

## Initiation Dinner at LaSalle Hotel

# Blue Key Picks Loyola Pledges

The Blue Key National Honor Fraternity has completed its selection of Loyola pledges for the year 1963-64, President Chris Hennig, LT senior, announced Monday. Of those accepted, ten are from Business Administration, eleven from Dentistry, twelve from Lake Shore Arts, two from Law, nine from Lewis Towers Arts, three from Medicine, and four from the University College. In addition, three members from the faculty have been selected for membership. The list of pledges is as follows:

- Business Administration: Robert Boyack, James Carey, Keith Cook, Dennis Kozlowski, Thomas Marcet, Martin Mayer, James Rappel, David Shanahan, Lawrence Schmidt, and James Caile.

- Dentistry: Francis Celata, Charles Evans, James Evans, William Foote, John Lane, John Oswald, Michael Rosinia, Joseph Rossa, Jerome Schoen, Jesse Soltysiak, and Harold Soudah.

- Lake Shore Arts: Paul Barrett, John Conley, James Fletcher, William Herr, Martin Lane, John Martin, Brian McDonnell, Carl Moore, Thomas Rhodenbaugh, Robert Shearin, and Thomas Zimmerman.

- Law: Edmund Gronkiewicz, and Raymond Hartman.

- Lewis Towers Arts: Dennis Casty, Frank Cihlar, William Clune, James Conniff, Dennis Dernbach, Terrence Grace, William Schaefer, John Smithwick, and Terrence Robinson.

- Medicine: John Hrinda, Raymond Koziol, and Edward Vogel.

- University College: Joseph Barney, Robert Leydon, William O'Sullivan, and Leonard Wantuchowicz.

- Honoraries: Dr. John F. Bannan, assistant professor of philosophy; Rev. Raymond Baumhart, S.J., assistant professor of management; and Rev. Thomas N. Munson, assistant professor of philosophy.

The initiation dinner will be

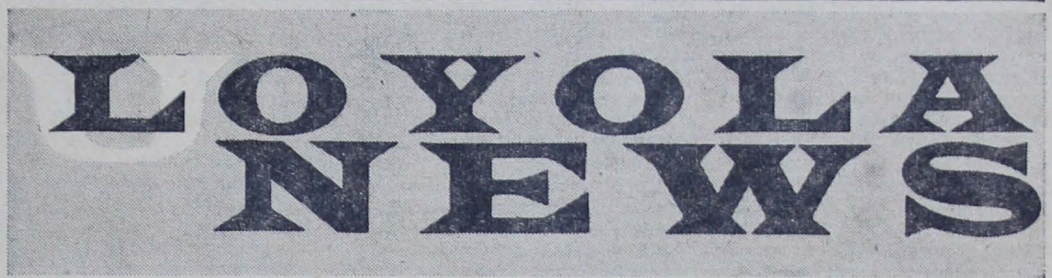
held Saturday, April 11, 1964, in the Grand Ballroom of the LaSalle Hotel. The ceremonies will be open to Blue Key pledges, parents of pledges, members, alumni, and their dates. During the dinner, Dr. Joseph Menez, professor of political science, will be presented an award as the Faculty Man of the Year. Miss Mariette LaBlanc, dean of women, will be presented a special award for her service to Loyola.

A dance will follow the induction ceremonies. Invited to attend

will be students of all schools and colleges of the university who have identified themselves with the Blue Key principles of leadership and service to the university and community. Dick Carlton and his orchestra will provide the music. During the dance, the Organization of the Year will be announced. Also, the Loyolan awards will be presented and those who have been selected for Who's Who for 1963-64 will

be introduced and presented with their membership shingles. Invitations to the dance will be mailed out an an early date.

The newly elected officers of Blue Key for the coming year are as follows: James Fletcher, president; James Carey, vice-president; Thomas Marcet, recording secretary-treasurer; Martin Lane, corresponding secretary, and John Smithwick, alumni secretary.



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## School Superintendent Willis Speaks Tomorrow

# Dick Gregory Enthralls Speakeasy

by Charles Jenkins

"Nero fiddled while Rome burned, we've got a bigger fire here in America and we haven't got the sense to fiddle" Dick Gregory, well known comic and civil rights advocate, spoke about a raging fire of dissatisfied humanity demanding to be heard—yet many don't even see this.

Students, teachers, parents — all filled room 3 in the South Building minutes before Gregory arrived. Others stood in the room, some pressed against the window panes to hear the man author Robert Ruark called "the Negro Will Rogers."

**GREGORY WON HIS** audience from the start with his wit and satire. But his purpose was

word 'God'. Through a process of time and the accumulating factor of force in the forms of oppression and suppression, a new being was formed in the South. He was no longer a slave, or a bootlicker. Instead he became a vehicle for human advancement, the new Negro. When Negroes in the North began to

fail to realize this. Gregory warned that such lack of realization can cripple a society. As long as any race or group allows a certain segment of its population to suffer injustice, all are oppressed: some by law, others by ignorance. Such a state of confusion about the worth of the individual is what he called "Frightening."

Did the two Freedom Day boycotts increase student assaults on teachers? Did they cause a disrespect for law? Gregory doesn't believe the boycotts have hurt the cause of desegregating Chicago's public schools. He criticized the stand of Chicago's major daily papers for their negative position on the boycotts, both before and after they came off.

As far as assaults go, he said, teachers were being manhandled before many adults today were old enough to spell boycott.

**NEGROES HAVEN'T HAD** much to identify with proudly. "We even opposed the Africans" he added. "The only pictures we saw of them showed them running around after Tarzan. They couldn't even blow poison darts correctly. They always inhaled."

Intentionally Negro children weren't told the history of their ancestors. The years of slavery

were considered degrading and the motion pictures about the Africans portrayed them as cannibalistic. What was there to



Dick Gregory

talk about and teach Negro children to carry on as tradition?

Even Negro teachers were frequently disliked. They represented people who held authority in a classroom because of a condescension of others who wanted to give out jobs to Negroes with some teaching ability. Such teachers were held in rather low esteem by pupils of the same race.

From such an obscured background some Negro youth grew up with a callous exterior for social relations. Some became

non-committal, others lashed out blindly at life through crime. But again Nature has some affect, "Some became freedom riders and developed determination to really revolutionize things."

In voicing his disagreement about alleged disrespect for law, Gregory cited examples where disobedience to injustice was necessary. "Where would we be if George Washington had decided not to offend the British? And what would happen if Christ came back to earth today and took water from the lake to make wine? He'd be arrested for bootlegging!"

"**WHEN IT COMES TO** voting," he later said, "we have the right to elect but not to select. Negroes didn't put Kennedy into office, we kept Nixon out."

Organized religion has largely failed the cause of human rights, he asserted. "If religion had done it's job 100 years ago, people could say 'Thank God' and not 'Thank the Supreme Court.'" Even today he questions the unified, whole-hearted support of organized religion in the civil rights fight.

This Friday's guest will be Superintendent Benjamin E. Willis about whom Dick Gregory said, "We need him, man. If he goes we've lost our rallying point."



Overflow crowd gathers in S-3 to hear Negro comedian Dick Gregory speak on civil rights.

serious. His topic was civil rights, and spoke about it for 5 hours.

"To arrest wrong is the easiest thing in the world; but to arrest right is impossible" he said. It's easy for a civil rights demonstrator to be arrested, but a hate monger who won't "take to the streets" almost can't do anything illegal, Gregory implied. Those who want to break illegal restrictions forced upon them find themselves easily accessible to arrest. The illegal restrictions spoken about are specifically racial.

Northern Negroes are indebted to their southern brothers, Gregory told his audience. Through a determination to remove the burdens others decided to impose, southern Negroes began to retaliate. But force was not the means used. For despite centuries of festering indignation, they were guided by a principle which would not tolerate hate. It is a principle which man did not decide to use; but rather which uses man.

Dick Gregory spoke with a certain reverence and respect for it. He does not call it God outright. "I prefer to call it Nature because so many people have made a travesty out of the

see the results of the newly organized protest success, they began to realize that the stereotype they held about the southern Negroes was really a blurred picture of themselves. Those in the picture were still Negroes, only they were northern ones. They were the lazy, indifferent and ignorant ones.

**THIS CAUSED A NORTH-**ERN shake-up. Suddenly, discrimination was discovered "up here," protested against, and partially removed. Nature had begun to change ideas, people, and conditions.

He mentioned that Negroes aren't exceptionally "special" people who brought the changes about. Again, time and social pressures were highly important in bringing about the exciting social revolution.

Frequently Dick Gregory used the word "frightening." As long as the word Negro isn't specifically stated in a written legal document, all other people in society are, or can be, equally susceptible to harrassment. But so many

## Schedule Chicago Premiere: 'Again We Crucify' Oratorio

An Easter Oratorio, "Again We Crucify," will have its Chicago premier at Loyola university during Holy Week. The performance will be held Tuesday, March 24, at 3:00 p.m. in the Georgetown Room of Loyola University Center.

**THE TEXT AND MUSIC** of the oratorio are the work of Dr. Bethuel G. Gross, a member of Loyola's Department of Education, and associate editor of Musical Leader magazine. His work is a Lenten meditation on the Beatitudes and is divided into five sections: "Blessed are the

Poor in Spirit"; "Blessed are They that Mourn"; "Blessed are the Meek"; "Blessed are They Which Do Hunger and Thirst after Righteousness," and "Blessed are the Merciful."

Assisting Dr. Gross, who will serve as conductor and organist for the performance, will be Barbara Vursell Garrison, soprano, Ann Porayko, alto, John Groberg, tenor and William E. Welch, bass. The narrator will be Rev. Hugh B. Rodman, S.J., associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of Loyola university.

The composer, Dr. Gross, re-

ceived his bachelor's, master's, and doctorate degrees in music from Northwestern university. He has also done post graduate work at the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N.Y. He has had a varied background as a music-educator, serving as head of the department of music at the University of Akron; Dean of the Graduate School of Illinois Wesleyan, and director of the Choral and Orchestral Department of the Chicago Conservatory of Music.

