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Domareki Leads Hallmarks To Junior Election Victory; Tierney New Soph Prexy; Unicrats In Near Sweep

Kane Elected Unanimously As New Council President

On Tuesday, April 25, the newly-elected Student Council convened for the first time and chose Junior English major Bill Kane as President for the 61-62 session. With his ascendancy to the Council Presidency, Mr. Kane reaches the summit of his undergraduate career. Bill, who has been extremely active since his arrival from Our Lady of the Valley High School, is an active member of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, National Student Association, National Federation of Catholic College Students, The Literary Club and numerous class activities. This is Mr. Kane's second consecutive term as Student Council Representative for the Class of '62.

His active interest in student and national affairs and his untiring work to better Campus Government made Bill the logical choice for President. Although Bill has not issued any formal declaration of policy, he is known to be in favor of organizing Young Republican and Young Democratic Clubs, which will stimulate a healthy interest in governmental and political policy on campus. He also desires a closer student-faculty relationship.

"The average student," Mr. Kane explained, "does not know enough about the activity of the council. I want to post the minutes of every session in the cafeteria for those who cannot attend the meeting."

Any formal statement which Mr. Kane issues will be published in the next issue of the *Setonian*.

The newly-elected President of the Junior Class is Greg Domareki, a member of the "Hallmarks," who defeated Lou Iorio of the "Setonist" party by a count of 188 to 161. Lou Puopolo of the "Representative Party" polled a total of 78 votes. The "Setonist" party captured the Vice-Presidency, with John Kelly receiving 192 votes as compared to 165 for Gene Lynch of the "Hallmarks" and 68 for Frank Cristell of the "Representative Party."

The narrowest margin of victory was provided in the race for the office of Secretary, with Chuck Lisa of the "Hallmarks" edging Joseph O'Toole of the "Setonist" by a total of 10 votes, 149 to 139. James Datoli, an independent, received 134 votes; a high number for a candidate who was automatically ruled out of all straight party votes. Bob Gacione of the "Hallmarks" received the largest number of votes, 237, in defeating Thomas Gasque of the "Setonist," who had a total of 177.

The new Student Council Representatives are Gene Caffrey (207 votes), Nick Scalera (204), and Ronald Savare (181). The two former are members of the "Hallmarks" and the latter a representative of the "Setonist" party. The other candidates for the Student Council and the number of votes they received were: Don LaRosa (175), Bill De Cincque (149), Al Sammartino (115), Bill Garret (101), John Felice (77), and Dom Tagliatella (66).

There was a bit of controversy over the postponement of the elections for one day, from Monday and Tuesday to Tuesday and Wednesday. James Orr, Co-chairman of the Elections Committee, said that the delay was necessary because of the inclement weather which hampered campaigning. This reasoning was disputed by the "Hallmarks," who had planned their campaign to hit its peak on Monday, and although it ultimately proved to be meaningless in the outcome, at the time they felt it

Wadsworth Here To Speak In Gym

As part of the University's "Career Convocation" Series, James J. Wadsworth, former United States Ambassador to the United Nations will address the student body at 10 A.M. this morning in the Walsh Memorial Gymnasium.

Mr. Wadsworth spent seven years as Deputy U. S. Representative to the United Nations before assuming the post of Ambassador. Mr. Wadsworth held the post for two years until he was replaced by Adlai Stevenson when the new administration took over.

Ambassador Wadsworth has acted as the country's negotiator in the atomic test-ban negotiations in Geneva, which provided him with intimate contact with the Russians.

In his very first day as head of the United States delegation, the ambassador was engaged in a security Council debate on the Trujillo regime in the Dominican Republic.

Two weeks later he refuted a Cuban attack on the United States in the General Assembly by saying:

"The United States has constantly sought a constructive approach to the complaints of the Cuban Government. As we have said before... our record in our relations in Cuba is an open book."

Presently Mr. Wadsworth is affiliated with several organizations which are dedicated to the overthrow of communism.

dependent John Humphrey with 181 votes.

All other positions went to Row "A" as follows: President, Matthew Tierney with Two hundred and fifty votes as opposed to Row "B's" Meehan's 149; Vice President, Richard Casper whose one hundred and seventy four ballots, topped the one hundred and fifteen of Row "B's" Welch, and Independent Ostrowski's 115; Secretary went to McCarthy with 246; Treasurer, Murphy with 214 votes; Student Council Representatives, Guariglia and Mackell with 199 and 216.

