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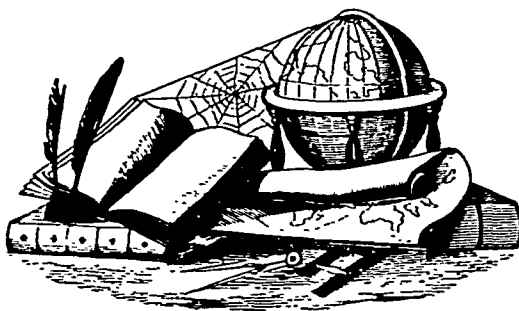
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## coming distractions

### DAILY

12 to 5:00 p.m. Exhibits in the University Gallery: "Be My Guest," an exhibit of prints and photographs from the Library of Congress Collection forming a witty and biting survey of society from the 16th century to the present; "Original Print Show" from the Roten Gallery (prints may be purchased); and "Recent Acquisitions," works recently added to the Notre Dame collection.

### FRIDAY, MARCH 4

1:30 p.m. The annual International Forum on "The U.N. and the Struggle for Peace" opens in the Memorial Library Auditorium. Mr. C. Maxwell Stanley, President, United World Federalists, will speak on "Disarmament in the Face of Crises."

3:30 p.m. International Forum in the Memorial Library Auditorium: The Chargé d'Affaires, Polish Peoples Republic's Embassy in the United States, will speak on "Communist Policy in the United Nations."

8:00 p.m. International Forum in the Memorial Library Auditorium: Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations Undersecretary for Special Political Affairs, will deliver the keynote address on "United Nations Peacekeeping: Crisis and Prospect."

8:00 p.m. Duplicate Bridge at the University Club. No partner needed. All faculty members invited.

8:30 p.m. Notre Dame Folk Music Society "Skiffle" in Frankie's basement.

### SATURDAY, MARCH 5

9:30 a.m. International Forum in the Memorial Library Auditorium: A panel featuring the Polish Chargé d'Affaires, a representative of the U.S. State Department and a Notre Dame professor will discuss "A United Nations Settlement for Vietnam?"

1:30 p.m. Notre Dame Bridge Club session in the SMC Social Center.

4:30 p.m. Notre Dame National Invitational Debate Tournament: final round, in the Engineering Auditorium.

7:30 p.m. International Forum in the Memorial Library Auditorium: H.E. Mr. Akira Matsui, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the U.N. of Japan, will speak on "The U.N.'s Role as a Peacekeeping Body."

8:00 p.m. to 12 midnight Concert dance in Stepan Center featuring The Kingsmen, with The Shaggs. Sponsored by the Social Commission.

### SUNDAY, MARCH 6

1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. An exhibit of Dick Barringers sketches opens in the University Gallery.

### MONDAY, MARCH 7

2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Cardinal O'Hara Memorial Lecture in the Memorial Library Auditorium: Isaiah Frank.

7:30 p.m. Orientation for freshmen in the College of Arts and Letters, in the Engineering Auditorium.

### TUESDAY, MARCH 8

7:30 p.m. Pre-law Society meeting, 127 Nieuwland.

7:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. Movie in the Engineering Auditorium: Jean-Luc Godard's *My Life to Live*.

8:00 p.m. Edouard Morot-Sir, *Conseiller Culturel* of the French Embassy, will speak in the Memorial Library Auditorium. Sponsored by the Mediaeval Institute and the Department of Philosophy.

8:00 p.m. Little United Nations Assembly in Stepan Center: Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme, will deliver the keynote address on "Peace-Building at the United Nations."

### WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9

7:30 p.m. Marriage Institute lecture in Washington Hall: Dr. Louis Leone will speak on "A Doctor's Look at Marriage."

7:30 p.m. Little United Nations Assembly in Stepan Center: Mr. Joseph E. Johnson, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, will speak on "Keeping the Peace Through the United Nations."

### THURSDAY, MARCH 10

10:30 a.m. Folk Singer Kay Britten will give a concert in the Memorial Library Auditorium. Sponsored by the Music Department.

6:00 p.m. and 9:15 p.m. Movie in the Engineering Auditorium: Federico Fellini's *La Dolce Vita*. Sponsored by the Student-Faculty Film Society. Admission: \$.75 (\$1.00 for couples).

8:00 p.m. Little United Nations Assembly in Stepan Center: Mr. Louis Harris, Director, Harris Public Opinion Polls, will speak on "American Public Opinion and the U.N."

8:00 p.m. SMC Music Department Student Series presents the opera "Noye's Fludde" in O'Laughlin Auditorium.

8:15 p.m. Folk Singer Kay Britten will give a concert in Washington Hall. Admission: \$1.00.

### FRIDAY, MARCH 11

4:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. Registration in the lobby of the Morris Inn for Junior Parents-Son Weekend.

6:00 p.m. and 9:15 p.m. Movie in the Engineering Auditorium: Federico Fellini's *La Dolce Vita*. Sponsored by the Student-Faculty Film Society. Admission: \$.75 (\$1.00 for couples).

8:00 p.m. SMC Music Department Student Series presents the opera "Noye's Fludde" in O'Laughlin Auditorium.