The performance of the oratorio at Loyola is open to the public.

'Dream' Reviews'

See Page 7



# Arts Council, Union Board Presents Plans and Agendas

by Bill O'Brien

At Tuesday's Arts Council meeting, the council's upcoming dances were reviewed. The junior-sophomore party on April 17 will be held in Montclair hall with music by the Royals. Admission will be \$1.25 and proceeds will be donated to the LU Mexican mission in Chiapas. It will be co-sponsored by Arts and Business.

On the next night, April 18, the semi-formal senior dance will be held in the Ascott House motel. The after-comps party is limited to seniors. Announcements will be mailed to all members of the class.

**BECAUSE OF THE** success of the last freshman party and a previous pledge, freshman class president Jack Donahue is trying to secure approval for a semi-formal dance for his class. To be held after Easter, it would be co-sponsored by the Business Administration Council. The Arts Council will vote on the proposal at their next meeting.

While freshman class party made at least \$78, the Variety Show lost more. The turnout for the show was good, but expenditures were too high. Tom Liske, assistant Variety show

producer, remarked that there is need for better representation from the three college councils.

Elections for Arts Council offices are to be April 30 and May 1. The candidates must have their petitions, signed by 26 students, in by April 23.

The Undergraduate Student Senate planning committee will meet on March 30. The new constitution, now being drawn up, will be readied for the council elections. If passed, and approved by the administration, it would then become effective next fall.

**OTHER SUBJECTS** brought up were a report on the success of the freshman class paper, the Dropout, first distributed two weeks ago. Another edition should be out in two weeks.

"Showtime on Broadway" is the proposed theme for University Weekend.

Jack Donahue announced that the three councils were planning a freshman Mass.

The Union Board, at a special meeting next Wednesday, March 25, will consider the possible enactment of a student activities fee. Such consideration follows from a discussion held at the last meeting Monday, March 9, with regard to the budget for the forthcoming fiscal year.

Of last year's budget of \$20,415 \$16,400 was allocated for student activities. The remaining \$4,015 composed the operating expenses of the Union Board. The Board has realized a profit of \$50 on Freshman Orientation and a slight profit on the after-game mixers; however, the UAB has also sustained a loss of \$1,027.54 on Pow-Wow weekend and a \$525 loss on the Fine Arts Series. A student activities fee would attempt, in some manner, to alleviate these deficits.

## NEWS BRIEFS

### Parlez-vous

Teachers of high school French are invited to apply for acceptance in the Summer Institute of French co-conducted by Loyola University and Mundelein College.

The Institute, to be held from July 1 to August 12, is sponsored by the National Defense Education Act (NDEA) in co-operation with the United States Office of Education Language Development Program.

The Institute will provide 40 public and 10 private school French teachers with intensive training in the newest instructional methods and with opportunities to improve their own proficiency in speaking and understanding French.

**THE NDEA LANGUAGE** Development Program finances the cost of tuition for all participants. Public School teachers may apply for stipends of \$75 a week and \$15 a week for each of their dependents.

Classes will be held on the Mundelein campus. All participants will work in the 48-booth language laboratory which is fully equipped for speaking, listening, taping, recording and two-way communication between student and teacher.

### Fun in the Sun

Loyola University is again offering a Counseling and Guidance Institute during the coming summer session. The institute will be the sixth held at Loyola. The program is made possible by an annual grant from the U.S. Office of Education.

**THE LOYOLA** Institute is the

only one of its kind in Illinois. To date, more than 250 counselors have been trained in this summer program.

The Institute is conducted under the auspices of the Loyola Department of Psychology. The faculty includes both psychologists and educators. During part of the session, counselors have an opportunity to work with local teen-agers.

Dates for the 1964 Counseling and Guidance Institute at Loyola are June 29 to August 22.

### Green Shamrocks

With donations totaling more than two-hundred dollars, Alpha Delta Gamma fraternity ended its St. Patrick's Day Shamrock sale Tuesday evening. Proceeds from the drive will be used to support the group's annual Orphans' Day.

"We would like to thank the many generous students who made this effort so successful," stated Brian McDonnell, fraternity president. "Their generosity will enable more young boys than ever before to enjoy an outing this summer."

Orphans' Day, a traditional Alpha Delta Gamma activity is held every summer. Last August, fifty orphans from Angel Guardian orphanage were treated to a day-long picnic at Schiller Park woods.

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## Thomas More Club Discusses Civil Litigants, Lawsuit Aspects

"A lawyer is a fellow who is willing to go out and spend your money to prove himself right," Judge Broody has quipped, and also, "A lawyer is a person who helps you get what is coming to him." And so another meeting of the Thomas More club commenced. A week ago last Wednesday, the second in a series of panel discussions featuring past Law School graduates began on a humorous tangent.

The discussion topic was "Civil Litigants" and it included: John Schmidt, Donald Parker, and Philip Howard.

**JOHN SCHMIDT**, a defense trial attorney for the Sante Fe Railroad outlined three areas a lawyer should have proficiency in, these included: a knowledge of the law, not merely a cursory glance of the law, but an understanding of the approach the court will take, stressing, a long research enabling the litigant to be well prepared; a correlation of the facts with the emphasis on a deep thoroughness to distinguish fact from opinion; and the technique of presentation which can be gained by speaking with a self-assurance in every day affairs. He strongly recommended becoming familiar with the tools of the lawyer, i.e. reading, writing, and speaking. These above all, should be consistently practiced in the undergraduate school, especially in extra curricular activities. He asserted quite lucidly

the need of these very basic operations for a person expecting to become a trial lawyer. Mr. Schmidt in making his final comment said, "If you think you would like to preserve this society, doing the little bit that you can do as a lawyer in preserving the laws we live under, you should go into law. This motivation should be foremost in your background to appreciate your work and its accomplishment."

**Donald Parker**, introduced as the vanishing breed of those who must take on all aspects of lawsuits, outlined the economic, the valuable, and the interesting factors which the law provides. Mr. Parker insisted that the law, for a successful person, demands reliability, and the effort of the individual to complete a task with speed and competence. The role of a Jesuit education was remarked by Mr. Parker in saying that, "Jesuit thinking provides the best training for law because in their schools they teach people how to be critical thinkers, well organized thinkers, putting facts and reasons together, coming up with results."

**THE LAST SPEAKER** ON the panel of prominent Chicago lawyers, Philip Howard, discussed the difficult aspects of the court make-up in a personal injury case. Mr. Howard briefed the audience on the fact that even though there are almost twelve thousand lawyers in Chicago, the opportunities are open to those

wishing to apply themselves to long hours of work.

It was noted that a great deal of Loyola Law school graduates have attained the position of prominence in trial work in Chicago.

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# Modern Approaches to Catechetics

by Don O'Brien

Two approaches to modern catechetics were discussed Monday night at the Loyola Ecumenical Forum in the Georgetown Room by the Reverend Mark J. Link, S.J.

In the first part of his lecture Father Link exhibited a collection of slides of various new developments in ecclesiastical architecture. The slides recaptured many of the new ideas he viewed in a European tour he took in 1961.

Beginning, appropriately enough, with the church doors of St. Alban's in Cologne, Father Link discussed the use of symbolism such as the tree of good and evil and the Tree of Life.

Moving on into the church, he examined the trend of moving the Baptismal font to the front of the church, symbolizing entrance into the congregation. Sunken Baptiseries, symbolizing a person's death and going into the tomb and then his rebirth in Christ, from churches in France, England, Wales, and Germany were shown.

**CONFESSIONALS CAME** next, including such novelties as a confessional in the shape of a larger-than-life Judgment Seat, and an English confessional at an entrance to the church, symbolizing re-entry in-

to the Church through Penance. The lecturer then moved on

to several new designs in altars. Three themes, the altar as a stone of sacrifice, as a tomb, and as a table, received consideration. The sanctuary and furnishings of the LeCabousier monastery in France, among other

churches, illustrate well some of the fresh spirit in liturgical construction. The depiction of the corpus of Christ almost hovering over the crucifix, symbolically stating His conquering of the Cross, or the ever-recurrent

theme of the Trinity all serve to bring across the catechetical message.

Several examples of how local traditions and beliefs color church design were cited, including African motifs in tabernacles and the maritime atmosphere of a Liverpool church.

Other subjects covered in the slide lecture included various representations of the Blessed Mother and several representations of Christ, both crucified and risen.

In the second part of his lecture, Father Link detailed his plans for a new approach to catechetics teaching in the classroom.

Basically, this new method of getting the Scriptural message across to high-schoolers includes five phases: a psychological orientation, to stir up interest in the Scripture; an actual reading of the particular segment of the Scripture, possibly acting it out; an exegesis of the particular passage; an explanation of the lesson in Scripture as a personal call, showing its value to the student; and an invitation for the student to "respond in a concrete way to the truth Christ teaches us" in the passage.

**TO SHOW JUST HOW** this theory would work in practice, the speaker presented a sample lesson plan covering several passages in Matthew detailing the Christ's introductions to the Apostles.

He would first obtain the students' interest by asking what Krushchev or DeGaulle would teach to their possible successors.

Then one of the students could read the passage, while others act it out.

Then a short exegesis would follow, possibly covering the significance of Simon's being renamed Peter.

An explanation of the meaning of the particular passage for the student, for example, that he meets Christ in His present-day successors, comes next.

Finally, an application to the student's life would be drawn out. Here, it could be a bringing out of the realization that Christ teaches through the Scriptures, that He lives in His successors, and that He guides me through His successors.

These various phases could be used in one or many class sessions, Father Link explained, and they could be supplemented by various other teaching tools.

**A QUESTION-AND-ANSWER** period, covering such topics as the method's application to the CCD movement, and whether or not the method sacrifices doctrinal precision for general concepts, concluded the lecture.

## Propose Shared Time Plan For Study at Public Schools

A novel proposal which would enable Catholic school students to attend public schools part-time was recently presented to the Chicago Board of Education by Hugh Bowler, Jr., chairman of the Catholic Parents' committee.