Hall Students At "Corps" Confab Cite Young GOP, YAF Reaction

By Walt Pavlik

The "Youth Peace Corps" has been the topic of many conversations since it was first broached in a campaign speech by presidential candidate John F. Kennedy in San Francisco last November. At present, the federal government has three plans under appraisal.

Since the American college student plays such an important role in these plans, various student organizations on both national and local levels have taken an understandably vital interest in the matter. Among these was the "National Conference on Youth Service Abroad" held in Washington, D.C. a few weeks ago. The purpose of these conferences was to consolidate the opinions of the nation's college students for presentation to Sargent Shriver, director of the Peace Corps, and congressmen, and to educate the representatives from institutions of higher learning so they may recommend curriculum changes to their schools. The agenda was segmented into four areas: training and selection, purposes and objectives, arrangements abroad and control, organization and administration.

Setonians Participate

Seton Hall participated in these parleys by virtue of the representation of William Kane, Edward Hughes, and Victor Gruning, and Dr. Tsu, faculty representative. Hughes and Gruning attended the training and selection conferences while Kane and Dr. Tsu attended those concerning control, organization, and administration. Kane relates that "the conference plenty sessions went smoothly until a small minority of Young Americans for Freedom saw that their policies would not be included. This filled out and returned numbered

approximately 135, and gave a rather evenly divided reaction. The only category to register a plurality was that of affirmative interest; the others showed no predominant trend.

Oddly, the greatest problem confronting Congress and the various committees investigating the possibilities of the program is lack of information and it posed the least difficulty for those who answered the questionnaire. Only two of the 135 who answered made notations that they would like more information on the program.

Profs Don't Respond

Pursuing a similar end, the student council sent out letters to 33 qualified faculty members requesting answers to an enclosed questionnaire and opinions to be used in formulation of a program of campus action on the proposed Peace Corps. Of the 33 inquiries, only 8 were completed and returned.

To put an end to this sometimes haphazard questioning and answering, the administration of the university has begun a series of faculty conferences designed to formulate committees to discuss the philosophy and objectives of the proposed organization.

In addition a systematic, university-wide survey of student reaction will be undertaken during the week of April 24, probably through religion classes. It is expected that the replies to these questions will shed more light on the thoughts and motivation of the college student towards the Peace Corps, and when combined with other tabulations, they should prove of aid to evaluating bodies



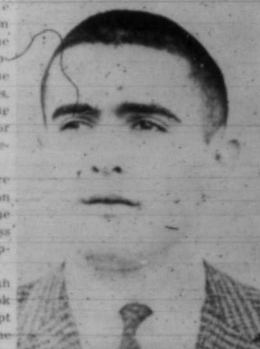
Greg Domareki

would hinder their chances of victory.

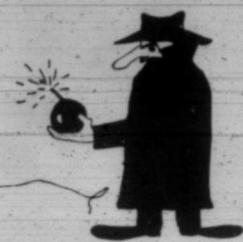
With about 75% of the Sophomore Class voting, this election proved to be one of the most spirited held on campus in recent years. Domareki expressed his thanks to everyone who helped make this campaign a success. He added, "I'm sure that if the members of the Sophomore Class continue to support their officers with the same zeal displayed during the elections, we will be able to carry out the platform planned for our Junior Year with all the possible effectiveness and spirit."

Four hundred and ten votes were cast by the Freshman class on Thursday, April 26 and Friday the 27 for the selection of their class officers and Student Council Representatives.

The election was almost a clean sweep by Row "A". Row "A" took all positions on the ballot except one. They were defeated in the competition for one student council seat which was captured by In-



John Humphrey



We Get Letters...

LIBRARY ANTI-LUTHER

Editor, The Setonian
Seton Hall University

Dear Sir:

I write this to you as a concerned undergraduate journalist from another college. I had the opportunity to visit Seton Hall's McLaughlin Library recently to do research for a paper I am preparing on the life of Martin Luther, the leader of the Protestant Reformation in the sixteenth century. To my amazement I found very little on the man except a list of so-called Catholic authorities on Luther, who treated the man in a very biased fashion and seemed to delight in commenting on the great "heresy" of Luther. As you can well imagine, these sources were absolutely worthless in any fair or objective research on the man, so I left Seton Hall and went to Newark Public Library where I found what I wanted. The original problem remains though, and I felt compelled to make the effort of writing this humble letter to point out to you and your fellow students that you are all being deprived of your greatest right as free men: the right to know.