## SCHOLASTIC

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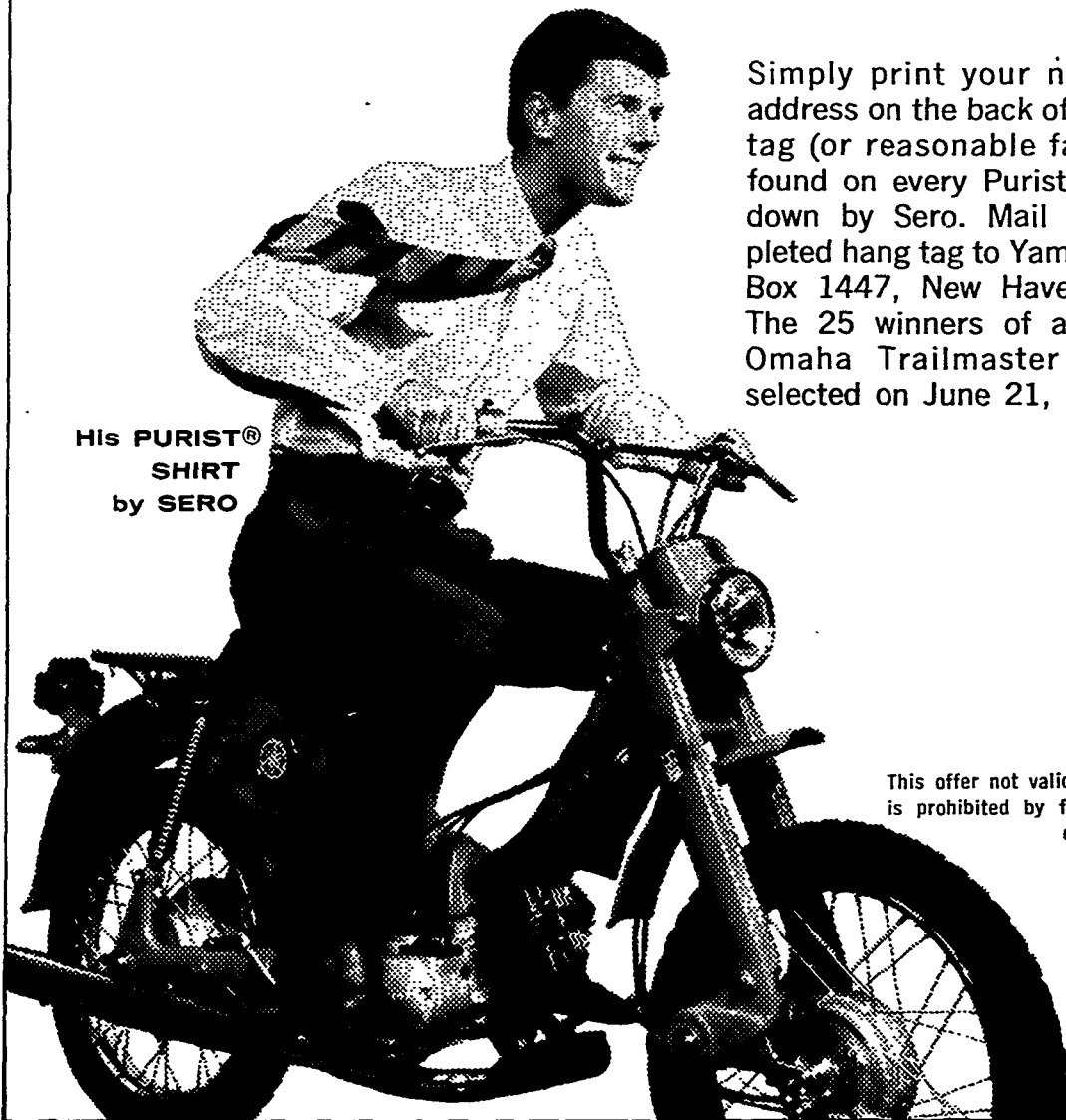
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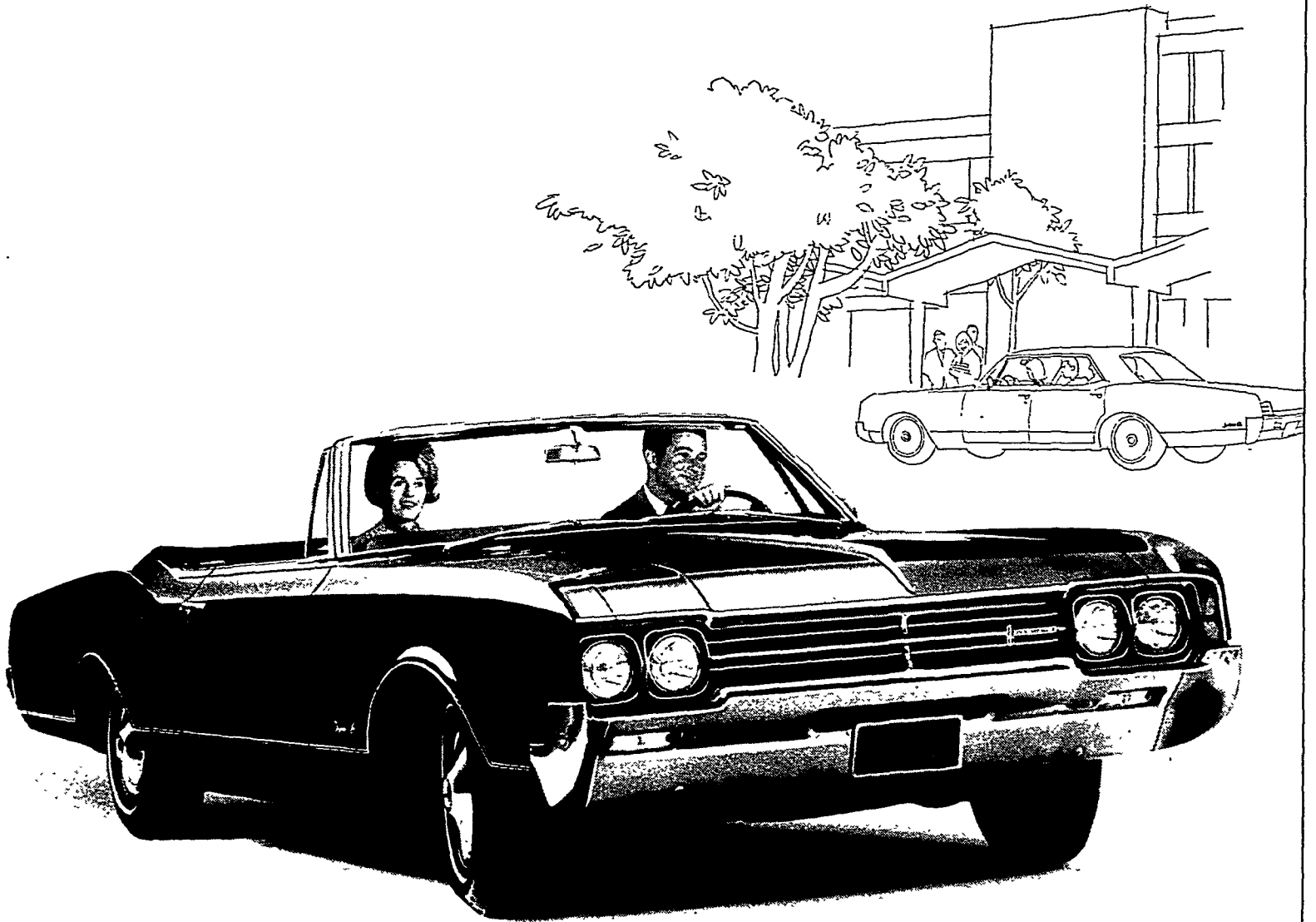
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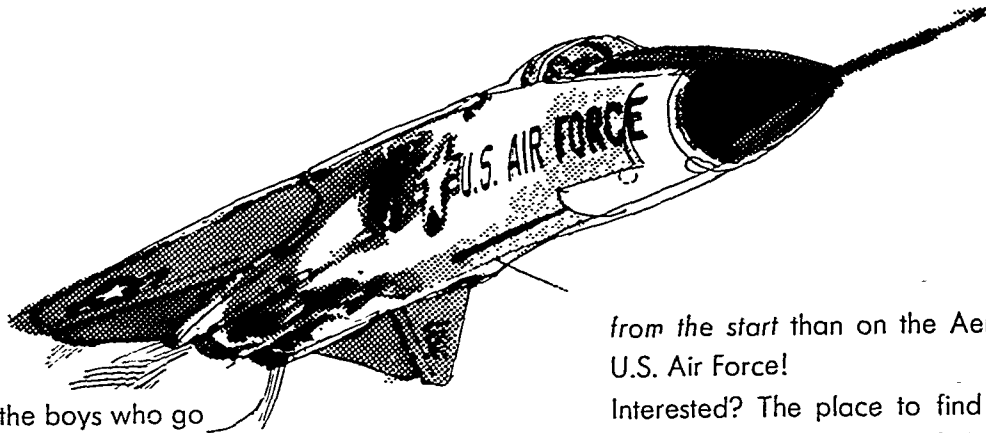
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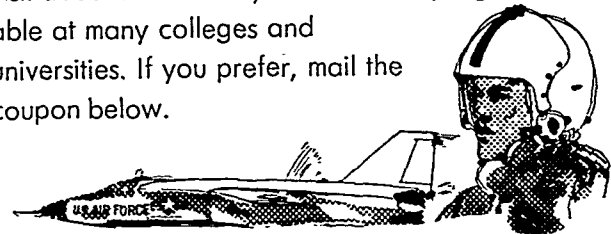
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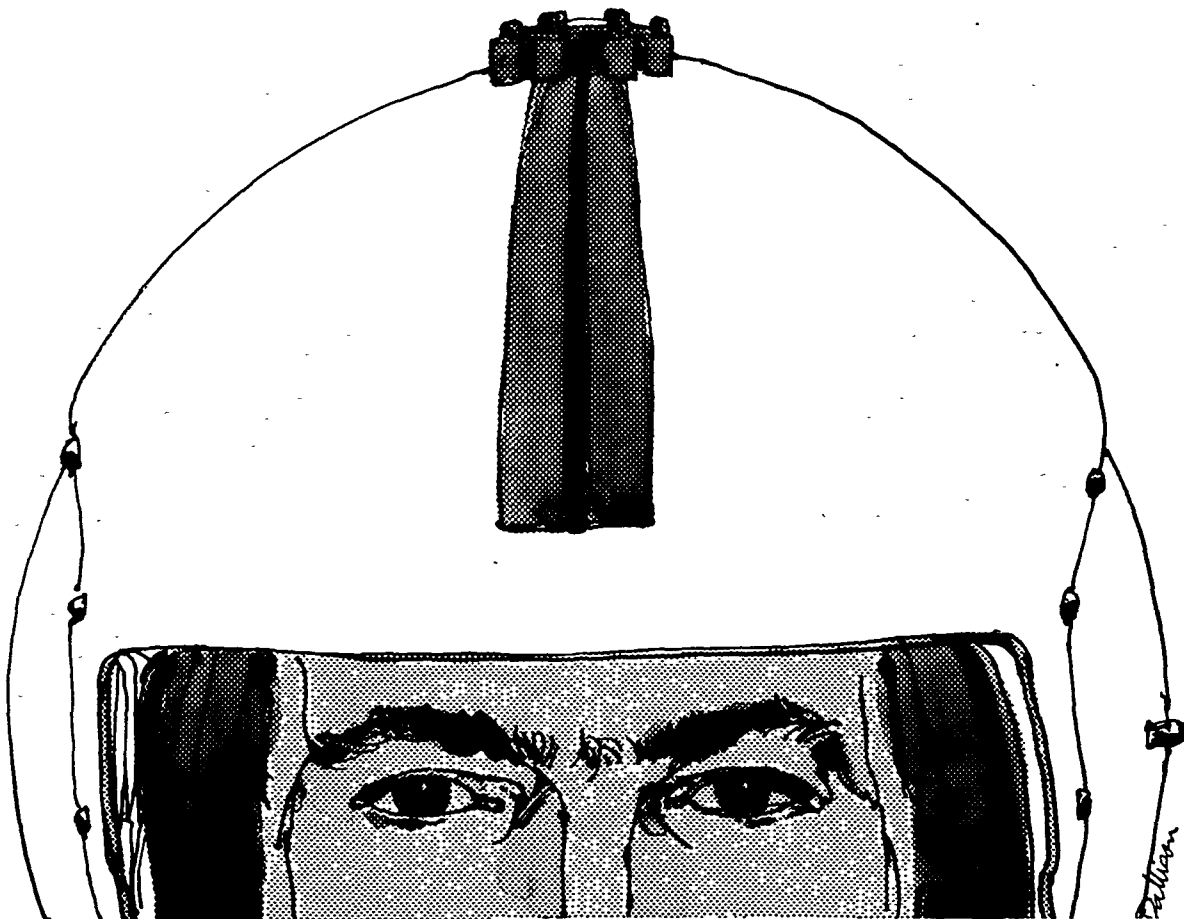
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# letters

## "COULD HAVE BEEN WORSE"

EDITOR:

I read with interest "The King and His Court" in the February 18 issue of the SCHOLASTIC. Much worse things have been said about me — still are being said, probably. Plainly, therefore, I am indebted to you for your kindness and forbearance. This note is to express my thanks.

Joseph O'Meara, Dean  
Notre Dame Law School

## U.S. INFORMATION AGENT

EDITOR:

The view of LUNA by E. Brian Graham in his article, "What's in Store for LUNA?" (Feb. 25) was a largely distorted one. His statement that the delegation from the United States was "almost completely unheard from" in the subcommittee phase on the Red China question was true but he failed to mention that the reason for this was that the United States was granted neither membership nor speaking privileges in the subcommittee on admissions. Mr. Graham's implication that the West was certain to be defeated in this issue was pointedly contradicted by the action of the general committee on Political and Security matters, February 27, when it voted not to pass on the Albanian resolution on the "restoration" of China's rights to the General Assembly of LUNA. That committee did not propose to pass on any other resolution concerning the China issue. It remains to be seen if the Secretariat of LUNA will reintroduce that question on the floor of the General Assembly.

Mr. Graham's statement that the days of the "important question" procedure as applied to the admission of Red China are limited was also misleading. I would like to remind him that the last vote on the question in the New York version of the United Nations (November, 1965) was adopted by a vote of 56 in favor to 49 against and with a direct shift in policy towards Communist China by several African nations, this resolution will probably pass by a larger majority in the future.

I found Mr. Graham's false charges that the United States' delegation was not following policy amusing. In the last two weeks, Mr. Graham, who also happens to be chairman of the delegation from Pakistan, "broke off relations" with the United States and the United Kingdom the day before the United States granted Pakistan a 50-million-dollar loan in the "real"

world; this move was taken when the latter two delegations refused to accept a Pakistani resolution that was both unrealistic and contrary to the spirit of the Tashkent agreement which Pakistan accepted in the "real" world. After the LUNA general committee of 114 nations voted overwhelmingly to accept a resolution endorsing the Tashkent agreement, the Pakistani delegation dramatically withdrew from LUNA "until further notice."

