greatest amount of humor, however, resulted from comic characterization by all the actors, but especially by John Sheehan as Ubu, Kelly Morris as Ubu's sometimes general, Rich Campolucci the disinherited Polish Prince, and Geof Bartz as a host of characters. It was these four who completely permeated their characterizations with the rich comedy and farce latent in the play.

There need be no defense for the presentation of a play. It is only those who demand that theater, especially for college audiences, portray life "as it should be" who are dangerous. Jarry's play presented a valid question, which at the time was original, and even now is unresolved: what kind of formal or categorical bounds can one set on drama, and must they not, by nature, be arbitrary?

As the director, J. Strahs brought a great deal of humor out of the play, and put many comic bits into it. If anyone was scandalized, he was certainly free to leave, and by the laughter which several times stopped the play, one might correctly judge that the audience did enjoy it, and was rewarded by its presentation.

March 5, 1965

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pressed very well many of the varying moods contained in it; they ranged from the lively clap of a tambourine to the melodic enchantment of the flute, and from the happy whistle of a man to the furious roll of the tympani.

The second half of the concert was the highlight of the evening. It consisted of one piece of music: Tchaikovsky's magnificent Fifth Symphony. Barbirolli's interpretation of this well-known masterpiece is quite similar to Leonard Bernstein's, except that Barbirolli takes certain passages slower and somewhat more majestically. The performance would have been a complete success except for the fact that certain of the passages stood out, as well as certain instruments, and even certain notes. One received the sense of individual performances rather than a completely unified work.

The concert on the whole, however, was extremely enjoyable, and the Houston Symphony received a three-minute standing ovation after the conclusion of Tchaikovsky's Fifth. With such encouragement, Barbirolli couldn't resist the temptation to break into a booming rendition of Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever." This was met by numerous chuckles from the audience but also by enthusiastic applause.

Four or Against

On Wednesday, February 24, the Collegiate Seminar sponsored a lecture entitled "Hegel and the Concept of Labor"; the Classics Department sponsored "The Stone Eyes of Medusa"; the Notre Dame chapter of Sigma XI sponsored "Modern Trends in Engineering Education"; and the Notre Dame Civil Rights Commission sponsored "Interracial Marriage and Civil Liberties." All four lectures were scheduled to begin at 8 p.m. Is the assumption behind this scheduling of all four lectures for the same night and the same time perhaps that no one student would be interested in more than one of these topics? Whatever has happened to our concept of a liberal education? Even though in pursuit of a liberal education, the SCHOLASTIC was able to cover only one of these lectures. The lecture on civil liberties seemed to be the one that students are most currently concerned with, so that was the choice.

The lecture was given by Mr. John Pemberton, Jr., the executive head of the American Civil Liberties Union. Mr. Pemberton was intro-

March 5, 1965

1. I've been weighing the possibility of becoming a perpetual student.
   Last week you said you were considering the merits of mink farming.

2. With graduation drawing near I realized how much more there was for me to learn.
   You didn't also realize, did you, that when you graduate your dad will cut off your allowance?

3. I must admit the thought did enter my mind.
   Has the thought ever entered your mind that you might get a job and make a career for yourself?

4. What about my thirst for knowledge?
   Just because you work doesn't mean you have to stop learning.

5. You mean earn while learning?
   Right. And you can do it at Equitable. They'll pay 100% of your tuition toward a qualified graduate degree. At the same time, the work is challenging, the pay is good, and I hear you move up fast.

6. But what do I know about insurance?
   With your thirst for knowledge, I'm sure you'll be the star of their development program.

Make an appointment through your Placement Office to see Equitable's employment representative on March 11 or write to Edward D. McDougal, Manager, Manpower Development Division for further information.

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THE BEARD OF AVON

Topic for today is that perennial favorite of English majors, that ever-popular Freud pleaser, that good sport and great American—William Shakespeare (or "The Swedish Nightingale" as he is better known as).

First let us examine the persistent theory that Shakespeare (or "The Pearl of the Pacific" as he is jocularly called) is not the real author of his plays. Advocates of this theory insist the plays are so full of classical allusions and learned references that they couldn't possibly have been written by the son of an illiterate country bumpkin.