The intellectual right to know is our precious heritage as American students. This is our right to be able to compare several sources and come to a reasonable conclusion on some controversial subject we are investigating. If your library is set up on such a biased basis, I wonder as a curious college student, whether the whole Seton Hall Community is not set up in a similar fashion. As students we must be careful about any authority, whether it be the Roman Catholic hierarchy or the Communist State, that claims that it is the sole guardian and disseminator of truth. As a college student in the twentieth century I cannot help but think that the traditional Catholic views on The Reformation, The Protestant Church-State relations, and birth control are quite narrow and seem to be closed to any valid questioning by the curious, enquiring student. To the contrary, the Catholic views on these questions must be wide open for question, debate, discussion and if need be refutation, if they are not to be completely out-dated.

In pursuing this subject of questionable academic freedom at Seton Hall, I asked a friend attending Seton Hall if I might borrow his history textbooks. In one of them

I was shocked to read the author's opinion (a prominent Catholic historian) that the nineteenth century liberal movement was "evil." This statement is not only historically inaccurate but also has no theological justification whatsoever. Actually, the political liberalism that came out of the Enlightenment and the nineteenth century enabled this great nation of ours to come into being ideologically and therefore is indirectly responsible for the possibility of the existence of Seton Hall University. This is because our Constitution, which was written by enlightened liberals, guaranteed 1) freedom of religion and 2) separation of Church and State. Therefore any kind of church related or supported schools were enabled to be established and also independent and private institutions were established without interference from the state or any authoritarian church. Historically speaking, it took quite a while for the Roman Catholic hierarchy to accept this position and it still cannot accept it in the current dispute over federal aid to parochial schools.

Certainly by a liberal and an academic policy that censors the "other side" of every controversial issue one must assume that you as students are being denied your basic right to academic freedom and intellectual curiosity. If you fail to realize this you, actually have no business calling yourselves students but rather should call yourselves "automatons."

Here at Upsala we have solved the problem fairly well. At my college we are free as students to pursue whatever topic we please. We have access to several sources to help us in forming valid conclusions and our faculty has enough confidence in us so as to believe that we are able to reach these conclusions without the aid of the censor who claims to be some sort of "guardian" of the truth. I invite you to come here for research anytime. Whether you are interested in an objective life of Loyola or a Geology of North America we have a fairly representative field of books to choose from. More representative than Seton Hall's at any rate.

In conclusion may I quote two wonderful and profound quotes that appear ironically enough on the front wall of McLaughlin Library: "Knowledge is a fountain of life to him that possesseth it."

Proverbs 16:22

"Let no one Dare to say anything false."

Let no one fear to say anything true."

Leo XIII

If we as students take our education seriously we must take these two statements and all their implications seriously. This is especially true in the light of the critical times in which we live. The question at stake is nothing less than the survival of our civilization and our way of life. If we as students cannot shoulder our mission and responsibility now in a critical, Christian manner, we might as

well give up because then all your frivolous campus activities, status-seeking endeavors and letters to the editor writing will all be in vain. The only way we are going to get out of our modern dilemma is to be sincere in our analysis of world-shaking problems. I would submit that the "censor" has nothing to say or contribute to any such sincere analysis. One of the tremendous problems we are now facing as Christian students is the tension between freedom and authority. As a Christian student I must cast in my lot for freedom and to that end I will fight and die on the battlefield or in the courtroom, yes even in the libraries of our nation. I hope you will have the courage to do the same.

George Taylor
Program Chairman
Upsala Student
Christian Association

The opinions that Mr. Taylor has presented in his letter have been expressed by others in the past and will no doubt be expressed again in the future. An answer to the charges set forth against Seton Hall and the Catholic Church by Mr. Taylor will not be offered here since it would exceed the scope of this column. The editors of the Setonian invite comments on this letter from both the faculty and students of Seton Hall. (Ed.)

PARIS ISLAND BID

Doctor Alfred D. Donovan
Vice President in Charge
Student Personnel Services
Seton Hall University
South Orange, New Jersey
Dear Doctor Donovan:

This letter is to confirm the visit date to your campus by the Officer Selection Team.