The resolution by the United States on Vietnam did not recognize the National Liberation Front as a separate bargaining agent as charged by Mr. Graham but rather called for the presence of a delegate from that group which would form a part of the North Vietnamese contingent in the deliberations.

Paul Walker  
LUNA Chairman, U.S. Delegation  
411 Lyons Hall

## TOO EARLY, CHRIST

EDITOR:

"Yeah, man, that Christ just came too soon. Must have come too soon, 'cause we still can't sit down and stop killing and love one another like he teaches. Man, that Christ sure made a mistake, comin' that long ago."

That is a quotation from modern poetry that one South Bend clergyman used in leading the ND prayer for peace day. The whole student body owes its thanks, which we here express, to the Protestants, Catholics, and Jews who came to Sacred Heart to learn the meaning of peace and to pray that it more fully enter the world, from personal relationships to international relations.

The Young Christian Students who came up with the idea and worked out the difficulties of such a day deserve the praise that came from Fr. O'Brien. This was indeed a striking example of student initiative to create and mold a monumental project, to bring a Jewish rabbi who expressed his thanks for the opportunity to lead prayer in a Catholic church, to offer the insights of Protestant ministers to this entire University, from administration to freshmen.

Greatest thanks of all go to Fr. Hoffman, who saw that the project was a first step which the Church foresees in our closer relationship to our brothers. With Bishop Pursley's full support he put very rewarding effort into making it a perfect day for participants and congregation.

Thanks finally go to the St. Mary's Student Government, which was at least able to discuss the idea before deciding that praying for peace was much too risky a project, even for the

progressive mind of the SMC girl.

Ron Burke  
Al Augustine

## THE RIGHT TO A BALANCE

EDITOR:

Your article on the "Death of Conservatism" (Feb. 25) was excellent, and certainly not unrelated to your brief remarks on Mr. Connelly and the YAF as regards the sponsorship of Father DePauw, and several events of days and months past.

Last Saturday, at the conclusion of Robert Vaughn's speech, the audience (consisting of several hundred students and visitors) had the privilege of watching the faculty moderator not only assure Mr. Vaughn that his "remarks were intelligent" but "totally correct." Telling Mr. Vaughn, who after all was billed as a "distinguished lecturer," that his speech was intelligent was beyond belief, and while advising him that they were "totally correct" might have pleased him, it was certainly not proper for this supposedly nonpartisan representative of the faculty to term Vaughn's views, which he himself referred to as somewhat extreme, "proper" or otherwise.

Thus far, the Distinguished Lecture Series has given us Norman Thomas and Mr. Vaughn, representing the political Left. Both are well known and well qualified. But the student head of the series, John Moore (also head of the campus ADA) has not been entirely unscrupulous in fulfilling his duties to present both sides of the current issues of the day. He has given us Father Coughlin, who, in all seriousness, cannot be considered a representative of the Conservative element in politics today. It appears that if Senator Dirksen had not won the Patriot of the Year Award, no true representative of the Conservatives would be presented to us.

And this is where Mr. Connelly and the YAF enter the scene. As long as the Academic Commission(er) does not see fit to supply true Conservative speakers for our consideration, that job will necessarily fall to such a group as the YAF. Although the Young Republicans have helped somewhat by their Tel-Lecture series, there is really not too much drawing power in a telephone conversation. Mr. Connelly certainly doesn't help establish the legitimacy of the YAF as a student group by sponsoring the likes of Father De Pauw. He only aids in perpetuating the feeling that truly, Conservatism is dead, and that only Mr. Vaughn, Mr. Thomas *et al.*, have the answers.

Charles J. Nau, Jr.  
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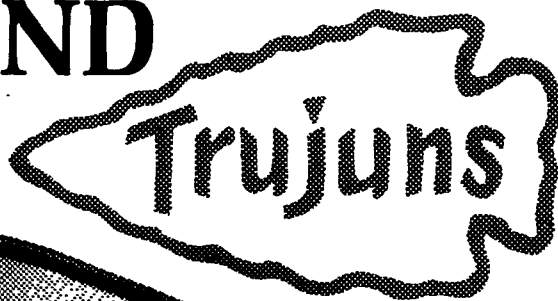
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# news and notes

• **QUORUM CALLS** were more effective than the usual rhetorical demands at Monday's Student Senate meeting. Billed by SBP Minch Lewis as "very important," the meeting of amphitheatre poobahs tabled almost as much legislation as they considered before a quorum call dispersed their already-decimated ranks. Among the most noteworthy Senate items: a new dance policy that will create a dance controller and cut down the number of preferential and complimentary bids for major dances; a reestablished Dining Hall Committee to make suggestions and recommendations to the food producers; an innocuous motion to Student Affairs Commission, urging it to work with the Athletic Ticket Office for a plan to permit dates to sit in the student section. One motion that fell victim to the quorum call but will be considered at the next meeting calls for an equitable return of the once Student Center to student management.

• **SUMMER JOB SEEKERS** can find some solace in the South Bend-Notre Dame Summer Work Program, which is currently lining up summer work in the South Bend area for Notre Dame students. The program, a bud of the South Bend Relations Commission of the Student Government, will direct the want-ad service on campus while a group of local personnel directors will secure and evaluate positions. For an application, write the Summer Work Program, Post Office Box 396, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556, before March 21.

• **LATEST** of the seemingly endless probes of the collegiate mystique, this one by the Carnegie Corporation on College Freshmen, finds that religion is holding its own on Catholic campuses. Catholic college freshmen cited religion (good news for YCS) as second only in importance to "community" (better news for SDS). Their counterparts in secular universities listed a "liberal climate" (best news for LSD) as the most distinguishing feature of a college.

• **PEACE CORPS** recruiting here last week was something less than expected — at least when judged by years past. According to a "very disappointed" Peace Corps recruiter, Notre Dame, a leader in Corps enrollment since its inception five years ago, has dimmed in its enthusiasm for the overseas-help program. Despite Notre Dame's previous record (seventh among major universities in percentage of student body inducted), Peace

Corps recruiters were greeted last week by a significantly lower number of applicants than usual. Though final figures won't be available until June, recruiters expect somewhat less than the normal eighty to one hundred senior applicants. Moreover, the majority of those applying for the Peace Corps work last week were underclassmen, and will not be set for action for some time.

One possible reason posed for the recruiting downswing is the recent increase in the draft. Corpsman Tom Burke, who returned from Nigeria two months ago, said that although "the local draft boards often sympathize with candidates with a record of Peace Corps service . . . volunteers are deferred only during the two years they spend overseas." (See picture in "Campus.")



• **WITHOUT A WHIMPER** or a whoop the Washington Hall Spring Film Series was launched last week. Student-Faculty Film Society programmers have been increasingly unhappy about the restiveness of their audiences and are waiting to crack down on noise-makers. Last semester one erstwhile student sneaked a four-foot plastic horn into the hall and emitted one high-pitched screech before he was invited to leave. But the *Look Back In Anger* crowd was acting its age. Coming films are *Sanjuro* and *Dylan Thomas* (this week), *Nobody Waved Goodbye*, *Lonely Boy*, *I'm All Right Jack*, *Dial M For Murder*, *The Cool World*, *Cartouche*, and *Lust For Life*.

• **THE PHONE SITUATION?** We're working on it, comes the report from St. Mary's, as it has come for the last year. The phone company, aware of the nerve-racking situation, stands waiting to help. Two SMC girls have taken up the solution

of this problem as their contribution to student life. They report that according to the phone company, for \$50 more a year per student, every girl could have her own phone. Estimates on the cost of installing a new switchboard have not been made, but this would be one possibility for alleviating the problem, since it would enable more calls to come in at once. Suggestions have been proposed for financing this, one of which would be to use any donations and gifts to the college only for that purpose until the new switchboard was paid for. Frequent inquiries don't seem to ring any bells with the administration, which refuses to comment other than they "are working on it," and "such things take time."

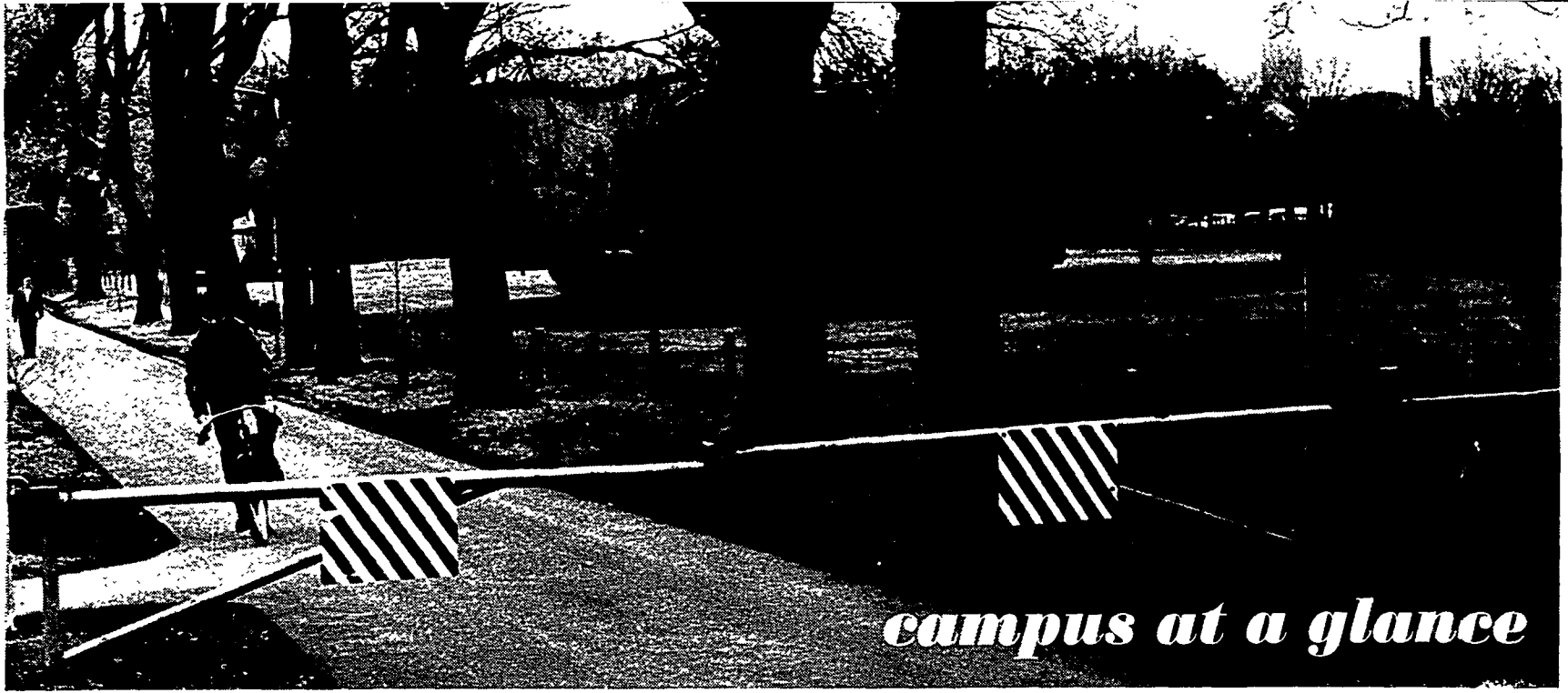
• **EVEN ARTSIER** than the artsy movies of Cinema '66 is the promise of the newly initiated co-ed coffee hours that will follow Sunday matinee showings. The YCS-sponsored fete this week is slated to follow the 3 o'clock showing of the Hitchcock Festival; future craftsy sessions will generally follow the customary 1:30 p.m., showing time. Place is the 4th-floor faculty lounge in O'Shaughnessy.

• **DEAN BURKE'S** freshmen have done it again. There are three per cent more freshmen on the Dean's List this semester than there were at this time last year when 25 per cent of the frosh broke the 3.25 barrier.

Since the Freshman Year of Studies came into existence the percentage of freshmen on the Dean's List has been raised 18 per cent and Burke plans a future goal of placing 45 per cent of the frosh on the Dean's List.

• **WHAT'S GOOD** and comes from New Jersey? Apparently a young American pianist who has won the Gold Medal in the Leventritt International Competition, garnered an award in the 1961 International Queen Elizabeth of Belgium and captured the Harriet Cohen award. Midst these considerable laurels stands Kenneth Amada, fresh from his first European tour, and booked into Washington Hall for an 8:30 p.m. performance Friday of Junior Parents weekend.

• **UNTIL A RECENT TEST**, one business-administration professor was unaware of three mysterious students, Tonto Schwartz, Bruce Wayne and J. P. Sartre. When the vagrant trio did not show up for an exam, the befuddled prof asked: "Who is this guy Sartre anyhow?" "He's a philosopher," responded the class. To this the prof replied, "I don't care who he is, he'd better start coming to class."



## campus at a glance

### INNSBRUCK: INTENSIFIED PREPARATION

In its first two years of operation, Notre Dame's Innsbruck Program had more people vying for the 50 overseas berths than it could accommodate. Now, with the step-up in Innsbruck preparation, program directors will be hard put to find more than 40 qualified freshmen for the sophomore year in Tyrol.

While the number of Innsbruck applicants and participants remains high, a more stringent academic preparation has winnowed more non-Germanic chaff from the program. Professor Eric Bauer, head of the program, says a shift in overseas curriculum has necessitated more stringent academic requirements. New Innsbruckers will cope with all courses — philosophy, history of international law, economics, theology, literature and sociology — *auf Deutsch*, a departure from the mixture of English and German language courses of years past.

Reflecting the new academic intensification is the greater emphasis in the freshman course on German culture and proficiency in speech. In the North Dining Hall, conversations in German are now intermingled with the sounds of lunch. And recordings of Bach, Handel, Beethoven and Mozart waft through the Fiesta lounge and are discussed, of course, in German.

Phase Two of the program, which follows the freshman-year courses, is a late summer six-week stay in a castle in Salzburg. There, a six- to eight-hour daily session of German will serve to refresh and expand the language progress of the Notre Dame lessons. But as if this isn't enough, Bauer hopes to initiate a reading list for vacationers who otherwise might stray from German during June and July.

Also in the Professor's not-too-distant plans are placement of advanced

Notre Dame students with the natives (Innsbruckers now live in an American ghetto — the Pension — some distance out of town) and the institution of a scholarship fund that would enable Austrian students to live with the Americans. The latter proposal would be financed by interested Austrian industrialists. *Nichts ist los mit Innsbruck*, reports Bauer, and it's getting *besser und besser* every day. For, according to Bauer, "Innsbruck is no longer a fad, but a logical consequence of America's role in international affairs and this country's youth fitting into that role."

### THE RIGHTS OF EXTREMISM

Can man think for himself—clearly and unemotionally? Is he willing to choose the hard, correct way despite the temptation of the easier? Is he capable of living with insecurity? "If not, welcome to Brave New World—while it lasts."

Thus did U.N.C.L.E. Lyndon's not-so-favorite man from California, politico Robert Vaughn, end his speech on "Extremism in American Politics." Vaughn, a doctoral candidate at the University of California, was no stranger to his topic; previously he had been active in California Democratic wars. In reel life, of course, Vaughn is Napoleon Solo, the Man From U.N.C.L.E.

To the chagrin of any Bircher amongst the 800 plus who crowded the Stepan Center Saturday night, Vaughn systematically denounced right-wing radicalism. "Extremism," said Vaughn, "poses a definite threat to the American political system. It is a movement which caters almost exclusively to the politically confused, the psychologically disillusioned and the sociologically dispossessed."

"In extremism," Vaughn continued, "the hope for salvation from the omnipresent subversive plot is visioned in such 'patriotic' organizations (actually fronts) as Americans for Con-

stitutional Action and Christian Crusade. The magnetism which the extreme right (notably the Birchers) holds for these misfits is its promise for a radical change in the trend toward a puppet position in the left (far left) field." Vaughn said the extremist crusade thrives on the confusion generated by such questions as, "Why is Cuba Communist? Why not complete victory in Korea? What about prayers in public schools?" Questions to which no straight answers are given.

The principal threat of the extremists is not their attack on specific policies (water fluoridation) or on specific people (Earl Warren) but on the force behind them. In other words, the entire democratic system, not that system's effects, is being battered by their right crosses. Why do the extremists oppose so-called bad policies? Simply because such policies are helpful to the left. More properly phrased—they are unhelpful to the right. Vaughn did not, however, deny the right to question legislative measures, as they are not infallible and are always open to challenge. He did denounce the utilization of this privilege as a "smokescreen for subversion."

Focusing his criticism exclusively to the right, Vaughn frequently compared the Birchers and their affiliates (there are about 1,000 of them) to the Communist movement. Case in point, according to Vaughn, is that both guise as educational organizations striving to "enlighten the unenlightened. Both assume that they are the sole means to truth, using psychological tactics, and if necessary, violence, to prove it."

### ROTC ENROLLMENT THEN AND NOW

There has been no lack of information and discussion about the draft and its alternatives for the past two years. But has all this made any im-



MARINE POSTER WHICH NEVER WAS  
Too many waging war



SMC's STUDENT OFFICERS HOLLAND AND ALBRIGHT  
When Councils become Governments

pression on the Notre Dame student? Indeed it has, to judge from the experience of the Professors of Military, Naval and Air Science. Response to the ROTC program this year has shown a substantial increase over the past several years.

Largest jump was in the Army, also the largest ROTC unit on campus with about 535 participants at present. Freshman and sophomore recruits this year completely reversed a continued sharp decline in enrollment that had been attributed to deferments for married men and the appeal of the six-months'-active-duty program, both temporarily defunct. Present freshman enrollment, according to Colonel John J. Stephens, is 235, almost equal to the 1963-4 figure, while in 1964-5 it was only 192. Even more impressive is the decrease in the attrition rate for the first two years. Last fall, for example, 24 per cent of those who had enrolled as freshmen had dropped out of the program by the beginning of their sophomore year, compared with 45 per cent for the previous class. And the expectation is that it will go considerably lower in the future.

In the other services no such sharp upturn in enrollment has been noted. Applications for the Naval ROTC program have increased somewhat, says Colonel R. J. Spritzen, but actual freshman enrollment is down slightly from last year because of the Navy's requirements, considerably more exacting than in the other two services. Colonel Spritzen does note, however, that there has been a substantial decrease in the Navy's rate of attrition, which had already been far smaller than in the Army or the Air Force. Total enrollment in Naval ROTC is now about 250, with some 112 of these in the Regular Officer Scholarship program and about five in the Marine Officer program. In the

410-man Air Force ROTC, which like the Army admits almost every freshman who applies and suffers a very heavy attrition rate (two-thirds over the first two years), no increase in freshman enrollment has been noted, according to Colonel Victor Ferrari.

But this isn't the whole picture. All three services now have two-year ROTC programs for juniors-to-be who failed to join the first time around. Although this entails losing the next two summer vacations, there has, nevertheless, been a substantial response to the Army and Air Force programs, which will probably increase in future years. The Navy's two-year program appears to have generated little enthusiasm among either students or the Naval Science Department.

Moreover, a substantial number of seniors have suddenly discovered that the once bleak prospects for getting into OCS have considerably brightened. Although confusion seems to have reigned in the past, all is now clear. Ferrari and Spritzen deny that their services have a policy of discrimination against OCS applicants who turned down the chance to take ROTC, although they admit that there are very few places in Navy or Air Force OCS available anyway, except for those who can qualify for special programs, such as pilot-training. In the Army, says Stephens, there had indeed existed specific orders to discriminate against students who applied to OCS after rejecting ROTC; but the Army's great need for officers (more than twice the Navy's and Air Force's requirements combined) changed all that: now anyone who can meet the minimum entrance requirements is *guaranteed* admission to Army OCS.

Despite the seemingly high rate of attrition, all three of Notre Dame's ROTC units are considered by their

respective services to be among the finest in the nation. In other schools the dropout rate is usually far higher. And of those who remain few can match the discipline and maturity of the Notre Dame students, say the colonels, who cite awards received both by the ROTC units themselves and by individual cadets.

#### STUDENT ADMINISTRATION CHANGE FOR SMC

Perhaps the dominant theme of last year's Minch Lewis campaign for the student body presidency was the call for a student government and not a student council. Much the same sentiments have been echoed in recent weeks across the road, where Sandy Albright was elected President of Saint Mary's Student Government. Miss Albright, who served as secretary of the fledgling student government this past year, plans "few innovations" for this term, and for good reason.

Says Miss Albright: "The idea of a student government is radical for Saint Mary's. This past year we worked on perfecting the structure, particularly the legislative and judicial boards. The next step is to make sure the measures they've approved are carried." When backed up against the trial nature of the College administration's experiment in student government, Miss Albright's relative caution is more than understandable.

Only last spring, the administration allowed Student Council to become Student Government, and then only on a trial basis. Outgoing President Pam Smith's administration labored first on increased student responsibility, establishing executive, legislative and judicial boards. According to Miss Albright, the campus legislative board, composed of stu-



**INTERRACIAL COUPLE**  
Blondes, brunettes, anybody

dents from all four classes, has given freshmen unlimited 10:30 permissions for the weekdays of their second semester; created a new late-system; revised election procedures, and organized committees to study the health service and the phone situation. The judicial board has alleviated the responsibility of the Dean of Students in regard to tardiness and other infractions of school rules, by giving students an opportunity to be heard, and thus adjust the penalty to the violation.

#### N.D. INTERRACIAL DATING

Despite Civil Rights laws and protest movements there are several areas in which Negroes are still not admitted and are unlikely to be accepted for some time. One of these is the "white social circle," recently brought to light in an article in *Ave Maria* entitled "Discrimination on College Campuses."

*Ave* noted that a Detroit University student complained, "If you dance with a white girl the rest of the crowd usually ignores her afterward." The statement is not a shocking one for it appears to many that some Negroes are used as sexual outlets for the whites.

Consensus of whites on interracial dating over the years is that old story of, "I don't mind living next to them, but I wouldn't want my daughter to marry one." Whites compare the Negro-white dating relationship to an oil and water solution—"they just don't mix."

Here the SCHOLASTIC interviewed several students, many of whom disprove the biased white position stated above. "Blondes, redheads, brunettes or Negroes . . . it doesn't make much difference to me," said one junior. "Sure, I'd go out with a Negro," said another, "they're just the same as



**"VERY DISAPPOINTED" PEACE CORPS RECRUITING**  
Too few waging peace

I am."

Others favored to put conditions on a date with a Negro. "I'd take one out, but I'd take her to a place where I wouldn't be seen. . . . If she was good looking I'd take her out . . . but I wouldn't marry her."

But then there were those who elected to hide behind the barrier of white prejudice. "No, just no. I wouldn't take a Negro out. They're just not the same as me. . . . If I took a Negro out it would hurt my father's business, besides I'd be a social disgrace. . . . I could never marry a Negro; think of what the children would go through."

Although the problem may not seem critical at Notre Dame now, it will come more pronounced as the University admits more Negroes, forcing a student body to make personal commitment to civil rights, something a little more concrete than a token commitment of word.

#### RISE AGAIN

"I was raised in an intensely Southern atmosphere. I've seen a lot of the South change. I've seen a lot flow under my nose and I've been dragged through a lot. I think I can be an objective Southerner." This was Professor Thomas D. Clark who spoke here February 24 on "The South and the Throes of Change." Professor Clark, a former chairman of the history department at the University of Kentucky and a specialist in frontier history, is presently Sesquicentennial Professor of History at the University of Indiana.

"There are many Souths; there never was nor is there now a 'solid South!'" Clark argued. It is a region of great variations in geography and population. It has undergone a "frontier experience" more recently than other regions of the country. Until

the 1920's the South was almost completely an agrarian region with one-crop farms. Only today is industrialization coming, an industrialization which is causing tremendous changes in the South.

Southern industrialization was slowed by years of upheaval during the Civil War and Reconstruction. Socially in this period, the Negroes were freed and placed in responsible positions for which they had not been prepared by education. Defeated Southern whites could not shoulder the burden of Negro education alone; the federal government was unwilling to help. Medically, regional diseases like malaria, pellagra, and TB sapped much Southern vigor. Though some industrial growth came in the 1870's and 80's, it was built on the tottering foundation of an agrarian economy. The slender Southern capital in these years was corruptly handled and the abundant natural resources horribly wasted. When the boll weevil came in 1910, "it was the sound of Gabriel's trumpet for the South."

The South had to change and it did; it is still changing. Today the South has a monopoly on the textile and paper industries and a growing chemical industry. The dams of the TVA have helped control floods, conserve natural resources, and provide power for industry. Health has improved. The tourist business is being promoted.

Summing up the political future of the South, Clark said, "The Negro is a future political force in the South but he must be kept an active citizen after he registers to prevent the grand crusade for voting rights from becoming a grand flop." Economically, he offered the same mixture of hope and warning: "Despite the rosy picture, the South still has a long way to go to catch up with the rest of the country." ■

# on other campuses

• GOVERNOR DAN MOORE of North Carolina refused to speak to a group of students to explain why an admitted Communist was refused the right to speak at the University of North Carolina campus at Chapel Hill, N.C. Moore instead suggested that a member of the Executive Committee of the board of trustees explain the censoring of the speaker to the students. The Governor said that he did not think the appearance on campus of Herbert Aptheker, a leading U.S. Communist, would be to the advantage of the students' education. As it stands now on the North Carolina campus the university board of trustees has the last, and apparently the only, word on what speakers will and will not appear. The turmoil over the latest censure is still raging and the tide seems to be against the students.

• AT CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE of Technology four students and one professor have won first place in the Bat contest. The object of the contest is to submit the best Batman sayings. Dr. Richard E. Dickerson, professor of physical chemistry, submitted the best (and only) faculty entry: "Holy Hamiltonians, Batman; he's a real operator!" Another "winner" was "Holy combustion, Batman; he's making fuels out of us!" A few of the runners-up that we feel deserve mention (those we can print) include: "Holy Saga, Batman; that story's hard to swallow!"; "Holy Toledo, Batman; the scales are tipped in his favor!";

and one for you engineers, "Holy semiconductors, Batman, we lost him at the junction!" We are indeed grateful that all of the men who submitted these little ditties are going into some field of science and not fiction writing.

• AT MICHIGAN STATE they are having trouble with students forging bus passes. Last week two bus drivers were posted at various loading points to check for any counterfeit bus passes being used on the university-operated bus system. With the presently used system any driver who suspects a student of using a counterfeit pass asks to see his student identification card. This along with the pass in question is turned over to the head of the campus police. Students can also be arrested on suspicion of manufacturing forged passes. Last week while the check was being made, one student who was asked to hand over the suspicious bus pass and his I.D. ran through the closed bus door to his freedom. The door was bent out of shape and had to be repaired before the bus could be used again.

• A FULL-PAGE American Airlines ad scheduled to appear in college publications across the country was cancelled at the last minute because of the furor it had created. "To any kid who'd like to leave home: We'll pay half your fare," the ad read. Referring to the new airline policy of permitting youths, aged 12 to 22, to fly

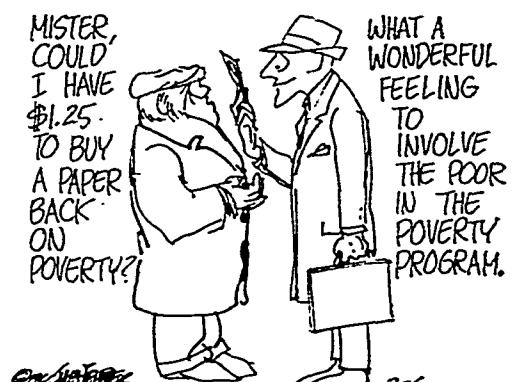
anywhere in the United States by jet for half-fare, if there are extra seats on the plane, the ad apparently got lots of results. A communique to the papers' business managers said the federal commission in charge of airlines ordered them to reword the ad because too many kids were lined up at the ticket counters, waiting to run away for half the regular price.

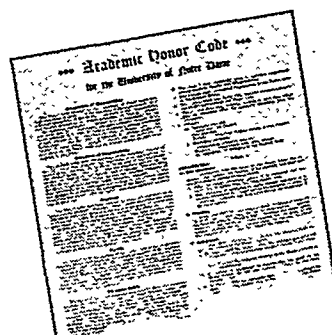
• CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY will refund tuition and room and board expenses to students who are drafted or who enlist in the armed forces. "For students who volunteer for the services or who are called into service by their draft board, full remission of tuition and a (pro-rated) deduction of room and board charges for the semester will be made," according to University officials. In line with this cheering news, it is rumored that many students at various Midwestern universities, with averages below 2.0, have received reclassification at 1-A.

• IT IS OUR SAD duty to report that campus patrolman Eugene Dax, of the security division of Lehigh University, was wounded last week when he was checking an apparent break-in on campus. According to Dax, a shot was fired from a black sedan that quickly sped away. He fired one shot in return at the fleeing car. He sustained a superficial shoulder wound and will probably be back on the job soon. The security police are still searching for the car but as yet no arrests have been reported.

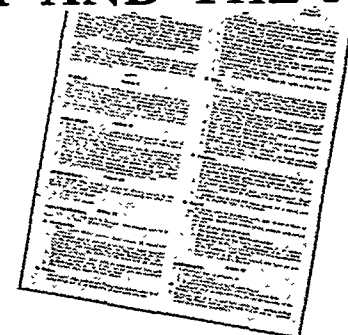
CLAY LEROUX  
GEORGE GRUMLEY

## feiffer





## THE HONOR CONCEPT AND THE NOTRE DAME STUDENT



BY GREG HOBBS

*In the first of two articles, this year's Honor Council Chairman discusses honor and its relation to student life at Notre Dame.*

**D**URING THE HEATED, often vitriolic debate over Notre Dame's Honor Code, the concept of honor that underlies that massive and ambiguous blue sheet has sometimes sunk in a steaming quagmire of quasi-legal haggling. The crucial point which seems to be overlooked is the fact that an honor code is not a legal document. The authors of our present Code were mistaken, I believe, in formulating a legalistic system which had not evolved from the application of academic honor to a school where such a notation was alien. The concept of academic honor involves the total student community of a university adhering to a standard of individual and mutual integrity. One could not expect that eliminating proctors from Notre Dame classrooms would result in an immediate student realization that the very nature of a university should demand and support an academic honor concept. Yet, this school seemed to possess the qualities which would nurture such an idea — an excellent faculty dedicated to the profession and ideals of teaching, a student body with the capacity and desire to pursue a serious curriculum, an administration increasingly willing to promote the freedom and responsibility so necessary for serious academic endeavor. In addition, Notre Dame purported to foster and embody a whole set of principles, unifying and guiding action no matter what its nature. And, finally, there presided over all, that brahma — so sacréd, so virile, so white — called Notre Dame Spirit. The conclusion of honor concept supporters: if any place can support an Honor Code, Notre Dame can. The response of honor concept detractors: the little devils will cheat like hell given half the chance.

Both vociferous factions have been proven right — and wrong — by three semesters of living under the Honor Code. Former detractors have been amazed by the general acceptance of a concept of honor. Many professors are now taking liberties, such as giving take-home tests, under the assumption that the students will do their work honestly according to procedures outlined in the course. My opinion, formed through working very closely with our Honor Code, is that such work is done

honestly and, further, that most students *do* live according to the honor concept in all academic endeavors they undertake. What they do not appreciate is the pious piffle and procedural wrangling that have accompanied the Code's inception and evolution; and they are considerably confused by seemingly contradictory statements issued by the Honor Council and confounded through erroneous interpretation. Obscuring the actual operation of the Code is the secrecy and anonymity which must characterize the Honor Council because of the nature of its work.

Before my optimism belies reality, I hasten to add that there have arisen in the past three semesters cases of cheating critical to Notre Dame as a community of scholars and men and as a university proclaiming its adherence to the highest professional, ethical, and moral standards. I make no astounding revelation when I assert that there are among us students who cheat; if brazenly they cannot, then furtively they will. The proctor system was notoriously inept at controlling cheating. But now that we have an Honor Code the problem of cheating at Notre Dame has become painfully obvious and doubly hypocritical if it is allowed to exist in a student body governing itself according to the principle of academic integrity. Every student must now not only say that he is honest, he must *be* honest. And it does not seem terribly unreasonable that a university student should have enough self-discipline to stop himself from stealing the effort of another, with or without his collaboration. The difficulty involved with an honor code at Notre Dame is not theoretical, for 100 per cent of the students here know that cheating is wrong and cannot be brooked. The problem is very practical. There are students here who do not respect themselves, much less their fellow students. Their mental laziness, combined with a fear of the almighty grade, leads them to rationalize dishonesty as not being so terrible after all. There are much worse things that might happen, like missing a home football game. And, if one were to develop scruples of some sort,

*(Continued on page 36)*

PROFESSOR EDGAR CRANE's defense of pacifism and conscientious objection in war, and his advocacy of American surrender in Vietnam (SCHOLASTIC, Feb. 11), induce a mixture of thoughts, the most prominent of which is despair of the worth of one's own profession. It is not that history does not teach many and valuable lessons. It is rather that millions of people refuse to study history at all, and most of the remainder who do study it have their heads so full of intellectual pride or Chamber-of-Commerce conceit that they fail to learn anything from the experience of the past. They think either that the problems of our age are unique or that it is the mark of an "advanced" intellect and spirit to treat them as if they were. In either case the past has nothing useful to tell them about the present. Thus they ignore lessons written in the blood of 35,000,000 people as recently as the 1940s.

Most of the utopianism in Professor Crane's article derives from his rejection of "the idea that a lust for war, rapine, and bloody murder is built into human nature. . . ." How else does one explain why men of every creed and color, of every economic station, on every continent, using every weapon from fists to atomic bombs, from the Neanderthal Age to the twentieth century, have fought one another to the death, singly, in tribes, and in nations, for political ideas, economic ideas, religious ideas, land, booty, trade, fame, and sheer relief from boredom? Nor have advances in science, technology, education, democracy, or anything else moderated this natural tendency. There has not been a single day since the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931 that a war has not been going on somewhere in the world. Nor are modern people growing more humane, as Professor Crane implies. It is the reverse. Who, in 1914, would have supposed that within the next twenty years three of the world's most advanced nations, Russia, Italy, and Germany, would reintroduce torture

# CRITIQUE OF PACIFISM

BY BERNARD NORLING  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

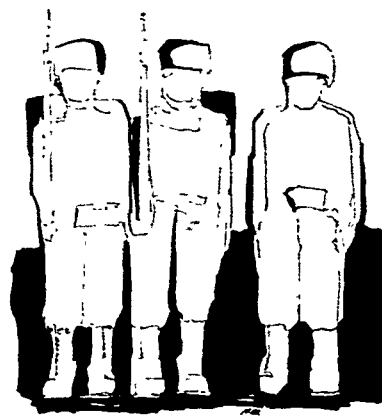
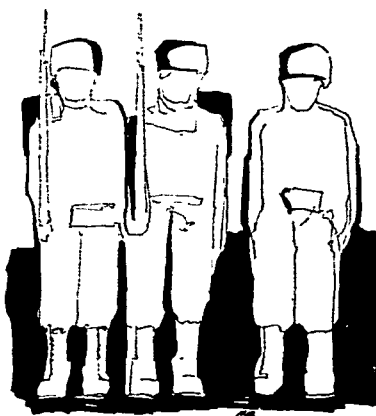
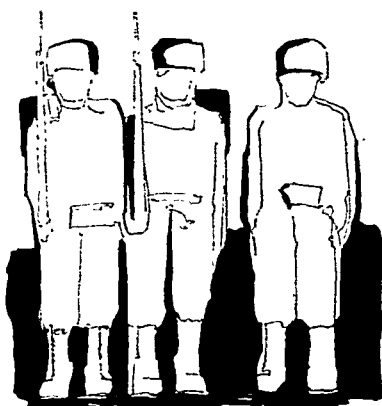
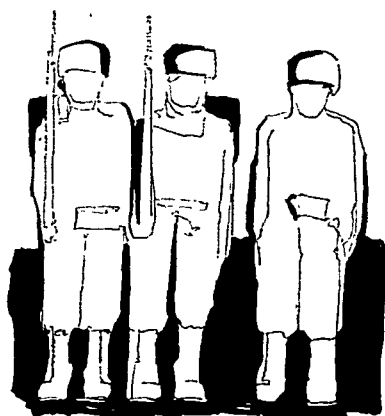
*Several weeks ago Professor Edgar Crane aired a defense of conscientious objection in these pages. The response to that article has varied in shades of disagreement, but of all the replies history Professor Dr. Bernard Norling's is perhaps the most representative.*

on a mass basis with governmental sanction—not to speak of what has subsequently been done by the British in Kenya, the French in North Africa, the Japanese and Americans to each other in World War II, the Hindus and Pakistanis to each other in 1947, blacks and whites to each other in several parts of Africa, and numerous Latin American rulers to their subjects and opponents? There is little doubt either that one of the main factors in the growth of sadistic violence in the big cities of the Western world is that people, particularly young men, are seeking some outlet for the violent instincts which used to

be worked off in hard physical labor, a dangerous life on some frontier, or mere roughhouse brawling in country towns.

All man's major political and social problems are not solved by force (even such a talented and unabashed realpolitiker as Bismarck had a keen appreciation of the "imponderables" in human affairs), but force is the *decisive* factor in the solution of most of them, the factor that is more consistently important than any other. The pacifists hold, justifiably, that this is deplorable, but their regret does not make the condition less true or less permanent. How was the United States of America formed? By seizing land from the Indians and then winning wars against Great Britain, Mexico, and Spain. How was the Union preserved? By the victory of the North in the Civil War. How was modern Germany formed? By a series of crafty, machiavellian Prussian kings who accumulated lands through chicanery and war, built up a big army, and then either conquered the rest of the German states or bullied them into forming a German Empire dominated by Prussia. How were the ambitions of Charles XII, Napoleon, Hitler, Mussolini, and the Japanese stopped? By exhortations? By resolutions passed by international organizations? By appeals to the innate good nature of man? By logical demonstrations that war is unprofitable? By pacifist nonviolence? All were stopped only by superior force. Why was the old League of Nations a general failure? Why is the present United Nations, for all its genuine worth in lesser matters, incapable of curbing the Great Powers? As any common-sense dirt farmer or coal miner knows (though some of the highly sophisticated are periodically mystified about it), because neither body had any appreciable force at its disposal. Anyway, if men are naturally good and do not need force to restrain them why is it necessary to call out the National Guard to prevent

(Continued on page 35)



# SCHOLASTIC INTERVIEW:

# EVERETT M. DIRKSEN

*The following are selections from a news conference and an earlier exclusive interview granted the SCHOLASTIC by Senator Everett Dirksen while he was at Notre Dame Wednesday to accept the senior class' Patriot of the Year Award. The interview was conducted by Editors John Twohey, Rick Weirich and Reagan Burkholder. The SCHOLASTIC wishes to acknowledge the cooperation of WSND's News Department which assisted in taping the press conference.*

**QUESTION:** *Senator, would you comment on the statement released yesterday by a group of Republican Congressmen on draft inequities? Do you feel they exist, and what changes would you like to see made in the draft situation?*

**SEN. DIRKSEN:** Actually, we had almost a comparable discussion in the Republican Policy Committee meeting yesterday noon. On Tuesday of every week all Republicans come to lunch. It requires no great accommodation to take care of the 32 Republicans in the Senate. This week Sen. Cotton of New Hampshire broached the subject.

Well, I was talking with General Hershey several days ago. According to him, the Army and Pentagon never come into the draft picture except when they call Hershey to tell him how many men they will require in any given month. It is then Selective Service's job to find them wherever it can, subject, of course, to their own criteria and to their own regulations. Well, Hershey is beginning to get to the bottom of the barrel. He told me there are 2½ million men presently classified 4-F whom you can't call under any circumstances. There are another 2½ million in still another group (1-Y) in the age range 18-35 who have been rejected because of either mental or physical defects. So there you've got a reservoir of 5 million men who have just been pushed off to one side. And whatever the demands are now, he must fill these demands out of the availables, whoever they are.

Now considering the exceptions they have made, including students and compassionate cases, I would say Hershey is really having to look around. Now there's a problem that intrudes itself here over which he has not very much control. You see, when we wrote the Conscription Act, the whole theory was based on a completely insulated local draft board under no influences of any kind, so that they could be as independent as a lot of hogs on ice. And that's true even today. Now a draft board can follow its own devices and ignore the general criteria. Your only alternative is to make an appeal. And if the local appeals board gives you no comfort, your next appeal is to the state director. Your final appeal is to the national director.

Now Hershey can send out new criteria, that's up to him, to do what he wants to. This is the area in which the Republican committee wants to do a little investigating and see exactly what Hershey has drummed up. Before we wound up the policy luncheon yesterday, it was suggested that we have Hershey come up to see us for lunch next Tuesday. I said, "Oh no, we won't have him next Tuesday. I do not want Hershey to come up here. I don't want it ever to appear to the public that we summoned him up here to scold him for not doing a perfectly good, unbiased job." And that was the general feeling of the other members.

**QUESTION:** *Senator, what do you think of the student demonstrations against the war in Vietnam?*

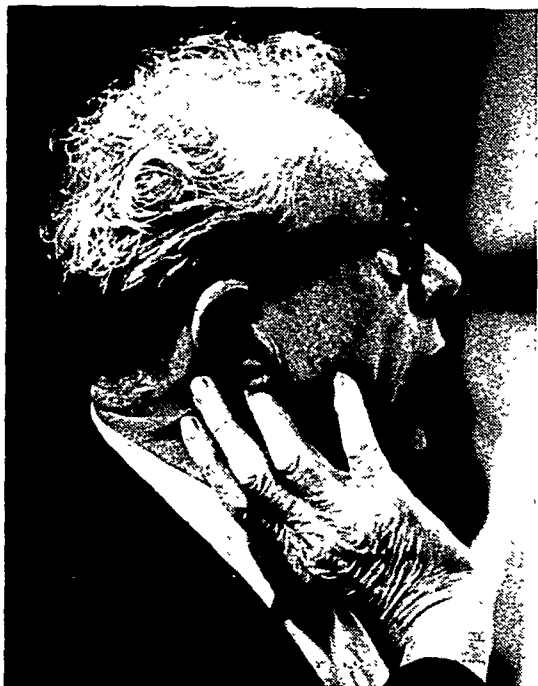
**SEN. DIRKSEN:** I cannot condone them. I think in a free country that has so much to offer to anybody who wants to strive for it, that to carry on a demonstration like they did the other night in New York where they waved these Viet Cong flags and carried these placards and demeaned the chief magistrate of this country is just something that doesn't go in my book. You don't see the British demean their queen or their king. They're pretty careful about that sort of thing.

And don't forget that pictures of these demonstrations go overseas. They'll probably be in the newspapers in France, in Germany, in Britain, and you'll find them in India. I've been over the world five times and when I get over there I see all these pictures on the front pages. Take the university at Heidelberg, or Oxford, or Eton — name any place — the students there see these stories and pictures and they say, "Well, look what's going on in the United States. Are they giving their head man a time of it!" It often looks like he's in trouble with all his people because these people overseas do not make those distinctions that we do. They think this dissent reflects sentiment all over the country. So the U.S. seems to be very often in an absolute ferment. That's the tragic thing about it. It isn't a case, you understand, of peaceable assembly or the right to free speech — anybody here can do that. But, you wouldn't go into a theater in Chicago at 8 o'clock under the right to free speech and suddenly shout "FIRE!" What would happen? There are some restraints that have to be observed.

**QUESTION:** *Senator, do you think the debate going on in Congress between the Democratic hawks and doves has hurt the American war effort in Vietnam?*

**SEN. DIRKSEN:** I do not think it has hurt it yet. But it is likely that it impaired morale. You know, it's rather singular the way we get into this ornithological lore, bird lore — I think that's for the birds mostly. They talk about doves and hawks and they've even got chickens in it. If I have to be anything, I'd rather be an owl or an eagle. That's more after my kidney.

You see, they can get shortwave over there. Whether they're encamped on a coastal plain in Vietnam or out in the jungle somewhere, obviously they've got shortwave facilities. So they can hear Hanoi and Peking. And you'd be surprised the verbatim things that are taken out of the Congressional Record and put on shortwave radio. Now there is an international monitor, as you know, and it's printed every month. Well, I used to read that monitor every month and I was absolutely aghast how accurately they quoted from Senate debates



and particularly where you have these assaults on the President and where you have language that just suited their purposes. The whole idea is to develop a low morale among the troops and a division. And it can be done if you stay at it long enough. Now, it's getting to a point where it could be dangerous. You can tell by the letters you get. So something had to be done to destroy that symbol of dissent here at home. Now, I said to Senator Morse yesterday on the Senate floor, in language he could understand, and I had to shake my finger at him a little; I said, "You have become a symbol in Southeast Asia. You are an image, and we've got to destroy you as an image." I was that plain. And that's what we want to do. And may it be said to the everlasting credit of the troops who march under my banner in the Senate that I didn't lose a vote. Which is rather unusual; I always lose votes. But yesterday I didn't lose any.

**QUESTION:** *Do you have anything to say on the Great Society?*

SEN. DIRKSEN: Oh, on nearly everything in the Great Society. I think you're going to find a lot of disillusionment in the whole field of Social Security and Medicare as it relates to the kind of care they're going to get and what it's going to cost. You wait until they start looking at their pay checks.

And you know, the man in the factory is going to look at that pay check several times, and he'll probably say, "I need a raise." And they'll have a meeting and who knows, it may eventuate a strike. And it's going to be an issue with people. People will make it an issue. I don't think the party will have to make it. One of the real issues, probably one of the dominant issues, is going to be inflation. Now, I noticed before I left Washington that every dairy in town raised the price of milk by one penny a quart. They just raised it about three weeks ago, too. So up, up, up it goes. And, down, down, down goes the purchasing power of the dollar. You find that in the field of meats, for instance, prices are going up right through the roof. I see no escape from it.

We say prices go up. That's not true. The dollar value goes down. It takes more cheaper dollars to buy the same amount of goods. You're going to have a continued inflation pattern. And the President can't stop it. He can try by threatening or menacing an industry not to raise its prices. We went through that with aluminum, steel, and copper. However, he actually has no authority to go into executive price control. If he wants to do it he has to come to the Congress. And if they ever send

a bill to the President I would lay both hands in the fire as a bet that you'll not only have price control, you'll have wage control, materials control, commodity control, right across the board. Congress is not going to go down that alley again. That was a colossal blunder, you know, to control a few items in your economy and not control completely. You can't do it. There is no such thing as separation because everything today is so interrelated. I wouldn't vote for any proposal that didn't encompass the whole economy. That would mean wage and salary control along with everything else.

**QUESTION:** *What do you think the chances are of a control bill like that getting through the Senate?*

SEN. DIRKSEN: It depends on the intensity of the conditions here. Obviously you can't sit on the sidelines forever and watch these things go by before the pressure from the country gets so heavy that somebody is just going to bust a hamstring in order to get some kind of control. I would think the Administration would probably be the very first to make a suggestion like this. We've done it before when conditions were acute. I would gather that if they're serious enough now Congress might do it again, but it would be an infinitely more complete job.

**QUESTION:** *What are your predictions for the congressional elections in November? Do you honestly feel there is a chance for the Republicans to post some gains?*

SEN. DIRKSEN: Why, you bet! Why do you think I bet one hundred dollars the other day? And I just want to tell the press right now what I think of them because there were 100 people in that press room and they were giving me that same old business. I said, "Alright, you put some green money where your mouths are and I'll put some there. There's my hundred. And there are a hundred of you and all of you just lay a dollar on the pile. And I don't care who holds stakes." I couldn't even get a bet in the press gallery. I was betting that we'd pick up 50 seats in the House. So a very artful Congressman sent over one of his boys. He said, "I'll bet you two to one." I said, "Good. That's just ducky." So there's an envelope with 300 dollars in it in my safe, \$200 of his and \$100 of mine. And already some people want to buy my bet. So I'm becoming more comforted all the time. And I'm sure its going to work out pretty well, because on the day after the election I'm going to have \$300.

*(Continued on page 38)*

## UNITED NATIONS WEEK MARCH 4-10

### SCHEDULE OF SPEAKERS

INTERNATIONAL FORUM: March 4, 5, 6  
"The Struggle for Peace"

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1966

1:30 p.m., Mr. C. Maxwell Stanley, President, United World Federalists.

Topic: "Disarmament in the Face of Crises."

3:00 p.m., Panel: Hon. Wilbur H. Ziehl, Senior Advisor for Legal and International Organization Affairs, U.S. Mission to the United Nations; Professor James Bogle, University of Notre Dame.

Topic: "A United Nations Settlement for Viet Nam?"

7:45 p.m., Invocation for U.N. Week.

8:00 p.m., Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations Undersecretary for Special Political Affairs.

### KEYNOTE

Topic: "United Nations Peacekeeping: Crisis and Prospect."

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1966

9:30 a.m., Hon. Szewczyk, Chargé d'Affaires of the Polish Embassy to the United States.

Topic: "Polish Foreign Policy."

### *Saturday afternoon Seminars:*

1:00 p.m., "Problems of World Disarmament."

3:00 p.m., "World Peace Through World Law."

7:30 p.m., H. E. Akira Matsui, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations from Japan.

Topic: "The U.N.'s Role as a Peacekeeping Body."

SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1966

10:30 a.m., Brunch: Dr. George N. Shuster, Assistant to the President, University of Notre Dame.

Topic: Closing remarks.

LITTLE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY, March 8, 9, and 10

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1966

8:00 p.m., Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator, United Nations Development Program.

### KEYNOTE

Topic: "Peace-Building at the United Nations."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1966

7:30 p.m., Mr. Joseph E. Johnson, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Topic: "Keeping the Peace Through the United Nations."

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1966

8:00 p.m., Mr. Louis Harris, Director, Harris Public Opinion Polls.

Topic: "American Public Opinion and the United Nations."

# INTERNATIONAL

THE LUNA COMMITTEE began last year with a new idea, no experience, and high hopes, as of now those hopes seemed to be nearly realized and that idea fulfilled. For, beginning with a small staff, no money, and the co-operation of Father Hesburgh and Dr. George N. Shuster, Special Assistant to the President of the University, those hopes have become realities. No better example of this fact is needed than the presence of the number of extremely distinguished men Notre Dame welcomes this week to its campus. They come as part of the United Nations Week's International Forum in the hope they may be of service to LUNA's attempts to educate the student delegates to LUNA. Their presence indicates the respect with which this University is held and the importance of such organizations as the Little United Nations Assembly in the minds of such important men. However, this does not mean that the Assembly and the whole LUNA structure has not faced great difficulties in its operations. Foremost of these difficulties has been the almost total lack of adequate financial support for LUNA's activities. The LUNA Committee has been forced to skimp along on a meager budget that did not allow them to produce any type of an adequate program or carry out any real publicity campaign. Even with the meager funds available to them, which are less than one third of the annual budget of the Mock UN at Texas Technological College's much smaller organization, the LUNA Committee has done an excellent job in setting up and conducting the activities of Notre Dame's first LUNA.

Unfortunately the very lack of experience of the Committee members has created a couple of organization problems that have tended to damage the realistic nature of the Little United Nations Assembly. The most important of these faults is the problem of the subcommittees and general committees that lead up to the General Assembly. For some reason, even against the instructions of the Secretariat, the members of these committees have tended to think that the purpose of these committees was to be the scene of the major struggles — over issues instead of fighting them out in the General Assembly. The result has been that a number of the major battles have already been fought and the General Assembly has been deprived of the enjoyment and education they might have received if these issues had been adequately presented to it. The best example of this phenomenon was last Sunday's action by the Political and Security General Committee which, instead of simply passing on the more important issues to the General Assembly as it had been instructed to do, actually defeated

# DIALOGUE AT NOTRE DAME

*LUNA and the International Forum combine this week to make UN Week at Notre Dame. Brian Graham reviews the development of the week and previews the guest speakers, seminars, and debates.*

by E. BRIAN GRAHAM

the resolution calling for the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. This action, unless the Secretariat decides to reintroduce the issue to the General Assembly, has robbed the General Assembly of a great deal of the "realistic" nature that the LUNA Committee hoped to give it.

Nevertheless, despite these unfortunate faults in the LUNA structure, the chances that LUNA will succeed in both educating and entertaining the student-delegates to the first Notre Dame Little United Nations Assembly. The Forum, entitled and dedicated to "The Struggle for Peace," begins on Friday afternoon with an address by C. Maxwell Stanley, President of the United World Federalists and author of *Waging Peace*. Stanley, whose organization is the largest and most influential of the pro-UN groups and has received the strong endorsement of all the American Presidents since Truman and Popes John XXIII and Paul VI, will speak on "Disarmament in the Face of Crises."

The Forum will also be addressed by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Undersecretary for Special Political Affairs of the United Nations. Bunche holds an honorary degree from Notre Dame and is the recipient of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize for his work as the United Nations Mediator in Palestine. Before assuming his present position, Bunche was UN director of the Department of Trusteeship, United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, U.S. delegate to the Executive Commission of the United Nations in 1945, and an advisor to the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization which created the present United Nations. Because of his lengthy and detailed experience in the United Nations and in UN "peace-keeping" operations Bunche's address on "United Nations Peacekeeping: Crisis and Prospect" should be exceedingly informative to all the delegates to LUNA and the participants in LUNA's International Forum.

Saturday morning the Honorable Mr. Szewczyk, Chargé d'Affaires of the Polish Embassy to the United States in Washington will address the Forum on the topic of "Polish Foreign Policy."

Following this address will be a panel composed of Wilbur H. Ziehl, Senior Advisor for Legal and International Organization Affairs of the United States Mission to the United Nations, Dr. James A. Bogle of Notre Dame's department of political science, and Mr. Szewczyk. The panel will consider the problem "A United Nations Settlement in Vietnam?" In light of this discussion the

Forum will also be addressed by Mr. Akira Matsui, Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations from Japan. Ambassador Matsui is the current president of the Security Council and as such is one of the most important men in the United Nations upcoming discussion of United States action in South Vietnam. With these thoughts on his mind Ambassador Matsui will speak on "The UN's role as a Peace Keeping Body." Ambassador Matsui's remarks, because of the closeness and importance of his present position to the actual United Nations attempts to bring peace in South Vietnam, will certainly be on the most interesting and most important parts of LUNA's activities.

Later in the week, as part of LUNA's General Assembly, student-delegates will be addressed by Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator of the United Nations Development Program; Dr. Joseph E. Johnson, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Mr. Louis Harris, Director of the Harris Public Opinion Polls. Hoffman has had a distinguished career ranging from the first Administrator of the Marshall Plan after World War II, President of the Ford Foundation, membership in the United States delegation to the Eleventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly, President of the Society for International Development, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Committee for Economic Development, and presently he is the Administrator of the United Nations Development Program as well as the author of the "Hoffman Plan" for financing the operations of the United Nations. Hoffman's address on "Peace-Building at the United Nations" will be the keynote of the LUNA General Assembly.

Johnson, who, in addition to his duties as President of the Carnegie Endowment, is the director of Council of Foreign Relations of the Foreign Policy Association, a trustee of the World Peace Foundation, a former officer of the Department of State and advisor to the U.S. delegation to the first United Nations General Assembly and an advisor to the U.S. representative to the United Nations Security Council, will address the second session of the LUNA General Assembly on "Keeping the Peace Through the United Nations."

Louis Harris, who has often been called "the man who made John F. Kennedy" because of his labors in determining issues of public interest for the Kennedy staff in both the primaries and general election of 1960, will address the final session of the General Assembly on the topic of "American Public Opinion and the U.N." ■

DAYS SPIN BY, and years, and still the two races get along somehow, manage to move side by side, somehow. Neither one leads and neither needs to; for they are walking in a circle. The spirals of time and place make little difference on their steady march to nowhere. They plod on and on, around and around, and the sound of their step says, "We get along."

And they do; ask any one of them. Ask a window-washer on Michigan Avenue; ask a white housewife; ask a tobacconist on Main Street. Ask a Negro secretary; ask the big fellow who runs an unusual little house on the West Side; ask a Negro cabbie. These neither expect nor plan for anything more. They are bound to the circle — really, two circles. For the Negro, the circle of education-employment-ghetto; for the white man, insulation-ignorance-prejudice. If only they knew how, both could break away; but South Bend is just beginning to learn.

Some have broken away; some say, "It is not enough to get along." There is Sam Winston, a co-ordinator for the United Community Services in South Bend. There is Fr. Daniel Peil, pastor of St. Augustine parish. There is Dr. Roland Chamblee, physician and local director of the NAACP. These men see the circles and the two levels common to both: prejudice and interracial communication, and the physical situation.

The first level reveals the tremendous apathy of both groups. Dr. Chamblee feels that "the most realistic conclusion one can draw from the racial problem is that Negroes themselves don't want integration." Fr. Peil believes that "of course the ultimate answer is to remove the prejudice, both organized and unorganized." Both sides, however, are generally conservative; neither wants to make the first move. Yet the prejudice is there, the apathy is there, and the responsibility to act lies with both groups.

A corollary to prejudice and apathy seems to be lack of communication between Negroes and the whites in City Hall. "People just don't know what's going on," concludes Dr. Chamblee; "those in the city power structure don't realize or understand the problems of the Negro." And the Negro, according to Negro realtor William Morris, chairman of the Co-ordinating Council (a forum of 32 individuals from area civil rights groups), cannot come to grips with the subtle approach of Mayor Allen and other civic leaders. Morris added: "I might almost say that I

# "GETTING ALONG"...

BY BILL STASZAK AND KEN BLACK

wish George Wallace were mayor of South Bend. At least with him the Negro knows where he stands."

The second level, the physical situation, is that aspect of the circle which has most entrapped the Negro. In education, in employment, and in housing, civil rights leaders feel, there is room for drastic improvement. Amelioration in any or all of these areas will break the circle open. *De facto* segregation, they insist, helps perpetuate the mutual ignorance and prejudice that have bound men of past generations. The issue of the day is the proposed site of a new Linden School. The school presently has one white student in an enrollment of 570. The building is old, and the school board proposal would raze it and construct a new school on the same site. Civil rights leaders prefer a different site, in order to establish an integrated school district. The NAACP in conjunction with the Co-ordinating Council has a petition now on file with the Education Office of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The petition concerns the South Bend education system in general, but Linden School in particular. "There is no doubt in my mind," declares Dr. Chamblee, "that we can stop the rebuilding of Linden School."

In employment, severe discrimination has been the rule until quite recently, but the passage of the Civil Rights Law has greatly reduced the size of this problem. The new complaint is "tokenism." "Hiring a Negro is the thing to do," says Sam Winston, but now, when they want a Negro engineer, they find there are none." This, he concludes, is due to the lack of adequate educational opportunities for Negroes and the former discrimination.

It is in the area of housing, though, that the most obvious problem lies. Negroes now live in four main ghettos: the West Washington area, the LaSalle Park area, the northeast side, and the southeast side. Even the average man on the street is aware that a Negro simply cannot live where he desires. There have been two recent — and remarkable — breakthroughs (in McKinley Terrace and on Churchill Street in the Twyck-

enham Lane area), but blatant refusal to integrate neighborhoods remains the rule. Such areas as Harter Heights and Sunnymede are strictly off-limits to any Negro. Morris notes "there are a dozen leading agencies in South Bend, of which only two or three have made an effort to meet the problem realistically"; he declined to name a specific agency on ethical grounds.

Civil rights leaders share Morris' opinion, but place the blame more particularly on the Board of Realtors. Members of the board, all-white at present, have more than once denied Morris a seat. A suit by Morris charging denial of admission on grounds of racial discrimination is now before the Superior Court of St. Joseph County. (Mr. William Ramsey of Associated Realty, after the suit was called to his attention, stated his belief that "Mr. Morris will be admitted shortly.")

In each of these three areas — schools, jobs, and housing — