Twenties Era Parodied In Calliope V Musical

Thomistic Thought Initially Reviewed By Author Gilson

by Bob Dixon

Off Campus Housing Features Bleak Vista

S.C. Cedes Withdrawal Of Campus Newspaper; Glavin Poses Removal

by Mike Giuliano

The HOYA has finally achieved its design of withdrawing from the Student Council. John Glavin, titular representative of the newspaper on the Council, introduced a resolution stating that The HOYA would retain its seat until the expiration of the 1963-64 Council year on May 10, after which another organization designated by the Constitution Committee would replace it.

His proposal asserted that he had finally been persuaded to make this recommendation by the resolution of Kenneth Atchity, Editor of The HOYA, not to occupy the paper's seat if the motion for its removal was defeated.

Larry Shulman, representing WGTB, began discussion by saying that Glavin's statement contradicted that of Atchity when the question of The HOYA's departure from the Council had first arisen. Brendan Sullivan, president of the senior class, offered an amendment to deal with this objection by delaying action on the withdrawal until the Editor substantiated the declaration of his intention not to occupy The HOYA's seat if it were offered for 1964-65. This amendment was unanimously approved, and later unanimously rescinded.

In answer to an objection by Ed Shaw, sophomore president, that the resolution should go to the Constitution Committee before action was taken, Glavin noted that the original proposal, which was exempt from Senate review in the case of a new presentation, would only waste

On April 22-25 and the weekend of May 1 and 2 the Mask and Bauble Society will present its annual original musical comedy under the aegis of Calliope V. Cast Off Your Chains, this year's Calliope, will be presented in Trinity Theatre at 8:30 p.m.

This year's production is under the direction of Mr. Ellis Baker who also directed Partage, and A View from the Bridge.

The scene of this year's musical is Washington, D.C. in the early 1920's. It concerns the Congressional battle over woman suffrage, and is presented in the form of a television show that takes the audience back to the era of suffragettes.

Clare Castiglia a senior at Immaculata High School, plays Dora Deborne the leader of the suffrage movement. Also Casey (P.S. 64), who has had leading roles in recent Mask and Bauble productions, plays the role of Senator Mark Sutherland. Other Senators are played by Tom Callahan, who was Bonaparte in last year's Tartuffe, and John Durkin, who was Bonaventure, the leader of the suffragettes.

As an International lecturer he has participated in a series of distinguished lectures. Among these are the Gifford Lectures of the University of Aberdeen (1900-31), Harvard's William James Lectures (1935), the Richards series at the University of Virginia (1928), and Indiana University's Mahlon Powell lectures (1940). His only previous appearance here in Washington was as a speaker in the Mellon (Continued on Page 7)

OFF-CAMPUS HOUSING PROBLEMS

A survey of both residents and off-campus students reveals that many are being encouraged to desist from the Campus by the promise of more comfortable lodgings available to those off-campus. Students who are interested in moving from the Hilltop to情节 vibration. Those who have lived off-campus during the last few years, that the accommodations offered by the Off-Campus Housing Office are both insufficient to meet the increasing demand, and often highly unsatisfactory for student living. One student, for example, who was aided by the Office appraised his apartment as "not suitable for any person, student or laborer, sober or drunk."

The HOYA survey, however, reveals that this is not the isolated incident. Another student living in University-approved off-campus lodgings complained of the study distractions he encountered at his apartment—an "alcoholic landlady, and an attempted murder."

Yet another dissatisfied Hoya described his apartment in the following terms: "It was a room in the basement of a private home about the size of the guard house

This leads to a number of questions: What is the process of choosing off-campus accommodations with a former landlady?

An investigation and survey conducted by The HOYA the results of which appear on page five, indicates that the off-campus housing situation at Georgetown will remain the perennial problem it has been for the past several years. During the 1964-65 academic year, the number of students living in off-campus accommodations is expected by the Housing Department such an alarm high. As the May selection dates approach, speculation among current residents has increased in face of the administration prediction that approximately 1,000 Hoyas will be displaced to the D.C.-Maryland-Virginia residential area. Selection will be determined, as it has in the past, by O.F.P.I. and conduct.

The imminent housing problem is complex for a number of reasons. The lower field dormitory, contrary to the Administration's earlier schedule (The HOYA, Feb. 18, page 1), will not be ready for occupancy by September. Furthermore, the Admissions Office is currently in the process of accepting transfer students, and adding classes in the University's history.

A survey of both residents and off-campus students reveals that many are being encouraged to desist from the Campus by the promise of more comfortable lodgings available to those off-campus. Students who are interested in moving from the Hilltop to情节 vibration. Those who have lived off-campus during the last few years, that the accommodations offered by the Off-Campus Housing Office are both insufficient to meet the increasing demand, and often highly unsatisfactory for student living. One student, for example, who was aided by the Office appraised his apartment as "not suitable for any person, student or laborer, sober or drunk."

The HOYA survey, however, reveals that this is not the isolated incident. Another student living in University-approved off-campus lodgings complained of the study distractions he encountered at his apartment—an "alcoholic landlady, and an attempted murder."

Yet another dissatisfied Hoya described his apartment in the following terms: "It was a room in the basement of a private home about the size of the guard house

This leads to a number of questions: What is the process of choosing off-campus accommodations with a former landlady?

An investigation and survey conducted by The HOYA the results of which appear on page five, indicates that the off-campus housing situation at Georgetown will remain the perennial problem it has been for the past several years. During the 1964-65 academic year, the number of students living in off-campus accommodations is expected by the Housing Department such an alarm high. As the May selection dates approach, speculation among current residents has increased in face of the administration prediction that approximately 1,000 Hoyas will be displaced to the D.C.-Maryland-Virginia residential area. Selection will be determined, as it has in the past, by O.F.P.I. and conduct.

The imminent housing problem is complex for a number of reasons. The lower field dormitory, contrary to the Administration's earlier schedule (The HOYA, Feb. 18, page 1), will not be ready for occupancy by September. Furthermore, the Admissions Office is currently in the process of accepting transfer students, and adding classes in the University's history.

A survey of both residents and off-campus students reveals that many are being encouraged to desist from the Campus by the promise of more comfortable lodgings available to those off-campus. Students who are interested in moving from the Hilltop to情节振动。由于招生办公室的决定,海洋于2020年将进行一系列课程的选择和安排。


Editorial:  

Paradox in Progress  

Georgetown's 175th year has witnessed the initiation of an energetic and dynamic new era in the history of the University. The administration, in its efforts to maintain and improve the University's academic standards, has acknowledged the need for a modern, efficient, and progressive approach to education. This has led to the establishment of new programs and initiatives that reflect the University's commitment to excellence in teaching and research.

In the issues to come, we feel it is the responsibility of The HOYA as the organ of student opinion to offer our impression of the current progress of Georgetown, considering in general the roles of the five undergraduate colleges, the administration, the faculty, and of the students themselves. We speak the mind of the students, and their judgment on the merits of our University, and on the problems which with them we are familiar. For it is ultimately the students, both before and after commencement, who must become and remain the life-blood of Georgetown; and we offer our present philosophy of the University, the problems of the faculty, and of the administration. With their cooperation and with mutual trust, we trust that the institution in which we are enrolled will achieve the destiny to which she is entitled. We are not the directors of the University. We offer praise and criticism, from our viewpoint, with the assurance that our interest is an active one, and that our support will someday become vital.

As illustrated by the poll conducted by The HOYA newsmen during the past several years, and even the response of the present seniors to the proposed Class Gift (page seven), it is indicative of a deep-seated dissatisfaction with the direction of the University. Although we cannot claim comprehensive comprehension of the far-reaching causes for this attitude, we observe the immediate feelings of the present student body itself. And from our observations, we offer what we consider to be a rational analysis of the issues which may, perhaps, lead to a more serious and more influential discontent when we ourselves join the ranks of alumni.

As illustrated by the poll conducted by The HOYA newsmen during the past several years, and even the response of the present seniors to the proposed Class Gift (page seven), it is indicative of a deep-seated dissatisfaction with the direction of the University. Although we cannot claim comprehensive comprehension of the far-reaching causes for this attitude, we observe the immediate feelings of the present student body itself. And from our observations, we offer what we consider to be a rational analysis of the issues which may, perhaps, lead to a more serious and more influential discontent when we ourselves join the ranks of alumni.

The present seniors and juniors came to Georgetown having read the University's catalogues, unaware of the fact that a large percentage of them would be unable to live on the campus due to the determination of the administration to prevent undergraduate attraction to many of us. The real estate situation of the Washington area confronted our inexperience and our need for immediate as well as comfortable accommodations. Educators unanimously agree on the importance of suitable accommodations for effective academic conditions.

But instead of a well-coordinated and comprehensive attempt on the part of the administration to assist us in our search, the Off-Campus Housing Office fails to insure, or even to suggest, adequate space for University students. If the University itself cannot cope with the grim realities of lodgings in the Capital, to expect the individual student to do so alone, is to set the least, a puzzling attitude. We can see no excuse for the approval of unsanitary, inconvenient, and extravagantly expensive housing. Furthermore, the administration lacks of concern is demonstrated by the selection standard which places poorer students off Campus in an atmosphere even less conducive to successful study than that of the dormitory. It is evidenced by the planning of new facilities for on-Campus housing not for the displaced students, but for an expanded student body.

Instead of a well-coordinated and comprehensive attempt on the part of the administration to assist us in our search, the Off-Campus Housing Office fails to insure, or even to suggest, adequate space for University students. If the University itself cannot cope with the grim realities of lodgings in the Capital, to expect the individual student to do so alone, is to set the least, a puzzling attitude. We can see no excuse for the approval of unsanitary, inconvenient, and extravagantly expensive housing. Furthermore, the administration lacks of concern is demonstrated by the selection standard which places poorer students off Campus in an atmosphere even less conducive to successful study than that of the dormitory. It is evidenced by the planning of new facilities for on-Campus housing not for the displaced students, but for an expanded student body.

In conclusion, we do not claim infallibility, but we ask clarification. We only state what we have seen ourselves in the past. We have lived with the students, what we have heard from the alumni. To us the situation has created an undeniable problem, and one which we as students cannot ourselves hope to solve. We can only state our discomfort, and await an answer.
Leading Educators Feel U.S. Colleges Deficit In Liberalized Education

U. S. colleges are falling in their responsibility to prepare Americans for world leadership, according to a committee of ten prominent educators whose final report on a special study of "The College and World Affairs" was made public yesterday.

Chairman of the committee is John Druska, chairman of the Department of Foreign Policy at Swarthmore College and formerly president of the Foreign Policy Association. The committee's findings were transmitted in agram from the Hansen Foundation.

Failures

The report charges that "Too many institutions have been guilty of allowing their students to shirk responsibility for their own development and for the development of their country through a failure to handle their students as individuals, and through a failure to develop their potential for leadership.

A play such as this rises or falls on the performer who cast in the lead, and Luther is no exception. The consistency with which John Hefner performs—rather, becomes—one of the paradoxes which are Luther must be pointed out as the prime factor in the play's success. Yet one must concede that Hefner's performance is in no way exhausting the possibilities of the role. The character that Hefner has created for himself cannot be equalled by anyone else in the scheduled plays and makes of the play what he will. One can see that Hefner is not a Burton or an Evans (even a Finzi) in this role. The first act is long and brooding, showing the depth and scholarly Luther in his oversensitivity and his penchant for self-flagellation. Where one would expect devotion, there is only intensity. Living yester-}

(Continued on Page 7)

Brown to Discuss Role of the States in Foreign Policy

Gov. Edmund G. Brown of California will deliver the third Walsh Lecture, Thursday, April 29 at 8:30 p.m. in Gaston Hall. The Governor's talk, entitled "The State and Foreign Policy," will f}

(Continued on Page 7)

Magic Lantern

Following an Italian tradition of episodic movies ("Love in the City: Boccacio '70), Vittorio de Sica has directed Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow, an imaginative allegory that the arch neo-realists Zavattini, who wrote the entire script for de Sica's U.S. debut,ounds and, buys, a browser from the key in a scene

(Continued on Page 7)

THE HOYA

Page Three

Wicked Stage

John Osborne, Britain's "angry young man" had found a fitting subject around to love" and the popular themes of stock reactions, and a build-up that is at once over-sensitive and unfailing, outspoken and brooding, a) and the audience, a figure of power and physically infirm.

To many, it would seem that Luther is worthy of note if only for the history of the man and the way that the drama of the play, with only this in mind must be appreciated. The play, according to a man, is at once over-sensitive and unfeeling, outspoken and brooding, a) and the audience, a figure of power and physically infirm.

To many, it would seem that Luther is worthy of note if only for the history of the man and the way that the drama of the play, with only this in mind must be appreciated. The play, according to a man, is at once over-sensitive and unfeeling, outspoken and brooding, a) and the audience, a figure of power and physically infirm.

To many, it would seem that Luther is worthy of note if only for the history of the man and the way that the drama of the play, with only this in mind must be appreciated. The play, according to a man, is at once over-sensitive and unfeeling, outspoken and brooding, a) and the audience, a figure of power and physically infirm.

To many, it would seem that Luther is worthy of note if only for the history of the man and the way that the drama of the play, with only this in mind must be appreciated. The play, according to a man, is at once over-sensitive and unfeeling, outspoken and brooding, a) and the audience, a figure of power and physically infirm.
Germans Criticize GU For Schmuecker Insult

**Bonn — April 9 (Chicago Daily News Service)** Germans are protesting, mildly and unofficially, about what they feel was the discourteous treatment of Economic Minister Kurt Schmuecker by Georgetown University this week.

The ostensible reason for his first trip to the United States in his new capacity—he succeeded Chancellor Ludwig Erhard last autumn—was an invitation to speak at Georgetown University.

**Bulliten Boards?**

According to German reports, there were no announcements of his speech on Georgetown bulletin boards, and the auditorium was only partly filled. One of the University officials excused himself on the ground that Franciskus Cardinal Konig of Vienna was speaking elsewhere at the same hour.

Then, in introducing Schmuecker, the Dean of the School of Foreign Service made a mistake that to many Germans would appear deliberately insulting. Schmuecker was presented as a minister of the "German Democratic Republic," the name adopted by the Soviet sponsored Communist regime in East Germany.

**Excused?**

German correspondents have "excused" this with the observation that the United States has so many official visitors it is difficult to keep track of them all, although none comes from East Germany.

But the United States wants many things that the support and understanding of Schmuecker can be important. Among other items he will head the German delegation to the Kennedy Round tariff talks in Geneva next month, and consideration of orphans from St. Joseph's and St. Vincent's Homes will become "children for a day" of Georgetown men and their dates.

This year, the annual event will be held in Rock Creek Park where the Georgetown men and their "adopted children" will enjoy a picnic and various games. At the end of the day each of the orphans will be given a gift courtesy of the Student Council and various local businessmen.

**Walter Clark**

The children will be brought to the park by the Red Cross who will pick the orphans up at their homes. The program will begin at 9 a.m. and will last until 4 p.m.

Charles Allendorf, the President of the Colleague Club, is the chairman of this year's Children's Day. He announced that tickets would be on sale in New South Foyer every afternoon and evening until the 15th. The cost for the entire day is three dollars a couple. Attending Allendorf are Robert White, George Hughes, Anthony Stanger, Morgan Curcio, Walter Clark, John Correlo, and Douglas Pugh.

In an interview with The HOYA, Allendorf spoke of the benefits of Children's Day. He feels that the students "parents" will benefit greatly from participating in this program, as well as the children. The success of the event depends entirely on student participation.

Transportation will be supplied by the Student Council for Hoyas who will be able to get there any other way. In case of rain, Mc Donogh Gymnasium will be used.

**Dean Moran**

In Washington, William E. Moran, Jr., Dean of Georgetown's School of Foreign Service, said he was "quite surprised at the story. "I am most sorry I made the mistake in the introduction," Moran said, adding that he had apologized personally to Schmuecker.

Commenting on the turnout for the lecture, he said "it is my experience that 350 people is not a small crowd for this sort of a specialized lecture." I announced the lecture to the German, Economics and Government Departments of the University, a total of 700 to 800 students," Moran said. "And Schmuecker himself told me he was extremely pleased with his reception."

The Georgetown lecture inciden
t was reported in newspapers throughout the United States. Among those in which it was carried were The Washington Post, The Los Angeles Times, The New York Herald Tribune, The Kansas City Star, and the Chicago Daily News.

**DEAN MORAN**

In Washington, William E. Moran, Jr., Dean of Georgetown's School of Foreign Service, said he was "quite surprised at the story. "I am most sorry I made the mistake in the introduction," Moran said, adding that he had apologized personally to Schmuecker.

Commenting on the turnout for the lecture, he said "it is my experience that 350 people is not a small crowd for this sort of a specialized lecture." I announced the lecture to the German, Economics and Government Departments of the University, a total of 700 to 800 students," Moran said. "And Schmuecker himself told me he was extremely pleased with his reception."

The Georgetown lecture inciden
t was reported in newspapers throughout the United States. Among those in which it was carried were The Washington Post, The Los Angeles Times, The New York Herald Tribune, The Kansas City Star, and the Chicago Daily News.

**DEAN MORAN**

In Washington, William E. Moran, Jr., Dean of Georgetown's School of Foreign Service, said he was "quite surprised at the story. "I am most sorry I made the mistake in the introduction," Moran said, adding that he had apologized personally to Schmuecker.

Commenting on the turnout for the lecture, he said "it is my experience that 350 people is not a small crowd for this sort of a specialized lecture." I announced the lecture to the German, Economics and Government Departments of the University, a total of 700 to 800 students," Moran said. "And Schmuecker himself told me he was extremely pleased with his reception."

The Georgetown lecture inciden
t was reported in newspapers throughout the United States. Among those in which it was carried were The Washington Post, The Los Angeles Times, The New York Herald Tribune, The Kansas City Star, and the Chicago Daily News.

**DEAN MORAN**

In Washington, William E. Moran, Jr., Dean of Georgetown's School of Foreign Service, said he was "quite surprised at the story. "I am most sorry I made the mistake in the introduction," Moran said, adding that he had apologized personally to Schmuecker.

Commenting on the turnout for the lecture, he said "it is my experience that 350 people is not a small crowd for this sort of a specialized lecture." I announced the lecture to the German, Economics and Government Departments of the University, a total of 700 to 800 students," Moran said. "And Schmuecker himself told me he was extremely pleased with his reception."

The Georgetown lecture inciden
t was reported in newspapers throughout the United States. Among those in which it was carried were The Washington Post, The Los Angeles Times, The New York Herald Tribune, The Kansas City Star, and the Chicago Daily News.
Reality and Policies

With this twofold political reality in mind, let's look at the positions American foreign policy has occupied towards Communism since World War II. Our postwar makers had various avenues towards Communism including at times the negotiating away of free world territory, containment, appeasement, accommodation, etc. But all of these attitudes had one thing in common; they were predicated on the belief that we can and must co-exist with Communism. An attitude towards Communism based on such a belief can only lead—as it has in the United States—to a foreign policy that ends in failure, invoking in the minds and hearts of the American people a feeling of frustration and futility. For the American people see only too well that a policy of coexistence means a reverse of our present attitude toward any former free world country after another. Moreover, such a policy on our part automatically asserts that the only territory to be won or lost in the Cold War is that of external security, while virtually impossible in a Communist-controlled country, and if our foreign policy is predicated on the belief that we can co-exist with Communism, then we are bound to yield to every pressure, every aggressive action on the part of the Communists. The result of this is a policy for a policy that can offer them hope instead of futility, victory instead of frustration. It is up to the Republican party to step into this vacuum and provide a foreign policy of hopes in the form of a positive program of victory over Communism.

Former Vice-President Nixon and Senator Goldwater have both recognized the necessity for a realistic foreign policy of victory over Communism. A foreign policy of this nature demands more than a mere criticism of the Democrats' foreign policy. It requires us Republicans to come up with positive answers to trouble spots around the world. Our first opportunity awaits us in Cuba where we can determine whether we can militarily defeat the Communist party in their guerrilla war in South Vietnam?

Realities and Policies

But historical and political reality shatters the illusion of contain­ment of the Communist threat, for scarcely a week goes by without a revolution taking place in one country or another. Perhaps we will win the battle with the Communists this week, or next week, or the week after; but one of these days we are going to lose again as we lost in Cuba and扎乌雷 not too long ago. The time has now come when we are determined to execute an effective policy of containment of the Communist advance, containment as a policy is—by its very nature—impossible in a Communist-controlled country, and if our foreign policy is predicated on the belief that we can co-exist with Communism, then we are bound to yield to every pressure, every aggressive action on the part of the Communists. The result of this is a policy for a policy that can offer them hope instead of futility, victory instead of frustration. It is up to the Republican party to step into this vacuum and provide a foreign policy of hopes in the form of a positive program of victory over Communism.

Former Vice-President Nixon and Senator Goldwater have both recognized the necessity for a realistic foreign policy of victory over Communism. A foreign policy of this nature demands more than a mere criticism of the Democrats' foreign policy. It requires us Republicans to come up with positive answers to trouble spots around the world. Our first opportunity awaits us in Cuba where we can determine whether we can militarily defeat the Communist party in their guerrilla war in South Vietnam?
under any instance. Referring to my article in The HOYA page 6, Mr. 12 denouncing the pending "civil rights" bill Mr. Belland, I must assume that the so-called negro problem exists in the South alone. This, I think, is unjust. The acquittance with the situation there.

I agree with Mr. Reich that this problem is regional, but insist that it be more region-wide. The North, where the large urban areas are finding the same difficulties with the migration of negroes to their cities and the corresponding exodus of whites to the suburbs. While crime and some problems are certainly present, city officials stand by with their hands tied by the absence of any substantial knowledge of the situation. The South, on the other hand, long confirmed by a much more extreme, possibly even a racist, view of the situation which has worked to the mutual satisfaction of both races.

The problem in the North is going to get worse before it gets better. In the final analysis, the bill will be faced with a choice between two alternatives: submission to the mob or the justice that has and risk bloody violence and delegate a social system which will separate the antagonists and nurture them through widespread integration.

The lesson of the April 7 Wisconsin primary would serve to point out that massive civil rights bills in the North are beginning to recognize the real problem. George C. Wallace should receive 25 per cent of the total vote (84 per cent of the white voters or over 260,000) in a state as far from the South as Wisconsin. There is an extremely significant fact. It is apparent that not all the people in the North are fooled by the plouf and pompous declarations of the NAACP and its allies. Congress who are seeking to run roughshod over the rights of 180 million white people.

To the Editor:

It constantly amazes me to find some students who, when discussing the civil rights bill, employ the same trite and irrational arguments as do the diehard segregationists. It would appear to me that if higher education would have the effect of broadening a citizen's outlook and would encourage him to seek newer and more valid objections to the bill than those presented by Mr. Alvin Kratz in the last issue of The HOYA.

Mr. Kratz stated that the bill is a violation of the commerce clause, yet he generates no thought of a people's right to work. This is a distinct difference here which he seems to have forgotten. A citizen who does not like sitting to the public has no obligation to go into that line of work. The absence of occupations is a voluntary one. On the contrary, society has no choice in the matter of buying. He cannot stop eating and his car will continue to need gas. It may be answered that such a citizen can go elsewhere. But in many cases this involves driving all the way to a nearby city which caters to all the "public," not just the white public.

There are some students who preach this hatred disguised in words of "states' rights" is that of taking phrases out of context. Mr. Kratz stated that the section on public accommodation describes state action in discrimination not only as laws, but as customs and usage.
problems that plague all revolutionaries once they have succeeded. Even Luther could not foresee the implications of his revolt. Politically, he was forced, for the sake of order, to reject the pacifist who had carried his words beyond Wittenburg and Worms. Theologically, he could not understand the knight’s speech at the end: “Do you know what men believe in their hearts? ... They believe that Christ was a man. ... And you helped them to begin to believe it.” Personally, the escape from the celibate monastery to familiar felicity seems to be in name only, for the Luther of the concluding scene is as brooding and perhaps even more confused than that of the first. In the end, the question must arise—was it worth it? But it is not Osbourne’s intent to question the value of the movement. Instead, the question must be: Was it worth it to this man, Luther?

The performance of Lionel Stradner as Tetzel and of Hugh Franklin as Cajetan were outstanding, though the contrast between these two pragmatic and unscrupulous fathers of the Church and the idealistic Luther is too obvious to stand as a plausible explanation of the conflicts which are witnessed. George Mathews as Hans is the outstanding supporting player. In his earthiness he shows the breach of understanding which must always exist between the rebel and the rest of the world, even despite the “natural” understanding of kinship.

The settings are simple, especially in the first act where all attention is to be focused on the interior struggle which is taking place. The single prop is a huge, suspended crucifix, and this, combined with the effective single-beam spot, focuses immediately upon the problem of the man and that which overshadows him. The slow, brooding chants of the priests, which convey the solemnity and the simplicity which must be embodied in the authenticity and the truth which must always exist between the rebel and the rest of the world.

The performance of James Daly as Emperor Charles V was outstanding, though the contrast between him and the idealistic Luther is too obvious to stand as a plausible explanation of the conflicts which are witnessed. George Mathews as Hans is the outstanding supporting player. In his earthiness he shows the breach of understanding which must always exist between the rebel and the rest of the world, even despite the “natural” understanding of kinship.

The settings are simple, especially in the first act where all attention is to be focused on the interior struggle which is taking place. The single prop is a huge, suspended crucifix, and this, combined with the effective single-beam spot, focuses immediately upon the problem of the man and that which overshadows him. The slow, brooding chants of the priests, which convey the solemnity and the simplicity which must be embodied in the authenticity and the truth which must always exist between the rebel and the rest of the world.
Lacrosse Combine

Catonsville Dumps Lacrosse Combine With 15-2 Pasting

by Pat Bright

Larry Bruce and Chuck Maloney riddled the Georgetown Lacrosse Club's defense for nine goals in leading the Catonsville Lacrosse Club to a decisive 15-2 victory. Attacking with long precise passes, the Mounts frequently had point-blank shots at the goal and goalie Roger Waltman must have thought the game was like so many hornets returning to their nest.

Can't Dance

Midfielder Dick Nearing's hustle helped the Hoyas contain the more experienced Mounts in the first period, but the giant Maloney soon realized that Nearing was entirely right-handed, and he began to force Nearing to his left. From the start of the second period, the Mounts attacked from the side opposite Nearing. Concentrating on the face off, the Hoyas carried the ball behind the goal, then threw blistering passes into the center where Bruce and Maloney caught and converted them.

Might as Well

Bruce scored twice and Harry Colburner once before Randy Denial had Mounts goalie Ron Kasemeyer with a leaping, eight-foot shot directly in front of the net. Then Malones rushed through the center of the Hoyas' defense, took a pass from Colburner, and fired the ball past Altman. John Campbell's goal closed the gap to two goals, but Maloney hit just before the horn to restore the three-goal advantage.

Second-half goals made the game a rout. The devastating Maloney paced the victory with five goals, and Bruce added four.

Still Unbeaten. . .

Georgetown sweeps the victory with five goals in the second period. The Hoyas won by easy five lengths.

by Joe Creavy

Georgetown swept the victory with five goals in the second period. The Hoyas won by easy five lengths.

When it came to conquest, the scene was set early in the first period. The Hoyas established a 5-0 lead in the first and used conventional American soccer and scored seven goals in the second period. The Hoyas won by easy five lengths.

The once-beaten Hoyas frot got on the running closely with an easy victory over Howard. The Hoyas had three forwards, and the Georgetown lightweights. This victory moved the fresh back in contention for a high seeding at the Dad Vail in early May.

The junior varsity race was the only close contest of the afternoon. The Georgetown junior varsity and lightweights' eighth finish only one and one-half seconds apart in a close finish which saw a halted lightweights' sprint faint short. The Hoyas CVJ took third place in the paddling one and one-half lengths behind the lightweights.

The varsity race was another runaway as the unbeaten Hoyas defeated their sixth and seventh opponents of the year, Georgetown.

The Hoyas entered the season with the IC4A Championship. As well as one, two, and four mile relays. The undefeated Hoyas will also be running in the event, but they might be hampered by the loss of ace runner Jim McDonald.

Racquetmen Pulverized

BY Wades Halabty

The Hoyas racqueteers were soundly clobbered over the weekend, losing the hands of Rutgers, 5-1, and Princeton, 9-0. Ron Goldman turned a 15-2 victory over Rutgers' Victor Figlar. Jay Bowes, in the number 3 position, won in three sets before losing, 5-7, 6-1, 11-9, to the Scarlet Knight's Rich Robinson. Also pulled to extra-sets were Bill Hodgeson, Dick Hanford and Lee Van De Carr. The courts were tough and accurate. The Hoyas met on the following day a powerful Princeton team that had just broken a 16-match streak owned by Miami. The Hilltoppers were plunstered painfully, quickly. Unaccustomed to the slower clay courts that favor the steady player rather than the strong bítter, the Hoyas were unable to rally. Goldman served was returned by ease with ease by smooth Herbie Fitzgibbon, who capitalized on a strong net play to win, 6-3, 6-2. Spedly Howell quickly eliminated the Hoyas' Bill Hodgeson, 6-1, 6-1.

Hendrickson, Warner Double teamed to defeat Goldman and Hodgman in the match's longest show, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3. The Hoyas were without the services of Joe Courtney, out with a bad back.

This marks the second year that the very potent Philadelphia has victimized the Hoyas number one man by breaking the single match in two straight sets. Both times the squad has sent a potent server, but this year both times fundamentals have been the deciding factor, not the powerful service.

A ray of hope seeped through the yard as the Hoyas' Robt. A. B. GHS defeated Western in their opener. 9-0. Dick Parker, Frank Grest, Frank Kelly, Tony Lauinger, Pete Matlo and Bill Young, who, in the words of Coach Bob Thomas, "will mean trouble for any team in the country," all turned in brilliant victories. Their real test came against UConn School, whose top two men rank one-two in the Middle-Atlantic States.

The Hoyas enter the season with a three-man team, the Hoyas' Fred C. Johnson, and the Hoyas' Fred C. Johnson, Mark Puerto, and Roy Alexander. This victory moved the Hoyas back on the winning track with an easy 5-1 lead over Drexel. The Hoyas were without the services of Jed Courtney, out with a bad back.

The Hoyas' Fred C. Johnson, Mark Puerto, and Roy Alexander. This victory moved the Hoyas back on the winning track with an easy 5-1 lead over Drexel. The Hoyas were without the services of Jed Courtney, out with a bad back.

The Hoyas entered the season with the IC4A Championship. As well as one, two, and four mile relays. The undefeated Hoyas will also be running in the event, but they might be hampered by the loss of ace runner Jim McDonald.
GU "Salts" Capture 3rd Place Statuary in Navy Invitational by Benny

Last weekend the Georgetown University Ballistics Shooting team opened its Spring season with an impressive third place finish in the Annual Spring Invitational at the Naval Academy. The final standings were particularly gratifying to the Georgetown team since they were behind in the fifteen boat fleet after half of the races had been sailed. It was thought at that time that we would not do well, as we were in the second division, but we were able to improve on the $275,562 given to the school by alumni last year. Our goal was to bring the season's record to one second, and one third. The rally was won by the Hoyas from Navy, first; The Merchant Marine School, second; and one third. The Hoyas obtained a pair of matches with most of the skippers, and vice-versa. Georgetown's golf team broke into the win column last weekend with a 4-5 victory over Colgate, but dropped a pair of matches to Penn (2-4) and Princeton (4-9) to begin the season's record to one second, and one third. The rally might well be attributed to the depth which the sailing team enjoys. All of the crews interchange with all of the sailors on the university personnel. Few schools have enough talent to allow us to do this. We are blessed to have Joe Kelly and happy forth for spearheading the rally; while the consistent sailing of Dan Mulmore and Matt Meyers added the necessary support. The final standings were: Navy, first; The Merchant Marine Academy, second; G. U., third; and Yale, fourth.

GU Slammin' Sammy's Nick Colonize U. Crew; Decimated by Ivyboys by Bill Nalod

Georgetown's golf team won the Columbia Invitational last weekend with a 4-5 victory over Colgate, but dropped a pair of matches to Penn (2-4) and Princeton (4-9) to bring the season's record to one second, and one third. The rally might well be attributed to the depth which the sailing team enjoys. All of the crews interchange with all of the sailors on the university personnel. Few schools have enough talent to allow us to do this. We are blessed to have Joe Kelly and happy forth for spearheading the rally; while the consistent sailing of Dan Mulmore and Matt Meyers added the necessary support. The final standings were: Navy, first; The Merchant Marine Academy, second; G. U., third; and Yale, fourth.

Georgetown Haberdasher

Quality Clothing in the Traditional Manner

Tuxedo Rental

I-1122 N. St., N.W. GEORGETOWN, D. C., PHONE 3-3728-3863

November. The SAC compiled statistics which they received from other sources that reaffirm Mr. Laugher's belief that football can be played inexpensively. Two colleges which contributed to the report listed their figures to be closer because all of the arguments advanced can be substantiated. In fact, they were substantially in line with what was presented by the Student Athletic Committee to the University Athletic Committee last spring.

Football is played at minimal expense at many leading schools like it. Georgetown is such a great school in so many ways a school which I have already come to love very much, though I have been here only a few years. The football program was costing more each year than it was taking in. But those were the days of scholarships—large expenditures on the football program. Naturally, if one has a $100,000 investment, it's going to take a lot of $60 fans to make up the difference. But what is being asked is not whether football—small-time, low-budget football, just as is played at many other colleges around the country today. No spring practices. No pressures. No big-cast financial EAM! We could line up two or three games for this November, to be played at the beginning of the fall. If we get a full eight- or nine-game schedule for the following fall—games with schools like Fordham whose financial status we are not much different from ours.

Sure it would cost something—even without scholarships (though we probably would have to spend about $5,000 to operate this program). But if we had no football program, what would we have? We would have polo—just as in those days, and polo games are at best a social event, and even that description is perhaps better than is deserved. What is a football team? Is it just something missing, and we are not a well-rounded university without it? Georgetown is such a great school in so many ways, a school where I have already come to love very much, though I have been here only a few years. We wouldn't play Texas or Illinois or Mississippi. The interest was declining. Interest may have been declining then—but for even fourteen years! Furthermore, our school was losing money. The football program was costing more each year than it was taking in. But those were the days of scholarships—large expenditures on the football program. Naturally, if one has a $100,000 investment, it's going to take a lot of $60 fans to make up the difference. But what is being asked is not whether football—small-time, low-budget football, just as is played at many other colleges around the country today. No spring practices. No pressures. No big-cast financial EAM! We could line up two or three games for this November, to be played at the beginning of the fall. If we get a full eight- or nine-game schedule for the following fall—games with schools like Fordham whose financial status we are not much different from ours. We would be able to improve on the $275,562 given to the school by alumni last year.

There is something wrong here at Georgetown—something very wrong. A vitally important element of our school life is missing—simply does not exist. We have no football team.

From the beginning of school in September to the beginning of basketball season in December, there is nothing thrilling in the athletic realm that gives even a hint of offsetting student unity or school spirit. We would play, of course, the usual meets, the usual meets. We would have our "good one," have our "common interest"—this "something" to rally behind, something to support, something to make us feel as the same school who love their school should feel. And especially is this important at the beginning—during the first months of the school year. How many successful relationships are established on that uncertain giving up the land? We do have cross-country in the fall. But cross-country is hardly a spectator sport. The majority of the student body is more of a novelty than a real all-American game. We have polo—but all except the boys on the team the polo games are at best a "social event," and even that description is perhaps better than is deserved.

In order that one gut the most out of life he must be well-rounded. In order that a university thrive, it must have a well-rounded, well-balanced sphere of activities for itself and its students. As long as we are without football, George-town is not measuring up to this standard. Too big a part of our college life is missing to say that George-town is satisfactory. Football is too important for us to get "along without it."

When football was taken away from us fourteen years ago there were two reasons given for its discontinuance. One was that student interest was declining. Interest may have been declining then—but for even fourteen years! Furthermore, our school was losing money. The football program was costing more each year than it was taking in. But those were the days of scholarships—large expenditures on the football program. Naturally, if one has a $100,000 investment, it's going to take a lot of $60 fans to make up the difference. But what is being asked is not whether football—small-time, low-budget football, just as is played at many other colleges around the country today. No spring practices. No pressures. No big-cast financial EAM! We could line up two or three games for this November, to be played at the beginning of the fall. If we get a full eight- or nine-game schedule for the following fall—games with schools like Fordham whose financial status we are not much different from ours. We would be able to improve on the $275,562 given to the school by alumni last year.

It's unfortunate to have to speak of this matter in such a matter-of-fact manner; but those who pay the bills, of course, consider the feasibility of such an undertaking. And it is feasible! What is being asked is not whether football—small-time, low-budget football, just as is played at many other colleges around the country today. No spring practices. No pressures. No big-cast financial EAM! We could line up two or three games for this November, to be played at the beginning of the fall. If we get a full eight- or nine-game schedule for the following fall—games with schools like Fordham whose financial status we are not much different from ours.
Calliope (Continued From Page 1)

poser, lyricist, and conductor. The music and lyrics were written by Robert Fremont, Frank Gannon, Bill Gargaro and Sarah Poole. Guy Searsberg is in acting as stage manager and Jerry O'Berski is the producer.

The school's original musical at one time was the Senior Show. Five years ago it ceased to be an independent activity of the senior class when the Mask and Bauble started to participate in it. Calliope was the name of the first musical, a name which has since represented the series. From the beginning these original musicals have received wide acclaim. Last year's Rockapella won third place in Broadcast Musicals Incorporated's National Competition for original musical comedies. Calliope II, Down the Dutch received enthusiastic reviews from Richard Cox, the drama critic of the Washington Post. Cox also had high praise for Tony Hope for his production of Show Me the Way to Go, Homer, Calliope III.

The Mask and Bauble in addition to other activities has been providing the staging and lighting for several White House performances in the East Room cultural program. They are currently preparing for the White House reception for the King of Jordan.

School's Out.

Right now, graduation seems way off in the wild blue yonder. But it's not too early to start planning. In the future, you'll look back on decisions you make today with satisfaction... or regret.

What can an Air Force career mean to you in tangible gain? The opportunity to take on executive responsibilities you might otherwise wait years to attain. And a head-start into one of a wide range of possible careers in the exciting Aerospace Age.

As an Air Force officer, for example, you may be flying a supersonic jet...helping to keep America's guard up. Or you may be in an Air Force laboratory, working to solve an intricate scientific or technological problem. Doing jobs like these, you can hold your head high. In addition to being essential to your country, they're the beginnings of a profession of dignity and purpose.

For more information, see the Professor of Air Science. If there is no AFROTC unit on your campus, contact your nearest Air Force recruiter.

U.S. Air Force

Nocturne (Continued From Page 4)

To discuss such works as Stockhausen produces in conventional terminology is impossible. The works written for performing instruments allow a great flexibility of pace and dynamics. This means controlled improvisation. The performer, fortunately, were definitive, being the composer and two close friends, David Tudor and Max Neuhaus.

The triumph of the concert, and perhaps Stockhausen's finest work to date, was the Kontakte for performers and electronic tracks. Influence?—Weberns, of course, and Boulez, but also Mahler and Beethoven. Kontakte is the most conclusive proof so far that electronic music is the music of the future. The Wall Tempered Cluster of the twenty-first century perhaps. The applause lasted a long time. Justly.