We shall set up our display and talk to interested students about our Officer Candidate Programs from 9:30 to 2:30 on the 2nd of May, 1961.

I have enclosed six posters announcing our coming visit and I would greatly appreciate it if they could be prominently displayed.

Again, thank you for your cooperation and assistance.

Sincerely,
Major Paul G. Graham
U. S. Marine Corps
Selection Officer

This letter was received by Dr. Donovan from Major Graham and he forwarded it to us to publicize the visit of the Marine Officer Selection Team. We hope your stay at Quantico will be pleasant. (Ed.)

SNEERING REFERENCE

Dear Mr. Moffatt:

No true well-wisher of Seton Hall should seek to elevate one cultural activity on our campus at the expense of minimizing any other such activity. A new low in intellectual imbecility of this type was reached on page one of your last issue in the advance notice of the presentation of "The Crucible."

Dramatics have had a rather sad history at Seton Hall for many years and it is hoped by all that a revival may now possibly be on its way. Nevertheless the statement of your writer which equated "kangaroo court" with "silent moving pictures" demonstrates a pathetic lack of awareness of a genuine contribution to the intellectual developments of the students.

I refer, of course, to the sneering reference to the Setonian Film Society. Organized two years ago, this society's membership rolls include more than 400 students and professors who are convinced that its program of great film classics, carefully chosen by faculty members to integrate with the work of the lecture hall, offers an intellectual challenge which has no equal on our campus. While many other

groups sponsor individual lectures, plays, symposia, etc., whose worthwhile character is admitted by all, the Setonian Film Society offers the single sustaining cultural effort with a continuing unified program lasting from September to June.

Sincerely yours,
(Rev.) William Keller
Graduate Scholarship
Director

The reference made to the silent moving pictures in the article concerning the Dramatic Workshops presentation of the "Crucible" was not sneering in any way. Nor was there any equating of Kangaroo Court with silent moving pictures. The writer was merely trying to present a news story with a different approach.

Nor is the Setonian implicitly or explicitly denying the intellectual challenge that the movie series presents. We have attended the presentations ourselves and have enjoyed them.

Neither is the Setonian suffering from a pathetic lack of awareness of the cultural contribution of the Setonian Film Society. We are only suffering from an acute case of ulcers resulting from the hypersensitivity of our readers. (Ed.)

MILLER DOESN'T MAKE IT

Setonian Newspaper

Attention: Mr. George Moffatt

In your April 20, 1961, issue you heralded the advent of Arthur Miller's theatre piece as an event which "should come as quite a shock to those who only connect the Little Theatre with Kangaroo Court and silent moving pictures." I resent the writer's rather quaint juxtaposition of Kangaroo Court and silent moving pictures much less than his obvious lack of sophistication in concluding that the play "has appeal to those historically or politically orientated as well as those seeking artistic value, or plain enjoyment." This is not only condescending, but absurdly optimistic. The play draws an obvious parallel between the Salem witchcraft trials and the late Senator McCarthy's nasty skulduggery—there had been a plethora of plays dealing with the game theme going back to Plato—and requires little historical or political orientation. The Crucible

has, consequently, a certain journalistic interest but clearly lacks stature as drama. Even in a recent New York mounting and in a recent film adaptation it was not essentially more than a conscientious exercise in polemics by a second-rate mind pretending to be George Bernard Shaw.

The Dramatic Workshop will have to strive for brilliant productions of better plays than *Hope Is A Thing With Feathers* and *The Crucible* before it can afford to treat flippantly the achievements of an Eisenstein or a Carl Dreyer.

Sincerely yours,
John Harrington
Asst. Prof. of English

We resent your unwarranted castigation since we meant nothing against the Film Society by the report. Concerning the lack of sophistication in our reporting, sometimes we have to rely on what is told to us on matters that are beyond our general knowledge, especially in the field of writing. (Ed.)

Spec. Ed. Will Meet

The Charter meeting of the Seton Hall Chapter of the Council for Exceptional Children will be held on Friday, April 28 at 8:00 p.m. in McNulty Hall on the South Orange campus. Rev. Frank LoBianco, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in charge of Special Education for the Archdiocese of Newark, will be the guest speaker.