To which I reply "Faugh!" Was not the great Spinoza's father a humble woodcutter? Was not the immortal Isaac Newton's father a simple second baseman? (The elder Newton, incidentally, is one of history's truly pathetic figures. He was, by all accounts, the greatest second baseman of his time, but baseball, alas, had not yet been invented.) It used to break young Isaac's heart to see his father get up every morning, put on uniform, spikes, glove, and cap, and stand alertly behind second base, bent forward, eyes narrowed, waiting, waiting, waiting. That's all—nothing. Isaac loyally sat in the bleachers and yelled "Great show, Dad!" and stuff like that, but everyone else in town sniggered derisively, made coarse gestures, and pelted the Newtons with overripe fruit—figs for the elder Newton, apples for the younger. Thus, as we all ord, bent forward, eyes...

He was, by all accounts, the elder Newton, incidentally, is one of the Pacific" as he is jocularly called) is overripe fruit—figs for the elder Newton, apples for the younger. Thus, as we all ord, bent forward, eyes...

For every action there is an opposite and equal reaction!

(The profoundly true these simple words are! Take, for example, Personna Stainless Steel Razor Blades. Shave with a Personna. That's the action. Now what is the reaction? Pleasure, delight, contentment, cheer, and facial felicity. Why such a happy reaction? Because you have started with the sharpest, most durable blade ever honed—a blade that gives you more shaves, closer shaves, comfortably shaves than any other brand on the market. If, by chance, you don't agree, simply return your unused Personnas to the manufacturer, and he will send you absolutely free a package of Beep-Beep or any other blade you think is better.)

But let's digress. Back to Shakespeare (or "The Gem of the Ocean" as he was ribaldly apocryphal).

Shakespeare's most important play is, of course, Hamlet (or, as it is frequently called, Macbeth). This play tells in living color the story of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, who one night sees a ghost upon the battlements. (Possibly it is a god he sees; I have a first folio that is frankly not too legible.) Anyhow, Hamlet is so upset by seeing this ghost (or goat) that he stabs Polonius and Brer Bodkin. He is thereupon banished to a leather factory by the king, who hollers, "Get thee to a tannery!" Thereupon Ophelia refuses her food until Laertes shouts, "Get thee to a tavern!"

He then went on to discuss the actions by Congress in the cause of racial equalities. Kennedy's bill, instead of being watered down through the tough legislative process, grew in strength by the addition of the fair employment provision. "The bill grew stronger as we realized its necessity."

The civil rights movement, Mr. Pemberton went on to explain, has followed in the tradition of the highest form of movements for equality, such as the Suffragette movement for the voting rights of women. The methods have been nonviolent on the side of the proposers; it is just the suppression of these movements that has caused the terror. Violence has come from the side of the suppressors.

Since the living conditions of the Negro have become worse, their unemployment rate gone up, and their income gone down, it is natural that the civil rights movers are going to make aggressions into society. They want to eliminate covert discrimination as well as the currently unpopular overt form.

Mr. Pemberton disagrees with the ultraconservatives who spend all of their time searching out the Com- mivists in the civil rights movement; he says that we should focus on the central problem: "despite our forefathers' proposition of equality, we still have a long way to go before we reach true equality. We must set ourselves toward the larger goals of the movement. The problem is not the Negroes', but America's.... To secure these rights there are govern- ments, we must use our own means to achieve the goal of equality."

Mr. Pemberton thanked the audience for their attention and then sat down. He did not mention one word about miscegenation; it seems as though the people in the administrative offices were so busy scheduling four lectures for the same night, that they failed to inform Mr. Pemberton of his specific topic. Mr. Pemberton was duly embarrassed at the dis- covery.
Why Can't You Remember

A noted publisher in Chicago reports there is a simple technique for acquiring a powerful memory which can pay you real dividends in both business and social advancement and works like magic to give you added poise, necessary self-confidence and greater popularity.

According to this publisher, many people do not realize how much they could influence others simply by remembering accurately everything they see, hear, or read. Whether in business, at social functions or even in casual conversations with new acquaintances, there are ways in which you can dominate each situation by your ability to remember.

To acquaint the readers of this paper with the easy-to-follow rules for developing skill in remembering anything you choose to remember, the publishers have printed full details of their self-training method in a new book, "Adventures in Memory," which will be mailed free to anyone who requests it. No obligation. Simply send your request to: Memory Studies, 835 Diversey Parkway, Dept. C133, Chicago, Ill. 60614. A postcard will do.

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March 5, 1965
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