According to his proposal, Catholic elementary and secondary school students would attend parochial schools for particular classes on a part-time basis and would also be enrolled in public schools for other courses, also on a part-time basis.

**THIS PLAN GREW** out of a situation which arose from the simultaneous building of two high schools, Kinzie, public, and St. Paul's Catholic, two blocks from one another on Chicago's south side. Kinzie will be ready for full-time operation in September, but St. Paul's can be only partially completed. Bowler, therefore, proposed that the facilities that would be ready at

the Catholic school be used, provided that some students there be allowed to attend specific classes at the completed Kinzie.

There would be no exchange of students, that is, no public school students would be obliged to attend St. Paul's for any classes. No religion classes would be taught at the public school and the curriculum followed there would not be controlled in any way by the Catholic school authorities. The teachers used at Kinzie would be from the public system and Catholic students would be blended into the regular public school classes.

## LU Historical Society Presents Undergraduate Symposium

Loyola's Historical society presented their third annual Undergraduate History symposium for Chicago-area colleges on Saturday, March 7. The symposium, open for the presentation of student papers and commentaries, had as its central theme "Classical Culture: Its Relevance in Western History."

**THE SYMPOSIUM PROGRAM** began with an introductory speech by Professor George Szemler of Loyola's History department. Professor Szemler introduced the theme of the symposium by stressing the continuing influence of classical culture on all aspects of Western Civilization. He noted even in the writing of history the scientific method did not originate with the Age of Enlightenment but can be traced back to the Greek historians (e.g. Herodotus and Thucydides). After his talk, the audience left to hear the presentation of student papers and commentaries; two in the morning and three in the afternoon session.

The topics of the symposium included the historical and philosophical aspects of state sovereignty from Plato to Hegel, classical culture in the South in the antebellum period and during the Civil War, the Florentine Platonism of Marsilio Ficino, and ancient policies used by modern states.

The seven participating colleges were the University of Illinois (Navy Pier), Rosary, Barat, Roosevelt, Xavier, Lewis, and Loyola. Two Loyola students, Anthony Ivancevich and Donald Senese, presented papers.

**ANTHONY IVANCEVICH** in his paper, "Ancient Policies Used by Modern States" presented the theme that in modern times various states have taken ancient methods of defending the state and adopted them to their own geographic, historical, and political conditions. He noted that the Spartan tradition of keeping a strong peace time army, maintaining a balance of power among other states, and pursuing an attitude of isolation was followed by Prussia, and later Germany. The opposite Athenian tradition was adopted as a national policy by England and Holland. He also described how other nations tended to follow the Roman tradition of a consolidation of empire while other preferred the Macedonian tradition, which gave rise to the concept of an international empire. He concluded by noting

that the policies we consider modern had their predecessors in ancient times. Ivancevich is a junior majoring in history at the Lake Shore Campus.

**THE SECOND STUDENT** paper from Loyola entitled, "Reflections of the Classical Cultural Tradition in the Antebellum South" was presented by Donald Senese. In his paper, Senese traced the classical influence in the field of education, architec-

ture, and political thought in the American South in the era preceding the Civil War. He carefully analyzed the growth of education which followed the classical curriculum and the Greek revival in architecture in the South. Moving to political thought, he noted the utilization by Southern writers and politicians (e.g. George Fitzhugh and John C. Calhoun) of the classical background (e.g. Aristotle and Plato) as a basis for the defense of a slave society. He concluded that this classical influence led the Southerner in the antebellum period to develop a unique Southern civilization moving toward the ideal of a new Greek democracy.

## Oliver Article Raises Question Of Academic Freedom at U. of I.

by Nan Lundberg  
Of The Daily Illini

URBANA, Ill. (CPS) — The status of Professor Revilo Oliver after his attack on the late President Kennedy has again raised the question of academic freedom and responsibility at the University of Illinois.

Oliver charged in the John Birch Society Magazine, "American Opinion," that Kennedy was assassinated because he had not been able to turn the U.S. over to the Kremlin by the 1963 deadline.

**WHILE ADMITTING** that Oliver spoke for himself and not in his university connection, President David D. Henry asked for the Faculty Senate "to review the matter and advise him on it."

Henry stated that "Mr. Oliver's expression raises questions as to whether he has complied with expectations for professional responsibility."

"Observance of professional standards is expected, but by custom this is a matter for professionals to consider," Henry said when he referred the problem to the Faculty Senate Committee on Academic Freedom.

Henry's action was opposed by the Faculty of the College of Law in a statement that said in

part, "If the encouragement of expression of ideas and individual views is to remain a meaningful principle, such expressions must not be subject to review and judgement by any university nor cause for any disciplinary action."

**THE LAW FACULTY WAS** in agreement with Henry's earlier position that Oliver's statement of his views was not the basis for action by any official organ of the university, no matter how deplorable or irresponsible such views were.

Citizens around the country have demanded that Oliver be removed from his official status as a professor of classics, which others have strongly supported his right to say anything he wished no matter how they might disagree.

There seems little chance that Oliver will be fired as Professor Leo Koch was in 1961. Koch condoned sexual intercourse between

mature students in a letter to the student newspaper, The Daily Illini.

**OLIVER HIMSELF SEEMED** unconcerned about the reactions he evoked. In the second article he wrote for "American Opinion" Oliver detailed a lengthy explanation of the Communist conspiracy at work in the United States today as he saw it.

## Loyola to Enter National Poetry Society Contest

This year Loyola university is participating in the national poetry contest of the Catholic Poetry Society of America, through the cooperation of the student literary magazine, Cadence in Loyola Thought.

**ALL THE POETRY** written by Loyola undergraduates and published in one of the four issues of Cadence for the 1963-64 academic year is entered in the contest, the winning poem to be selected by a panel of three Loyola professors.

The winning poet will receive a subscription to Spirit, the publication of the Catholic Poetry Society of America, and the society's medal for excellence in poetry which will be awarded at the honors convocation in May.

In addition, the winning poem will be eligible for publication by the society.

The deadline for contribution to the May issue of Cadence and for entry into the contest is Tuesday, April 7.



## Sharing Time

The current financial crisis facing the parochial primary and secondary school systems of the United States has prompted Chicago Catholic educators to turn to "shared-time," a plan by which Catholic students could attend public schools part-time. The Church would exercise no control over curriculum, choice of teachers, textbooks or classroom facilities. The Catholic student would have equal status with the ordinary public school pupil, except that he would be attending two schools part-time.

**THE QUESTION WHICH** immediately pops into mind is "Can this plan be constitutional?" Yet there is no serious question of constitutionality. In the case of *Zorach vs. Clauson*, the United States Supreme Court stated that "Government may not finance religious groups nor undertake religious instruction nor blend secular and sectarian education nor use secular institutions to force one or some religion on any person. . . . But it can close its doors or suspend its operations as to those who want to repair to their religious sanctuary for worship or instruction." The shared-time proposal neatly fits within the boundaries the Supreme Court set for contact between public and private educational systems.

The question then becomes, is the plan worthwhile on its own merits, apart from any question of constitutionality. Here there are some problems.

Of course, the plan would ease the financial strain on Catholic education. Rising teachers' salaries, construction costs and underpricing by public schools have combined to put many Catholic schools into the red and to force a marginal economic existence upon others. Meanwhile, the federal government has been reluctant to grant any direct financial aid.

Shared time can relieve this economic strain constitutionally while giving Catholic parents a just return on their tax dollars. Nevertheless, this cannot be considered a permanent solution.

**IT WILL NOT BE GOOD** for a student to attend two different schools part-time, since they will have to adapt to adjust to two different systems of education, one in which religion permeates all areas, another from which the very name of God is often excluded.

Nor would shared-time be beneficial to Catholic education in the long run. Once it is accepted, the Church will have admitted that it cannot maintain a full educational system. With shared-time it would attempt to maintain the ghost of one, a patchy system with no real substance in any one area. Some other alternative must be sought.

Perhaps this alternative can be found in a concentra-

tion on schooling either on the primary or secondary school level, rather than in both. This would allow the creative energy of Catholic educators on these levels to be centered in one field, rather than spread thinly over both. It would also release funds for construction and teachers' salaries which are now so overextended that they cannot be really effective. Catholic higher education might concentrate more on quality than quantity and thus make itself eligible for foundation grants, rather than depending so heavily on contributions. The federal government might yet provide aid or face the problem of providing for many thousands of Catholic school children when Catholic elementary and high schools close down or begin to discontinue various grades as is already happening in Cincinnati and Milwaukee.

**SHARED TIME MAY BE** a good temporary solution, but it is not a sufficient long-term answer to the problems facing Catholic education. Something else must be done.

## An Open Letter To Larry Lynch

Last week the NEWS published another letter by Larry Lynch, headlined "NEWS Letters not 'Physically Fit.'" This editorial is a partial answer to that letter.

Mr. Lynch stated that the NEWS does "admittedly . . . prejudice its reporting of events and interpretations thereof . . . the letters of the students voicing their opinions reflect the other side of the coin." This is an obvious misinterpretation of our statement: "The NEWS does reflect the singular opinion of its editorial board, but this is only official representation. No newspaper, here or elsewhere, offers all the views of all its readers officially. Thus, in an official sense, the NEWS is clique-ish."

**"YET, IF ALL OPINIONS** are not represented on our pages, we direct students to our letters columns which we have attempted to maintain as a forum for all. We do not officially sanction any of the views expressed there, nor do we ourselves suppress any opinion."

"Prejudice" is an ugly word. We do not now and never have admitted to prejudicing our interpretations of events. We do make editorial decisions concerning which events will be reported and we have written editorials interpreting these events, judging them according to the facts presented but not making judgments and fitting

the facts into a pre-conceived formula, as Mr. Lynch claimed we have admitted.

Mr. Lynch further said "Why, then, do you criticize such members of the 'professional' staff as the LT dean and the president of the university, who edits the school policy as you edit paper policy?" Mr. Lynch misses the point. We criticize because a university by its very nature invites criticism in an exchange of ideas and we allow Mr. Lynch to criticize because we openly and vigorously invite that same exchange of ideas in our paper.

" . . . whereas our letters are tolerated only," Mr. Lynch later remarked, "your apparent dissident editing is not only subsidized, but literally supported by that very same organ which you so vigorously — and it may be added — shallowly, attack." Mr. Lynch is correct in saying that the NEWS is subsidized by the university. Loyola contributes \$14,000 annually (\$12,000 of which went for printing last year). But we are not and have never been literally supported by the university. The newspaper is not its office, nor its budget, but rather the people who produce it, the ideas that are in it, the work put into it. The university does not literally support 60 people.

**CONCERNING LETTERS:** ". . . what physically fits is relative to your choice only . . . and your choice of what 'fits' is colored by your whims." This statement is simply irresponsible. There is no evidence for it, and it has no basis in fact.

Mr. Lynch then challenges us: "Just as differences should be allowed to exist within the administration and faculty . . . you too should take the lead and allow contrary views within the staff of the NEWS and allow these differences to be expressed officially in print, in the quest of truth as to what the students really want and think."

One of the functions of a college newspaper is to lead student opinion and while presenting several positions, to point out to students that course which is, in the opinion of the paper, the most intelligent. But the only "official" place this is done is in the editorials. Columns, feature articles, and the letters forum are reserved for "dissident" opinions. Mr. Lynch closes his argument with the challenge "if you really are as tolerant as you profess and claim, why not assume the risk of allowing a writer, contrary to your views, to join the staff and voice the dissident students' opinions . . .?"

**IN GOOD CONSCIENCE,** we cannot allow this. Aside from the fact that no one student can voice all the students' dissident opinions, we have an obligation to ourselves to maintain a staff who we think capable of upholding our principles. We will consider any person as a potential staff member, but we cannot endorse all opinions.

# Layman Scotched by Involvement

by Bill Herr

"Are you doing anything this Saturday night?"  
"No."  
"Would you like to go to a movie?"  
"I'd like to, but I don't think I should."  
"Why not?"  
"Because I don't want to get involved."  
"With what?"  
"With anybody. I'm too young to get serious with anybody."

"I didn't ask you to get serious, I just asked you to the show."  
"Yes, but then you might ask me out again and again and we might end up going steady and I don't want to be tied down."  
"But I'm not trying to tie anyone down. You're making all this up."  
"**YOU MAY FEEL THAT** way now, but how do you know how you'll feel later on?"  
"Now listen; I can assure you

I don't have the slightest . . ."  
"Now you're getting mad."  
"No I'm not."  
"Yes you are. Why are you being no nasty? I thought I was a friend of yours?"  
"You are."  
"Do you like me?"  
"Yes I like you."  
"See, you're emotionally involved."  
"I am not. I happen to like a lot of people and you happen to be one of them."

"You mean you don't think I'm special?"  
"Well, I . . ."  
"See?"  
"Look, what makes you so sure I want to get involved with you?"  
"Why else would you ask me out?"  
"I just wanted to, that's all. Now I wish I hadn't."  
"That's not very nice."  
"I'm sorry."  
"I don't think you realize how

difficult this is for me."  
"Well don't blame me; I didn't make it difficult."  
"Yes you did. You asked me out, didn't you?"  
"Why didn't you just say you didn't want to go?"  
"Because I do want to go."  
"Well, are you going to go or not?"  
"**PLEASE STOP HOUNDING** me like that. I'm trying to do the right thing and it's very difficult to decide. I can't just figure things out here on the spur of the moment."  
"Should I make an appointment?"  
"I'm sorry."  
"No you're not."  
"All right, I'm not."  
"Please try to understand."  
"I know what. I'll go with you if you don't ask me out regularly—except for special things like dances—and promise not to let our relationship go beyond simple friendship. Promise?"  
"I know a simpler solution."  
"What?"  
"Let's forget the whole thing."  
"I knew you'd say that. All you wanted was to get involved."

## LU Variety Show Evokes Controversy

Editor:

For two years now I have been reading the Loyola NEWS and each edition has been basically the same. The staff of the newspaper has hit a void in praise, or even recognition for achievements (sports excluded). However, after reading the review on the Variety Show last week, I felt an obligation toward my fellow cast members to defend the overlooked and talented people in the production.

Granted, the show was not a professional production, but no student undertaking can claim this. The point I would like to make here is that credit should be given where credit is due—and the credit department of the Loyola NEWS is in the red.

I have neither time nor space to go through various acts and give a critique of them, but there are certain points which I feel should be brought into the open.

1. Two people who were entirely overlooked and who are perhaps the most important to any show are the producer and co-producer. Thanks to Barbara Juskiwicz and Tom Liske for all of your overlooked efforts. Thanks also to Mike Kutza, the director.

2. I give my understanding

and sympathy to all the acts who had to put up with the band who "saved you by drowning you out and racing you to the end."

3. To the whole cast for your unrecognized efforts (and I mean unrecognized) —I take my hat off to you. Professional status you may not have, but spirit, co-operation, and work you possess in abundance (I am sure there are some students who appreciate your enthusiasm).

4. To the staff of the Loyola NEWS—"The only way one (or a newspaper) can redeem one's self (itself) from knocks is to do a better show, play a better game, write a better book (newspaper) or run a better university. We give this thought to all who engage in such things."

SHARREE HANNAH

Editor:

This letter is in support of the article written by Anita Weisbrod in the March 12, 1964 issue of the Loyola NEWS.

This letter is not meant to derogate or degrade the 1964 edition of the Variety Show, but it is meant to substantiate some very unflattering truths.

The production seemed to lack coordination on the part of the

participants and the director. Light cues were missed or badly messed up. The amplification system and placing of microphones left much to be desired. The production as a whole was not molded into a unified presentation. The individual and group performers were unpolished, it appeared that they did not work on the basic blocking and movement techniques vital to successful performances. The skits for the most part were original but most of them lacked any sign of coordination between performers. Skit continuity was rather ragged and unpolished.

**NO ONE EXPECTS A POLISHED** performance from amateurs, but I for one did expect a performance where the performers made a whole-hearted effort to do a good job on whatever it was they were trying to do. When people set out to present a production and charge \$1.50 and \$2.00 for tickets, then the people who buy these tickets are entitled to expect a performance that shows work and thought on the performers' behalf, not a disorganized and half-thought out production of a group of skits, black-outs, and individuals rolled into one smorgasbord.

This is not to say that there were no well executed and orig-

inal skits and performances, for this would be untrue. A couple of skits exhibited work, rehearsal, originality, and good execution. Four individual performers showed the same thing. But these few instances in a two-hour show by no means justifies the rest of the production, especially when one has to pay a good deal of money for a bad showing.

ROBERT W. ROSENBAUM

## Loyola News

- James Masek.....editor-in-chief
- Thomas Siebert.....managing editor
- Editorial Board: Paul Barrett, Bob Bergstrom, Dick Devine, Peter Gilmour, George Sullivan.
- Marcia Gondeck, business manager; Ed Bough, LSC news editor; Ed White, LT news editor; Dick McGlynn, sports editor; Paul Palys, assistant sports editor; Alan Kaplan, Bob Rosenbaum, Lew Briner, photography; John Carobus, cartoonist.
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# Reasons Against Picketing Stated

Although they have declined to send us a statement of their views for publication, a student group on campus has been organizing a demonstration against the policies of Supt. Benjamin Willis when he appears here tomorrow. In view of what I consider to be the dangerous nature of such an action, I would like to present the reasons I have found against such a demonstration.

First, with regard to picketing in general, I noticed that it is usually justified as an extreme means, to be used only when no other method of expression is adequate. But this argument can hardly be made in the present case, since the demonstration will take place at the Speakeasy, our university's most prominent place of self-expression. In addition, all the other usual means of expression are open to anyone who opposes anything Willis says.

**BESIDES THE ABSENCE** of any clear necessity for this sort of action, there seem to be several positive reasons against it. In the first place, our Administration has just refused the Governor of Alabama permission to speak here because, among other things, "no doubt extremists would be present." The climate in the city, they said, was not right for this sort of thing.

Of course Willis will not attract the kind of violent personalities that the university feared would protest Wallace's presence. But such demonstrations are never calm and quiet. Last Spring's picketing of the I.C.C.W., which was prepared by the same persons responsible for this demonstration, was complete with militant and sometimes insulting marching songs and an un-invited out-of-state organizer. A protest of this sort would certainly not incline the Administration to think more favorably of future invitations to controversial speakers.

Again, even though the pickets attend the discussion and make it clear that they are protesting Willis' policies and not his presence, the fact remains that if he had not come here he would not have been picketed. This fact might make potential speakers think twice before coming to Loyola. Altogether, it

seemed to me that this demonstration might do more harm than good in so far as the cause of free speech was concerned.

**IN THE SAME VEIN**, a Civil Rights demonstration is hardly the proper reception for an invited guest. All else aside, I probably have some obligation to respect the fact that members of my University have invited Willis here to present his position, and I would hardly be justified in hurling accusations at him before he had spoken.

This brings me to the center of the matter. I have never heard a defense of Willis and I have never heard him explain his position, so I can hardly pretend to know that he deserves to be picketed. If he refuses to answer questions at the speakeasy or is shown to be pursuing a policy of deliberate indifference toward the needs of a part of our community, I will have a right to picket him. But to demonstrate against the

man before he has spoken is to place him in a defensive position from the start. He can hardly be expected to be frank with us if we declare that we believe the charges against him before we have heard him. The organizers of the demonstration may be in possession of full and compelling evidence against Willis, but I cannot form an honest opinion from this until I have heard the man's defense of himself, especially when I have such a fine opportunity to hear him.

**BUT ONCE AGAIN**, even if I know Willis' policies are deserving of reproach I have no way of being sure that my picketing will not be construed as a protest against the speakeasy's invitation to him. I have seen in my own writings how a bad choice of words can make a satire on Human Nature seem to be an attack on fraternities. When we are involved with important issues and with such a

fine distinction as this between the person and his acts, the danger of misunderstanding becomes almost prohibitive in itself.