Father LoBianco will discuss "Trends in Special Education." The program will also include a resume of the growth of the Special Education Department at Seton Hall and the Mount Carmel Guild. All interested persons are invited to attend the initial meeting of the organization.

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Should The Federal Government Bestow Monetary Assistance To Private and Parochial Institutions?

YES

By Walter J. Jankowski

One of today's most pressing problems—one which threatens to divide the American people at a crucial period in history—is the question of aid to private and parochial schools. In recent weeks much has been said and written in regard to this subject. The members of various religious denominations have been far from unanimous in their opinion of the constitutionality of aid to private and parochial education. Whether this type of legislation is constitutional has been the chief point at issue so far; however, both sides in this issue have wandered occasionally from the point and this has tended

to lend much confusion to the issue.

Among these clouding arguments, several seem to be widely held on both sides. Many Catholics maintain that if the parochial schools were to close, public schools would be unable to accommodate all the students now in the parochial and private schools. These same people have also argued that the people would be unable to support the public school system if the private and parochial schools were to close because of the increase in local taxes which would necessarily result from an expansion of the public school system. On the other side, we have those citizens who are worried that federal aid to private and parochial education would lead

to an increase in the number of protestant parochial schools. These arguments, though widely held, have no bearing on the constitutionality of the proposed legislation, and are only emotional arguments used by various pressure groups in Washington.

Oregon Case

Getting to the real question, several arguments can be used to clearly justify federal aid to private and parochial institutions. In the first place, we all recognize that the right to educate the child belongs to the parents. The states, with their public education systems, are merely helping the parents perform this duty. In 1925 the Supreme Court upheld this right of the parent in the *Oregon Case*. The State of Oregon had attempted to force parents to send their children to the State's public schools. The Supreme Court ruled that this is the right of the parent; therefore, the children could receive their education in any school capable of properly educating the child. From this we see that the state only aids the parent in this regard; and, if the federal government gives aid to the States, it will be a gift to the parents to help them educate their children. Since it is a matter of rights, the federal government would therefore be bound to give aid to all the people involved, for to do otherwise would be to discriminate against those in non-public schools according to Article IV, section 2 of the Constitution.

Bill of Rights

However, this seems to place aid to private and parochial schools in conflict with the first Article of the Bill of Rights, which forbids any "law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." This is not so. In the last one hundred years the Supreme Court has so distorted the Constitution that it appears even the Founding Fathers would be unable to recognize this document. Were this carried out completely, the invocation before the inauguration of the president would be unconstitutional. The Supreme Court has ruled that the federal government cannot aid any or all religious sects; but nowhere in the Law of the Land does this appear. It seems that aid to all private and parochial schools, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, is not forbidden by the constitution, but by the Supreme Court; and that the Supreme Court has misinterpreted the Constitution.

Finally, there definitely seems to be a precedent for aid to these institutions. The National Defense Education Act provided loans for college students in religious and private colleges. President Kennedy agreed that aid to medical schools was constitutional, but attempted to excuse this on the grounds that such schools are providing a service to the whole society. However, don't all schools provide a valuable service to all? Certainly President Kennedy does not believe that parochial and private schools are un-American.

NO

By John K. Gordana

Among the major issues of the past presidential campaign was the question of federal aid to parochial schools. It appears that there were, and still are, many people who believe that the federal government should defray some, if not all, of the expenses now burdening the parochial schools of the nation. The sole purpose of this article is to acquaint these people with the facts that such a program is objectionable.

The first thing that most people overlook when arguing in favor of a federal aid program is whether or not it is legal. According to the Constitution, under which we are presently being governed, unsolicited federal aid to schools (either public or private) is unconstitutional. This point is acknowledged in the Tenth Amendment, or, more specifically, education is one of the powers reserved to the states. Therefore, until such a time as the Constitution is amended, any federal aid program is illegal.

Church vs. State

The second objection must be considered in the light of the practice of separation of Church and State. It is quite obvious that when a person controls your livelihood, you are in the precarious position of conforming to that person's wishes or demands. So it is with the Church and the State. If federal aid legislation were to be passed, it would be only a matter of time before the State (the controller of the purse strings in this case) would be in a position to directly influence what is taught and so on, right down the line. This is only natural, since Congress has appropriated the money, it is also responsible for how it is spent; hence the necessity for controls. In the American tradition of separation of Church and State, there is no room for federal intervention.