If I were justly convinced that Willis was guilty of the things of which he was accused I would be obliged to declare myself. But it seems only reasonable that I should then act as a citizen of Chicago and picket the office where he carries out the policies I object to, instead of acting as a student at Loyola and picketing him in the one place where he is doing something I cannot possibly disapprove of. If I were really interested in pointing up Willis' errors in a forceful way about which there could be no confusion, I would take the time and trouble to go downtown and join the people who are directly affected by the things that I am protesting. Then there would be less doubt in my mind as to whether I might be treating the picketing as an end in itself.

These were the arguments I found against picketing Mr. Willis here and at this time. When compared with the reasons offered in favor of the demonstration they seemed sufficiently compelling to merit being passed on to you. For a person in my position (which I think to be the common one) the thing to be remembered is that when we speak about Mr. Willis we really do not know what we are talking about. After the discussion we may be qualified to commit ourselves (hopefully in a way which will do more good than harm). But in our present uninformed state we are clearly running the risk of doing some sort of harm to freedom of discussion for the sake of a cause which we do not understand. The matter demands our complete and careful investigation and it seems to me that for most of us our picture of the situation will not be balanced until we have heard Mr. Willis and his critics exchange views.

## Helen Hershinow

# Values of Scientific Society Shown

Discussions often come to a frustrating close when one party realizes that the issue boils down to a question of values. For values are firm beliefs in the worth of an idea or feeling, and a person's arguments on how a society ought to be governed, etc. are largely based on these. Scholars are just beginning to study a person's value schemata in depth, and information on this subject is sketchy. However, J. Bronowski wrote an essay in 1956 on "Science and Human Values" which Harper and Row have published in an interesting paperback of that title.

**BRONOWSKI REJECTS** the notion that values such as justice, honesty, dignity, and tolerance are as inborn as the sense of sight and that departure from these is an heretical affliction. He also rejects the notion that values are absolute edicts which one must learn and learn to like, but which one may never question.

Students who have had a difficult time with this issue in ethics classes might take delight in his jabs at Aquinas and Spinoza who, he says, are largely responsible for the view that value concepts are either inspired or self-evident.

Their view is in contrast to the scientific view, in which we accept nothing as self-evident but instead prove the truth of a theory by testing it to see if it makes two experiences cohere consistently. No concept of science is held as absolute, but it is constantly tested in experience.

The implications of this scientific method in the realm of human values will not be fully recognized until we see that not only the world of "what is" but also the world of "what ought to be" is subject to test. Bronowski says that the dilemma of today is not that human values cannot control a mechanical science thought to be destroying our sense of values, but that we need to see that the scientific spirit is

more human than that by which we now live.

**TO PROVE THIS HE** examines a society formed by the scientists themselves — the body of scientists. He says that the dizzy progress of science has depended on the existence of a fellowship of scientists which is free, inhibited, and communicative. In a sense, they are held together by the power of virtue in that they do not make wild claims, they do not cheat, they do not try to persuade at any cost, they appeal neither to prejudice nor to authority, they are often frank about their ignorance, their disputes are fairly decorous, they do not confuse what is being argued with race, politics, sex or age. The body of scientists is such that it resists every form of persuasion but the fact. A scientist who breaks this rule is ignored.

But the values of science derive neither from the virtues of its members, nor from the finger-wagging codes of conduct by which every profession reminds itself to be good. They have grown out of the practice of science, because they are the inescapable conditions for its practice. Truth is the drive at the center of science; it must have the habit of truth not as a dogma but as a process. Therefore, since truth is to be found, not considered as given, and is to be tested

in action, certain other conditions and values grow of themselves from this.

Bronowski finds these values to be independence in observation and in thought, love of originality as a mark of independence, and dissent as a mark of freedom. To protect its independence in public practice, science offers the safeguards of free inquiry, free thought, free speech, and tolerance. These values are so familiar that they seem self-evident. But they are self-evident, that is, logical needs, only where men are committed to explore the truth; in a scientific society. These freedoms of tolerance have never been notable in a dogmatic society, even when the dogma was Christian. Also, since science confronts the work of one man with another and grafts on each, it cannot survive without justice, honor, and respect between man and man.

**IF A SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY** were to spell out any axiom for itself, the one axiom it would have would be the following: "We ought to act in such a way that what is true can be verified to be so." This injunction is acceptable even to positivists and analysts who usually regard "ought" statements as meaningless. It is a key concept in Bronowski's essay, to which I have given a hasty glimpse here, and may help simplify some of the current confusion over values.

## Cosgrove Critizes NEWS for Editorial Stand on Speak-Easy

The Loyola NEWS' penchant for attention-getting causes has once again led it into reckless journalism. Last week's editorial chastising the faculty and administration for failing to be represented at the weekly meetings of the Speakeasy club was inaccurate, unjustified and silly.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, there has never been a "collective" invitation issued to the faculty and administration by the Speakeasy. Nor have there been "many" individual invita-

tion of faculty members. And I see no reason why there should have been. The Speakeasy is primarily a student discussion group and should try to maintain itself as such. The presence of faculty members at student club meetings always involves the risk of faculty "take-over." I have seen too many student organizations fail for this very reason; an attempt by the faculty to monopolize the discussion. The Loyola NEWS should be praising the faculty and administra-

tion for their lack of interference in the club rather than condemning them.

To imply that the faculty is failing to "continue to learn" by not attending these meetings is to assume a lack of resourcefulness in the faculty which is impossible for me to even contemplate. To state, for instance, that because the theology department was not represented at the Arnold Maremont meeting, "no theology teacher at Loyola can adequately resolve any problems that students might now raise or face as a result of this talk" seems to me to be a hopelessly naive view, both of the novelty of Mr. Maremont's ideas and of the ability of the theology department to understand and "answer" them.

It seems to me that the speakeasy will enjoy a healthier and longer existence without faculty involvement. Students, I believe, will be freer and more honest in their discussion and less apt to say the "right thing" when they are free from the inhibiting presence of the faculty. The Speakeasy is one of the finest things that has happened at Loyola for the students in the three years that I have been here. Why not leave it that way?

RAYMOND J. COSGROVE  
English Department

## Students Denied Forum to Wish Fellow Quick Recovery

Editor:

I was always under the impression that the Loyola NEWS was a paper devoted to the expression of the emotions and interests of the students which it supposedly represents, however, I now feel that I have been under a complete misconception.

On January 2, Edward Lezza, a university freshman, was seriously injured in an automobile accident. It was necessary for Ed's right leg to be amputated. A letter from Ed's friends was presented to this paper only to wish him a speedy recovery. Yet

this paper could not find the space in its News Briefs to print a get well wish from his University. Room for this article not only could have, but should have been made considering that space has been allotted in this column for various articles of lesser importance.

It is high time the Loyola NEWS shows its colors by a genuine representation of the students which it is supposed to be serving. Shouldn't each person of the university be more than just a student member???

MICHAEL DEVITO

## Faculty Member Calls for Reviews of Frats, Sororities

Editor:

I have read with interest the reaction of certain elements within the student body to Paul Barrett's "Stupid Prince" article of a few weeks ago. What interested me particularly was the reaction of Ptahotep's indictment of fraternities.

I do not wish to take a stand publicly in this discussion, because I believe that such an action on part would raise a barrier between some student and myself. I cannot risk my ability to communicate more important issues to the general student body.

However, I believe that it would be of general interest if the NEWS were to run a series of feature articles on both the values and dangers of fraternities and sororities. It seems that fra-

ternities and sororities can be of value to the university as a whole in terms of fund-raising, general service, etc. The dangers of such organizations have already been described in satirical fashion by your Ptahotep. The publication of a serious, non-satirical examination of the pros and cons of fraternities and sororities in the NEWS, it occurs to me, would be of real service to the university and would contribute significantly to an educated perspective on the part of each of your readers.

My best wishes to you and your staff. It is my opinion that you are doing an admirable job under difficult circumstances.

Thank you for your attention.  
GEORGE E. GEYER,  
Department of Philosophy



# Symposium '64 Discusses Christian Intellectual Role

by Nancy Hazard

St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana, presented its Symposium '64, March 13-15. The theme of this year's symposium was the Christian Intellectual.

A SYMPOSIUM FOR the ancient Greeks was a convivial meeting usually following a dinner for conversation and intellectual entertainment. The modern definition is a meeting or conference for discussion of some subject by several persons. Symposium '64 combined elements of these two meanings in hopes of achieving a framework of talks and conferences for discussion of various aspects of the Christian Intellectual. After each talk those participating in the symposium broke up into groups of eight or ten for discussion of the ideas presented.

The purpose of these talks and discussions was to communicate ideas and attitudes, spark a dynamic awareness, stimulate thinking and evaluation, and articulate pertinent views. Among the colleges represented were St. Francis college in Fort Wayne, Rosary college, Mundelein college, Cardinal Stritch college in Milwaukee, University of Akron, and University of Notre Dame.

The first talk was given Friday evening, March 13, by Mr. Stephen B. Clark, who spoke on the concept of the Christian Intellectual. Mr. Clark is a contributor to "New Generation." The

Christian intellectual, said Mr. Clark, is not restricted by his faith, but rather set free by it. He defined an intellectual as a man who has realized God's calling to freedom, who sees things in the light of the Christian mysteries, who has an awareness of the depths of life, who realizes that life is something greater than himself.

**SATURDAY MORNING, MISS** Susan B. Anthony spoke on the Christian in the non-Christian world. A longtime newspaper woman in the United States and the West Indies, Miss Anthony is the author of several books. She has lectured extensively both in this country and the West Indies, where she was an Associated Press correspondent for Jamaica's North Coast. Miss Anthony is a recent convert and emphasized in her talk the things which would have helped her to find the Church sooner. The suffering of confusion and frustration that face the non-Christian who is searching for the truth will not be alleviated by a Catholic telling him that the Church has all the answers, and giving him a complete list of the Church's teachings. Rather, the conversion of the world must be accomplished through Christians reaching out to their fellowmen in understanding of their difficulties. This we can do only through a love of action and a

prayer-supported life.

The third talk was given by Professor Thomas Broden on the Christian Faith and Political Action. Presently, he is teaching in the Law School at Notre Dame. The role of the Christian intellectual in the community, according to Professor Broden, is to make the people aware of existing problems and to transform this interest and awareness into effective action. This is the exercise of charity that is so essential to the Christian life. The intellectual must see the problems, pose and carry out solutions to them.

**SUNDAY MORNING'S** activities began with Mass, followed by breakfast and a talk by Dr. Arthur J. Krol, a professor in the School of Dentistry at Loyola University. Dr. Krol has lectured extensively on the College Personality. If the Christian intellectual is to transform the professions, he said, he must first transform himself. His example must be sufficient for others to see that he has the truth, is not afraid of opposition, and is a developed personality. Only the personal sanctity of the Christian intellectual in the professions can effect a transformation. The sanctification of our ordinary, daily work is the answer to making Christ come alive in the professional world.

## Dr. Malone Modernizes Ancient English Poems in Lecture Series

Several weeks ago, Loyola university's English department began its spring series of lectures by sponsoring Dr. Earnest Sandeen, poet-professor of Notre Dame university. The second in the program was presented last Wednesday with Dr. Kemp Malone, professor emeritus of Johns Hopkins university.

Confining himself to his own field, Dr. Malone spoke on Old English poetry, an area in which he is a world-renowned expert.

**HIS FUNDAMENTAL** position was that it is lamentable that such refined art should be so clouded and scorned by its only adversary—time. Dr. Malone views this problem apprehensively and resolved to erase it. He feels that time should not be allowed to rob the present of the literary appreciation it can so readily get from the reading of such works as Beowulf, Dior's Lament, Dream of the Rood by Caedman, The Battle of Maldon Field or The Wife's Lament.

However, realizing that time cannot be totally defeated, Dr. Malone spent some time on necessary cultural, domestic, governmental and literary background. Dr. Malone's next chosen assignment was easily accomplished. By means several quotes, he demonstrated to his audience that true and honest enjoyment can be had from Old English verse. Drawing from several great works of the time, Dr. Malone was eminently successful in his purpose.

Dr. Malone went on to "erase the clouds of time" by reading from several of his "modernizations" of the medieval works. His means was to transliterate

into more readily understandable modern English the older works. This he has done with many poems and after a few brief direct readings he read selections from his "modernizations" in this manner. Dr. Malone showed his listeners the complex and "young," never simple minds of these early medievalists. Beowulf, the most-familiar of all early epics and poems reveals the great respect these men had for courage and chivalry, albeit

their definition of the latter was rather liberal. As Grendel charges about meads halls courage rather than fear is seen in the symbol of fearlessness, Beowulf.

**PERHAPS OF MORE** interest to the average student would be The Dream of the Rood by Caedmon. The crux of this theme of this complex and finely worked out poem is the search for the cross. The hero, Ecruf, is led on a compulsive search for an emerald cross that, at first elusive, is finally found. We are allowed to see the mind and motives that moved the crusaders and influenced our culture for two thousand years.

## Reviewer Attacks Pamphlet As Deliberate Falsification

Editor:

I ask space in your journal to respond to what I can regard as nothing but a calculated slander. The use of two adjectives, "polished and enjoyable" from my review of the Variety Show (NEWS, March 12) on the flyer which promotes the record of the show is a total distortion of the review. The adjectives were applied to the act of the Wassmann Biological society; this act and the society Three were the only two acts which I excluded from censure. To say or to imply

that I called the whole show polished and enjoyable is a deliberate lie. The use of this promotional technique is of a piece with the entire production of the show. Its director produces a show by pretending that it is what it is not and by substituting false advertising for the hard work of the theater. I had suggested before the performance that the show should not be reviewed because a fair review would not be fairly received. I did not know it would be received with such immaturity.

ANITA E. WEISBROD

### SUMMER POSITIONS AND PART-TIME POSITIONS

The new consumer sales division of Reader's Digest will hold interviews to select qualified students to demonstrate new stereo concept (equipment and albums). All calls on an appointment basis. Minimum \$400 per month income during summer with possible bonus. Car required. Part-time positions available in Chicago until summer recess. Interviews for summer positions in Chicago, Rockford, Aurora-Elgin, Joliet, and Des Moines call now as selections will be made before Spring break.

For information call  
Chicago 878-3700

## CALENDAR

### THURSDAY, MARCH 19—

Spring Theology Lecture	Morrison Hotel	8:15
Faculty Forum	Rambler Room	3:00
Education Comp Review	UC 322 & 324	3:00
Philosophy Comp Review	UC 318	6:00
Beta Alpha Psi Lecture & Film	UC 415	10:30
World Federalist Lecture	UC 420	7:30
Delta Zeta Chi	A-1	3:30
Human Relations Club	UC 306	11:30
Sigma Pi Meeting	A-3	4:30
Pi Alpha Lambda	A-3	7:30

### FRIDAY, MARCH 20—

Ben Willis at Speak Easy	S-3	4:30
IFC & ISC Mixer	Campus Center	9:00
Sailing Club Lecture	A-2	2:30
Alpha Tau Delta	D-5	12:30

### TUESDAY, MARCH 24—

Holy Week Program	Georgetown Room	3:00
Education Camp Review	UC 322 & 324	3:00
Sociology Comp Review	UC 317	4:00

### WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25—

Lodorian Rehearsal	Regis Room	6:00
Sigma Pi Alpha	UC 317	7:00
Sociology Comp Review	UC 322	4:00
Union Board Meeting	Regis Room	7:30

### SUNDAY, MARCH 29—

Easter Orchid Ball	Sheraton-Blackstone	9:00
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### WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1—

Reader's Circle Meeting	Alumnae Lounge	3:00
Lodorian Rehearsal	Regis Room	6:00

### THURSDAY, APRIL 2—

Sociology Comp Review	UC 322	4:00
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### SUNDAY, APRIL 5—

Sigma Theta Tau Board	Alumnae Lounge	2:00
Sigma Theta Tau Tea	Regis Room	3:00

### MONDAY, APRIL 6

Ecumenical Forum	Georgetown Room	8:30
Education Comp Review	LSC	3:00
SAM Speakers Meeting	Regis Room	2:30
IFC Meeting	Faculty Lounge	7:30
Nursing Council Meeting	A-1	4:30

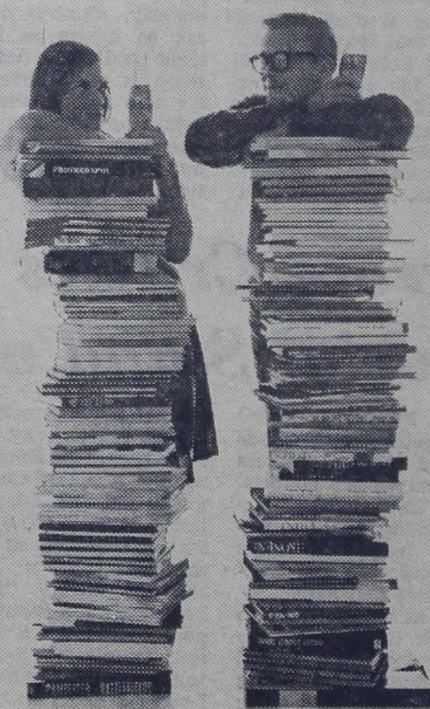
### TUESDAY, APRIL 7—

Sociology Comp Review	UC 317	4:00
BusAd Speaker Meeting	Regis Room	10:30
Coed Club Card Party	Regis Room	6:30

### WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8—

School of Social Work	Regis Room	2:00
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Mundelein College  
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**"That's the Ticket"**  
Fifth Annual Variety Show  
MARCH 20TH & 21ST  
8:00 P.M.  
AUDITORIUM  
Tickets: Pre-Sale \$1.15  
At the Door \$1.50



# No Curtain for Dauntless Fairies

by Bob Bassi

So you think that the Variety Show was flirting with superstition? Well, just look at the Curtain Guild. Their latest production, *Midsummer Night's Dream*, opened on Friday the thirteenth and closed on the Ides of March. But this illomened conjunction of the stars did not deter this dauntless band of fairies and others. Their play is a dream and their performance was a dream. And beautiful dreams are impervious to the world of black cats and things that go bump in the night.

Despite this courageous attitude, the director Mr. William Morris was not about to turn his back on the audience. The curtain was therefore kept open at all times, even at the beginning and end of the play. This very theatrical stroke did a great deal toward establishing the rapport between actors and audience so necessary for fantasy, especially Shakespearean fantasy. Lighting and set design also played a part in this.

**FARCE WAS THE KEY** to this production. As a director Mr. Morris has a decided gift for comedy. His interpretation of *Midsummer Night's Dream* realized all of the play's farcical values, showing that (literary and aesthetic theories to the contrary) the Bard can be very funny. Perhaps this seems trite, but there were many in the audience who had come to a "Shakespearean play" and were surprised to find themselves laughing. By approaching *Midsummer Night's Dream*, not as "literature," but as a riotous piece of stage fun, Mr. Morris did a service both to the play and to the audience.

Thus *Midsummer Night's Dream* was acted with the same theatrical whimsy which created it. Theseus, portrayed by Stan Zelesnik, was the happy, rational, slightly pompous (and who in love isn't?) Duke of Athens. Ilka Felcht was a curious Hippolyta, his bride-to-be. Her loveliness and her accent gave a certain charm and credibility to her role as the once wild queen of the Amazons, now completely tamed by love. This charm was particularly accentuated by her dazzling second act wedding gown.

**DAVID MORGAN'S EGEUS**, the Athenian noble whose complaint starts the complicated plot moving, was adequate but marred by one defect: there is no excuse for baggy tights. His daughter Hermia was played by Mary Pat Shelley. Besides speaking well, Miss Shelley combined good timing with excellent comic technique as was demonstrated by her "argument" with Helena (remember the coed judo doll?). Hermia's suitor was excellently portrayed by Bob Egan. Egan's voice is well suited to

Shakespearean verse. Still, the role of Lysander was something of a first for him; he could be heard and heard distinctly. Audibility plus a fine sense of irony produced a highly engaging performance.

The other more or less happy couple, Helena and Demetrius, were not up to the performances given by Egan and Miss Shelley. Lee Faust gave the role of Helena the necessary persistence and loving obnoxiousness. But in the more physically demanding scenes her speeches came too fast and some of her effect as foil to Hermia was lost. As her rabidly reluctant suitor, James Bailey seemed a little awed by his first major role. Besides suffering from a certain amount of stiffness, he often simply could not be heard. This was especially true of the last scenes in which he inadvertently threw away most of his lines. In all fairness, however, he was much better Sunday night.

These four young lovers are led astray in various combinations by "that shrewd and knavish sprite called Robin Goodfellow." In playing this role, there are two possible extremes to which an actor can go. Puck can be acted as either an ethereal, effeminate creature or a Peter Pan. Phil Hayes' chose the latter extreme—perhaps too much so. The resulting impression was one of boyish rather

than supernatural fun. Again, in all honesty, this is partially the fault of the role rather than the actor. In the three productions of *Midsummer Night's Dream* I have seen, the most satisfactory Puck of the three was portrayed by a rather tomboyish girl. This is not meant as a criticism but as an illustration of the wide range of interpretation which the role can be given.

**HIS LORD AND MASTER** Oberon was portrayed by Lawrence McCauley (who also assisted the director). McCauley's performance was near perfect. (This was also the first time I have seen the line "I am invisible," made believable.) In fact, the only limitation to his performance was that imposed by the limitation of the role of Oberon. And this is a limitation only in the sense that the role could not give his talents full scope. The same could be said of his opposite. While JoAnn Carney at first seemed too concrete to be the fairy queen, her grace and ability soon made her portrayal highly convincing.

The real stars of *Midsummer Night's Dream*, however, were the clowns, and great clowns they were. The Most Lamentable Comedy and Most Cruel Death of *Pyramus and Thisby* is one of Shakespeare's most fantastic pieces of foolery, and the actors who played these "rude mechanicals" did it justice. Paul Barrett was a prompter and stage director with madness to his Method. Tom O'Connor was a moon and Paul Govekar a wall to be envied by any moon or wall. Not since the Wizard of Oz has there been a lion like Peter Kaszonyi. It will be years before the stage will again see a pair of alabaster shoulders to match those of Thisby (Robert Selko).



Love is blind! Titania (JoAnn Carney) seems oblivious to the headpiece of Bottom (Peter Bartlett).

**BUT THE GREATEST OF** these was Peter Bartlett. In the last four years my estimate of Bartlett's work has undergone a hundred visions and revisions. I now think that he is at his best in Shakespearean comedy, but this latest estimate may quite possibly be my limitation rather than his. At any rate, his roles of Feste in *Twelfth Night* and now Bottom were the two best comic characters seen on Loyola's stage for at least four

years. In a word, he was great. In light of such performances, the Loyola Curtain Guild has the potential to make this year's "Shakespeare 400" festival a truly memorable event. They have the directors, the actors, and of course, the scripts. The author of the last Variety Shows Newsletter asked "Whatever happened to the Curtain Guild?" *Midsummer Night's Dream* was the ringing answer to that question.

## 'Dream': Bright Set, Dark Green Cast

by Larry Luck

Last week-end, Loyola's Curtain Guild, in its first play commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of Shakespeare's birth, scored a triumph in its imaginative, farcical presentation of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Technically, from the lighting to the blocking, the production was well put together. The play, under the direction of Mr. Morris, moved forward with appropriate speed, arriving at the final scene in a crescendo of laughter. In general, the characters

were well portrayed, evincing the optimum amount of humor. Loyola's interpretation concentrated heavily on the farcical elements so blatantly obvious in Shakespeare's original form and wisely put aside any of the fan-

ciful aspects that the author may have intended. **THE SET WAS SIMPLE** and conducive to the rapid succession of events in the forest sequence. The light and harshness of courtly Athens were effectively contrasted with the pastels and gentleness of the forest night. Oberon's invisibility illustrated an excellent use of lighting: the dark green cast playing upon the fairy king's face and eyes suggested this desired effect of invisibility. The music was also suitable to the mood, especially in the dance sequences involving the fairies; it never obtruded, it simply enhanced. The performance exhibited a fluid quality because of these technical qualities and because the players themselves moved so well on and off the stage. The scenes in the forest involving the lovers could have become hopelessly tedious, but, instead, everyone moved quickly, accelerating the frenzy of his state of mind and the sheer farcical, sometimes slapstick, elements of these scenes.

On the whole, the exaggerated characters of Shakespeare were well elucidated. Theseus, portrayed by Stan Zelesnik, exuded all the charm and graciousness of his important position as a sotr of raisonneaus in the play. His practical analysis of the melancholy of love in the final scene exemplifies Shakespeare's early ideas of love. These speeches, although not funny, were necessary in that they provide an anchor for the theme, which the author stated through Theseus:

"The lunatic, the lover, and the poet are of imagination all compact." Mr. Zelesnik conveyed the importance of his role through the resonating, friendly qualities of his voice, letting all know he was the first in importance in Athens. Hippolyta, portrayed by Ilka Felcht, should have come across as the loud, haughty, powerful Amazon. Instead, she appeared too submissive to the will of Theseus; she was more fearful than haughty or contemptuous.

**THE LOVERS PROVIDED** the most interesting study. Bob Egan as Lysander was perfectly suited to the role of the melancholic, continually thwarted lover. The intended artificiality of his speeches, as a mock upon the sentimental speeches so common with Shakespeare's contemporaries, was amazingly well brought out. Mary Pat Shelley as Hermia was a suitable match for Mr. Egan. She was always loud and clear, in perfect contrast to the malaise of her lover. The second set of lovers, Demetrius and Helena, portrayed by James Bailey and Lee Faust, were less effective than the first pair but generally adequate. Mr. Bailey seemed to play the role a little too stiffly, not knowing what to do with his hands and almost becoming annoying with a monotone. Miss Faust had a tendency to be much too fast in her delivery so that the audience sometimes did not understand her. In the fight scene with Hermia, she screamed and ranted so much that she became shrewish.

**THE SECOND GROUP OF** characters, the workmen of Athens, provided the pure farce of the play. Paul Barrett as Quince was effective as the leader of the players. He acted as a good restraining influence upon the unrestrained humor of

his fellows; his double-meaning introduction to the *Pyramus and Thisbe* episode was unusually well done. Bob Selko as Flute was the greatest example of Shakespeare's outrageous farce in his portrayal of Thisbe; he was able to elicit all the possible laughs from his role. Peter Bartlett as Bottom presented one of the triumphs of the play. From beginning to end, he was loud and braying, confirming his change into an ass. He carried the absurdity of the "ass" speeches to their last illogical conclusion.

The fairies were the last group of characters and, no doubt, the most difficult to perform. Larry McCauley as Oberon seemed a little unsuited to the role and even a little uncomfortable. His rendition of the fairy King's speeches was perhaps a little too fine, in the sense that they were more conducive to tragedy than to farce, and lacking in those impish qualities which should make up a fairy. JoAnn Carney as Titania also seemed to suffer the same problem although she overcame it in her ludicrous scenes with Bottom which enabled her to bring out her qualities as a jealous, silly wife. Puck, portrayed by Phil Hayes, displayed a tendency to deliver his lines too quickly. His physical movements and gestures seemed too artificial and more exaggerated than was needed. The fairies attending Titania were delightful in all their appearances, especially in the lullaby and dance scenes.

**ALL IN ALL, MR. MORRIS** and Larry McCauley, the assistant, can take credit for an admirable production. We can only hope that the next presentation, *Romeo and Juliet*, will be just as fine.

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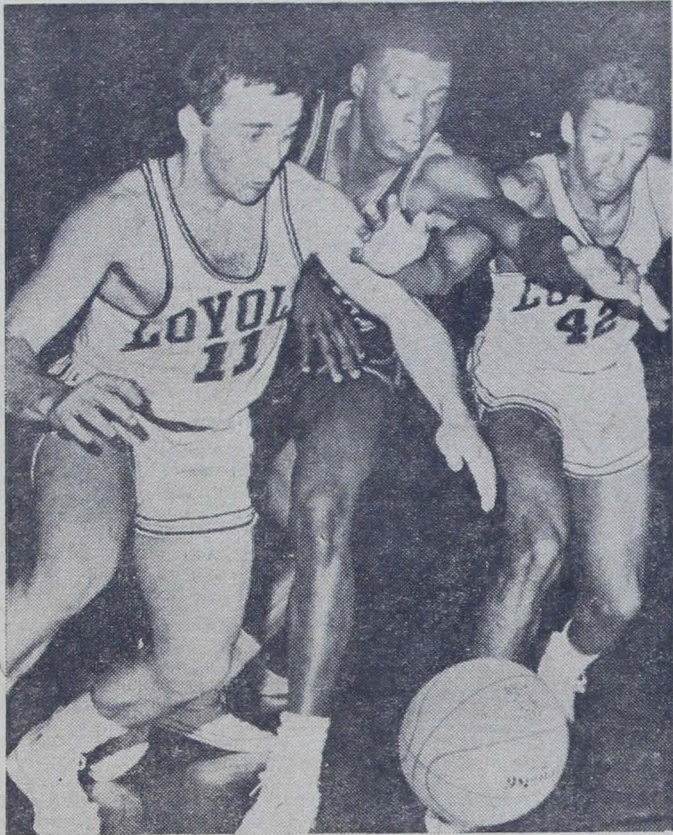
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# Wolves Hold Off Ramblers, 84-80



Jack Egan and Ron Miller stand between the ball and Michigan's Cazzie Russell as they scramble beneath the boards. The Wolves, however, went on to stand between the Ramblers and a second consecutive NCAA championship by downing Loyola, 84-80.

by Dick McGlynn

Jim Coleman and his Rambler mates have been running all year, but Friday night the sophomore guard took just one step too many as the tying basket in the Michigan game was nullified by a traveling violation. The Wolves gained possession and soon iced the game on Bob Cantrell's two free shots.