The third objection lies in the fact that federal subsidies would reduce the private school system

to the same level as that of the public. Today, it is common knowledge that those parents who desire and can afford a more complete education for their children send them to private schools. Therefore, it is evident that even if the federal government were free to subsidize education, it would be far more advantageous to elevate the position of the public schools rather than to raise the already high standards of private schools. It may be regarded with a fair amount of accuracy that those who cry out the loudest for federal aid to parochial schools are those who cannot afford to send their children to private schools. These same people will undoubtedly be the first to complain of the exorbitant tax rate. This leads us into the fourth objection, namely: TAXES.

"Desired Effects"

Once again, if the government were to subsidize parochial schools, where would the money come from? In a country where people are constantly distressed by higher and higher taxes, proposals are just as constantly being made to increase these taxes one way or another. This situation takes on the aspect of a cat chasing its tail. Sooner or later the cat will realize that it can't make both ends meet.

The fifth objection stems from the fact that these "gifts" from the federal government, rather than achieve the "desired effects" (proponents of federal aid are a bit uncertain as to what they mean by "desired effects") would cause an unhealthy attitude toward the government. People would be running to the coffers of the federal treasury with requests for money. Initiative would be smothered and the American spirit of individualism would be replaced by finding the route of least resistance. If such a system were permitted to flourish and to carry over to industry and business, as would be completely natural, socialism would be the order of the day.

The welfare state is not inevitable; our future, like our past, will be what we make it.

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Lucas Pays Visit To Gil McDougald

On November 9, 1960 Gil McDougald announced his retirement. This announcement came as a surprise to Yankee as well as all baseball fans.

"My wife Lucille and I have been talking about it for a long time," he exclaimed. "I considered retiring two years ago," he said, "but I made my mind up finally this year."

"It is not that I do not enjoy baseball, it has been wonderful to me, and I will continue to follow the Yankees. While baseball has kept me from seeing my four children growing up, Christean 12, Gil Jr. 11, Tod 10, and Denise 8. In other words, I feel my family comes first. As for returning to baseball, I am

adamant in my decision to leave professional baseball." Gil played three seasons of minor league ball before coming to the Yankees in 1951. In the 1951 World Series, Gil accomplished something



Eddie Lucas and Gil McDougald.

unique as a rookie. He hit a grand slammer against Larry Jansen, of the New York Giants. The first rookie to do so in a World Series. By playing three different positions in eight World Series, the versatile McDougald accomplished another unprecedented achievement. His lifetime batting average was .277, and his World Series average was .215.

I asked Gil whom he thought was the most promising player in the Yankee organization today, and he replied, "Roger Maris, because he has the most potential and the Yankee Stadium is suited for him." He went on to say that Maris should do well with Ralph Houk at the helm. "I also feel that with the right material and some good luck he should go a long way."

WSOU is offering a Free Radio Guide to all students. They can be picked up at the station.



By Paul Vinges and Jim Kelly

On April 15, the Seton Hall University baseball team defeated a tough Lafayette nine before approximately 1500 fans on the Lafayette campus. The final score was 2 to 1 and raised the Pirate record to five wins against one loss. The slight margin of victory was preserved by a soph hurler, Bill Henry, who turned in the most dramatic pitching performances of the young season. In the ninth inning with no one out and the bases full, Henry proceeded to retire the next three batters on strikeouts. No amount of words can recreate the tension filled finish that shocked the partisan crowd. One possible solution would be to ask: What pitcher could have done better?

SWANK CLUBS DRAW MANY

Most sport fans who make the trip to Yankee Stadium during either the baseball season or the football season are aware of the fact that a private bar and restaurant are located within the stadium. The name of the establishment is appropriately called the Stadium Club. At any time, during any game, the club will be filled with paid patrons who stand at the bar viewing the action on television. For those who enjoy it, this is a fine way to watch a ball game, but why not stay home? We assume that the effect is the same.

The San Francisco Giants have followed suit by opening their own fancy club in Candlestick Park this season. In the April 19th issue of THE SPORTING NEWS, an article appeared commenting on the club opening. The closing paragraph read: "Bar patronage was heavy. Club members arrived early and bartenders said they had never seen so many martinis consumed before noon. The dining room stopped taking orders at game time, 4 p.m., leaving some 40 waitresses and cooks with nothing to do. But the bar remained open during the game, and bartenders had all they could do to meet the demand. Obviously, the last sentence indicates that the atmosphere inside is more enjoyable than the fresh air to some people, or the drinks are better. Regardless of the attraction, the whole idea of these clubs is to gather in money even while the game is in progress. Since the profit from this type of concession is enormous, it won't be long before all the major league stadiums install their own private clubs. After all, what are they in business for? Also, the owners of Candlestick Park had better start shopping around for a football team that will play their games in San Francisco. If they don't find a team, where will the fans go during the fall months?"

In stark contrast to the aforementioned Yankee Stadium club is the bleacher section of the ballpark. The writer and a few of his cohorts decided to sit in the tourist class seats (\$7.50) at a Yankee-Minnesota Twins double-header played last week. Here we found the real sports fans of America. The majority of them were so anxious to get to the ball game that they didn't shave or wash. They're a superstitious lot and don't change a single stitch of clothing while the Yanks are on a winning streak (or losing streak for that matter). But this is what makes baseball the national pastime. It's time once again for baseball and Ballantine (or anything else you can get to drink.)

Bucs Drop First, 3-1

Clutch pitching and timely hits by St. Francis, of Brooklyn, combined to give Seton Hall its first defeat of the 1961 campaign. The game was played on a cold, overcast day at St. Francis Field.

Seton Hall missed a golden opportunity to open the scoring in the third inning when, with bases loaded and none out they were unable to score a run. In the fourth inning a walk, a hit batsman, a single by Ray Nash, and a double by Bill Bainewald brought in the three runs for St. Francis. Their cause was aided by an error by second-sacker Angie Marotta. Seton Hall's co-captain, in Seton Hall's part of the inning Hank Furch walked, advanced to second, and came home on a passed ball and a throwing error by the St. Francis pitcher.

Seton Hall missed another chance in the sixth inning when two walks again failed to produce any runs.

The winning pitcher was Bill Dunne for St. Francis and the loser was Jim Dattoli for the Hall.

There was a fairly good representation from the student body at the game despite the gloomy weather.



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Question #1: In your opinion, who is the greatest living American?

Answer:

Question #2: Should the college curriculum, taking note of the growing importance of science, require more science courses for non-science majors than at present?

Answer: Yes _____ No _____

Question #3: When you kiss your date, do you close your eyes?

Answer: Close my eyes _____ Don't close my eyes _____
Can't remember _____

Question #4: In your opinion, which of the following types of filters gives the best connotation of purity? (CHECK ONE)

Answer: A filter which is white inside and is wrapped in colored paper _____
A filter which is dyed a color and is wrapped in white paper _____
A filter which is white inside and out _____

L&M Campus Opinion Answers:

Answer, Question #1: Six highest scoring individuals: 1. Kennedy 2. Eisenhower 3. Stevenson 4. Schweitzer 5. Frost 6. Sandburg

(This question was asked February 1961. Note: Dr. Schweitzer is not an American.)

Answer, Question #2: Yes 30% - No 70%

Answer, Question #3: Close my eyes 76% Don't close my eyes 11% Can't remember 13%

Answer, Question #4: A filter which is white inside and is wrapped in colored paper 21%

A filter which is dyed a color and is wrapped in white paper 5%
A filter which is white inside and out 74%

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Pirates Nip Lafayette; Henry Puts Out Fire

By Fred Petrosino

Clutch relief pitching by Bill Henry and hitting by Jim Ippolito, two outstanding sophomores, enabled Seton Hall to rack up its fifth win in six games in the close and exciting contest, the Pirates managed to score a run in the top of the eighth at Easton, Pennsylvania, against Lafayette, for the tie-breaking and winning tally. The game was played before 1,500 spectators.

Junior hurler Phil Kerner started the game for Setonia. Although he was often in trouble throughout the game, he managed to pitch very well under pressure and not allow a run in the first six frames. Lafayette chalked up ten hits on Kerner, but this total is quite deceptive because six of the hits never left the infield and one was a misjudged fly by Hank Furch which wound up being a double. Furch, by the way, has been moved to the outfield only recently and has been having troubles on liners and high flies. It should only be a matter of time before his fielding qualities match his quality as a hitter.