Ten seconds later the buzzer ended the game as a desperation shot by Vic Rouse, who last year won the national title with a desperation tip-in, missed the mark. Rambler hopes for a second national title missed the mark too as Michigan beat back a gallant effort and won, 84-80.

**BUT TO SAY THAT** Coleman walked and Loyola lost is not to tell the story of this superb battle for which both teams were "up." Les Hunter, who outdid the tourney's MVP Bill Buntin in every respect, carried Loyola's first three shots as the champions assumed a 6-4 and then a 10-5 edge.

Michigan stormed back to ties at 12 and 14, and assumed the lead for good in short order. The teams battled on even terms the rest of the half with Loyola working against five and seven point leads most of the way. Michigan was in command 43-36 at the half.

The second half was much like the end of the first as Michigan missed several opportunities to

run away from the cold-shooting Ramblers, while Loyola failed on numerous occasions to cut the lead to two or three points.

With ten minutes to go and the Wolves ahead 63-55, Buntin drew his fourth personal foul. Michigan then resorted to a zone defense which kept them free from fouling but could not keep the Ramblers from scoring. Still Michigan held a 6-point lead with less than two minutes left and it began to appear as if only a miracle comparable to that executed against Detroit could save the Ramblers. And it almost came as Rouse dumped in two clutch free throws to narrow the gap to 82-80 just before Coleman's heartbreaking steal and stroll.

**THERE WAS ONE BATTLE** the same night that wasn't nearly as close. In that one, little Jack Egan took on Michigan's 6-5 guard Cazzie Russell. Aware of the pre-game plan, Russell played almost the whole game

in the low post (or at least was trying to get there around Egan). The 5-10 Loyola scrambler, however, turned in the defensive job of the year as he held the Carver grad to two baskets in the first half. In the second stanza, fouls forced Egan to take on a less commanding assignment and Russell drove for 17 points.

The Hunter-Buntin duel was closer. The Michigan ace scored 26 points and speared 13 rebounds while Hunter had 25 points and only six rebounds. However, the Loyola star was visibly quicker than his counterpart and might have been more impressive if the muscle of Michigan's front line hadn't held him outside and prevented him from getting the ball more often in the second half.

Michigan won the battle of the boards, 47-37, and thus squelched the LU fast break. The Ramblers' shooting percentage of 37 per cent represented the first time in eight games that the figure had dropped below 44 per cent.

**HUNTER LED THE** scoring while the Ramblers' newest star, Coleman turned in another great game with 17 points. Rouse had 12 and Egan 10.

## Leslie Hunter Named For NCAA '64 Olympic Tryouts

Leslie Hunter, Loyola's 6-foot-7 All American center, has been chosen to participate in the NCAA Olympic trials. Hunter, who during his three year tenure at Loyola tallied 1,447 points and totaled 1,003 rebounds, was one of thirty all star selections made by the NCAA Olympic Committee.

On Monday, March 23, he will take part with players like Mel Counts of Oregon State, Walt Hazzard of UCLA, Butch Komives of Bowling Green, Cotton Nash of Kentucky in the opening practice sessions at the University of Kentucky's Memorial Coliseum in Lexington. There, under the guidance of Coach Hank Iba of Oklahoma State University, the all stars will be divided into Red, White and Blue squads which will practice and play as individual units; the NCAA champions will also join the all stars and the four teams will play exhibition doubleheaders on Thursday, March 26, in Cincinnati and Saturday, March 28, in Evansville, Indiana.

**ON MARCH 31, THE** teams move to New York and St. Johns University. There the NCAA champs will cut their unit to six players and six of the all stars will join them or the four teams will be broken down to three. Here the 3 NCAA teams will be joined by 2 AAU teams, 2 Armed Forces teams and an NAIA all star team. Each team will play 3 games, one each on April 2, 3,



Les Hunter

4. From these teams, the Olympic Basketball Committee will choose a twelve man squad to represent the USA at Tokyo in October.

## Loyola Bombs Kentucky, 100-91; Season Ends On Winning Note

by Pat O'Keefe

Like the climax of a good fireworks display, the Ramblers were at their explosive and colorful best as they out-sparkled the Kentucky Wildcats, 100-91, before 8,000 last Saturday evening in Williams Arena in Minneapolis.

The Ramblers thus took consolation honors in the Mid-East NCAA regionals. The fierce Michigan Wolverines then shelled the irrepressible Ohio Bobcats, 69-57, to launch themselves towards a semi-final rendezvous with Duke this Friday in Kansas City.

**LOYOLA BECAME THE** second team in basketball history to score 100 points against Kentucky, according to the Chicago Tribune. (Alabama was the first with 101 points in 1956.)

The eager Ramblers jumped to a 4-0 lead and soon padded it, 15-7 as they had done Friday against Michigan. Kentucky, however, was not Michigan, and the veterans from LU never lost the lead.

Ron Miller had regained his touch; Les Hunter was deadly on his corkscrew jump from 6-8 feet; Vic Rouse, Jack Egan, and

Jim Coleman also showed consistency. Loyola's animated floor play seemed too quick for the Wildcats. However, the All-American from Kentucky, Cotton Nash, a fiasco against Ohio, had the range again; and Conley, Mobley, and Deegan were not playing dead.

Tragedy struck Loyola with 4:20 to go in the first stanza. Vic Rouse's injured shoulder was wrenched out of place again and it took four doctors to get it back in. As he was helped from the floor, Victor got a thunderous standing ovation from the entire crowd.

**CHUCK WOOD FILLED** in for Rouse. The Ramblers set out to "win this one for Vic" — the man who tipped in the two points that dethroned mighty Cincinatti a year ago in Louisville.

At the half-time buzzer Loyola led, 53-45.

Kentucky took the second-half tip but not much else as the Ramblers kept their eight-point advantage through most of the period. The Wildcats slashed the margin to three points at one point, but Loyola always fought back to widen the gap.

With just eight minutes gone in the second period a referee's whistle ended Jack Egan's fabulous three-year career as Rambler guard and sparkplug. Egan fouled out with 13 points, having hit 100 per cent from the charity lane (5-5).

**LES HUNTER LED** all scorers with 27 and was subsequently voted All-Tournament center. Ron Miller finished with nineteen. The stricken Vic Rouse had eight. It was the new Rambler star, Jim Coleman, who jacked the tally to 100 on two free throws with 30 seconds left. Coleman hit for six points from the field and converted 13 of 17 free chances en route to a 20-point evening.

## Ramblin

by Dick McGlynn

Lenny Sachs, "Feed" Murphy, Wibs Kautz, Mike Novak, Mickey Rottner, Tom Hagerty, Jack Kerris, Nick Kladis, Clarence Red, Jerry Harkness . . . and now add Jack Egan, Les Hunter, Ron Miller and Vic Rouse to the list of all-time Loyola greats.

It was these last four men who ended their Rambler basketball careers this past weekend. They lost, but they lost like champions—in the last seconds—and they won like champions—coming back a night later to subdue the nation's third-ranked team.

**AND THUS HISTORY PASSES** before us. A young, relatively inexperienced Michigan team which may be still a year away from its first NCAA title walked boldly into the mid-east regional and tiptoed out two days later on its way to Kansas City. The Ramblers, who lurked back by six to ten points most of the game put on another patent Loyola comeback but it just wasn't enough. . . .

The Wolves, of course, were the models of sportsmanship as Cazzie Russell raced out to mid-court to shake John Egan's hand and it made one wish them the best of luck in their ventures in the west. However, on returning to Chicago, one read that same Russell's charges against the little Loyola guard and concluded that Cazzie can't take a tug on the trunks, he couldn't even make it up Bergies' Babies "Bloody Nose Lane."

In many respects, the Kentucky game was one of the most important played by our boys this season. These Ramblers have lived on a reputation of never quitting—and a loss, even to a team the caliber of the Wildcats might have ruined the image. But Loyola bounced back, always in control, and smashed a Kentucky team that would have beaten the one that played Ohio by 20 points.

**LAST WEEK, WE QUESTIONED** the wisdom of the powers that run the NCAA tournament, but this week's questioning seems a

little mild. Williams arena was a sight to see this weekend (from behind the basket for most Loyola fans) as rooters for all four teams were spread through the house.

Of course, the very fact that the regional was held at Williams is an indication that the NCAA was looking only at the bank account. The University of Minnesota did not ask for the tournament (NCAA does not pay the host school) but was asked to take it because its Williams arena has the largest seating capacity of any college facility in the country.

I once thought that the reason regionals were played only on campus sites was that the NCAA desired to keep big business out of the tourney. However, it is quite obvious that the reason is that NCAA does not have to pay for campus sites. For this reason, such schools as Ohio State refuse to have it.

All of this, together with several provocative articles in this month's Sport magazine which basically deals with the problems of big-time college athletics, more or less convinced me that NCAA is not capable of handling the problems which it has a moral obligation to face. However, lest we unjustly condemn a noble organization, the NEWS will endeavor to run a series of articles on NCAA and its problems after Easter. . . .

**TOM O'HARA, WHO WAS UNABLE** to run in Cleveland because of a pulled groin muscle, was told to take a few days of rest before attempting to run again. That's quite a penance for the little miler, you know. . . .

Finally, on behalf of the student body and especially the NEWS staff, I would like to officially congratulate Coach George Ireland and his Ramblers on a great season. . . .

**HERE THEY ARE, FANS,** the final predictions for the season: Duke and UCLA to meet for the national championship and Duke to win.

## Fraternity Standings

	W	L
TKE	5	1
Psi Deltas	5	1
Sigma Pi	5	1
ADG	5	1
AK Psi	3	3
Pi Alphas	2	4
Tau Deltas	1	5
Delta Sigs	0	6
Sigma Deltas	0	6