Ippolito Gets Two

The Pirates drew first blood in the first inning. Senior Jack Paisley got a single and eventually wound up on third by virtue of two infield outs. Then Ippolito got one of his two all important RBIs by singling Paisley home. Lafayette got the equalizer in the bot-

tom of the seventh when Joe Gillings walked and Pete Pavia doubled with two out.

In the final two innings, the game reached an exciting climax. Seton went ahead for good when senior second-baseman Angie Marotta doubled and Bill Buans sacrificed. Ippolito then knocked in his second run on a long sacrifice fly, making it 2-1 in favor of the Buccaneers.

In the bottom of the ninth Kerner tired and threw eight consecutive balls, thus putting a man on first and second. With this, Coach Carroll called in Henry who threw four more consecutive balls to load the bases. In a great display of pressure pitching, he then struck out the next three men he faced, retiring the side and saving the win for Kerner.

Pirate Keglers Finish In Sixth Place

On April 9th, the varsity bowling team ended its 1960-1961 season by defeating Paterson State 3 games to none, and the University of Pennsylvania 2 games to one.

1st Match: 1 2 3 Total
Pat. State 853 952 887 2692
Seton Hall 888 980 905 2773
Bud Ziolkowski and George Hal-

Pictured is Msgr. Dougherty giving Al Senavitis The Most Improved Basketball Player award at the Annual Athletic Banquet. Ken Walker received the Most Valuable Player award. Others receiving the Most Valuable Player awards were Llewellyn Stovell, Soccer; Ray Newman, Baseball; Tim O'Donnell, Tennis; Frank Finn, Track; Pete Mehnert, Golf and Harry Goldstein, Swimming. Most Improved Players awards went to Manfred Dalhauser, Soccer; Ted Fiore, Baseball; Steve Cucc, Tennis; Adam Fefet, Track; Paul Altruda, Swimming.

Ed Coppola received a Special Award for his efforts on behalf of the teams.

ler led the Pirate attack by rolling 621 and 619 series, respectively.

| 2nd Match | 1 | 2 | 3 | Total |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Penn'vania | 852 | 809 | 842 | 2503 |
| Seton Hall | 963 | 837 | 814 | 2614 |

Bud Ziolkowski's 564, Krynicki's 558, Haast's 549 and Haller's 545 led the Pirate Team.



Eddie Balzarotti: A Model Collegian

Senior outfielder Ed Balzarotti is in all probability one of the most well-rounded student athlete combinations who has attended Seton Hall University. If there was an "All Around Setonian" award, it would undoubtedly go to this Pirate who has shown an equal amount of outstanding zeal in all phases of his college career.

He attended Paterson Eastside High School, where he began his fine scholastic endeavors. Balzarotti attained distinction not only on the baseball diamond but also in the academic and social fields. Ed played right field for the Paterson-Eastside squad and in 1957, his senior year, was voted to the Passaic Valley Conference All Star Team. Besides the athletic accolades, he was a member of the National Honor Society and, in addition, Ed was the president of his high school varsity club.

Active Ballplayer

Ed Balzarotti's ball playing ball

playing was not limited to his high school. He played American Legion ball in 1956 and 1957 when the ball club won the Passaic County championship and competed in the semi-finals of the state tourney. Ed, along with another Setonia star shortstop, Jack Paisley, played with the Paterson Phillies who became the state amateur baseball champions. Paisley, by the way, is Ed's roommate here at the Hall.

Ed is an accounting major and it looks as if he will have a bright career in this field. He has maintained a 3.1 quality average for the past four years. Balzarotti has already obtained a position with Peat-Marwick and Mitchell, an accounting firm where he hopes to eventually become a CPA.

He has been active in almost every phase of school life as his record shows. Ed now holds two prominent presidential positions, namely, the presidency of both the Varsity Club and the Senior Class. He also is a student council representative for the Booster Club and an Assistant Commander in the Knights of Setonia. To complete his collegiate distinctions, he has also been voted to the "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities."

Bats 300

As for his accomplishments on the diamond, Ed Balzarotti had been a starter for the past two years on the Pirate squad. In his freshman year, he had a .328 batting average. Last year, as a junior, this left-fielder hit at a .300 clip for the majority of the year.

When asked for a comment on the present and future baseball outlook, Ed replied, "We're off to a fine start and I think we will have a good season. Because of the many talented sophomores on the team, the outlook for the next two years is bright."

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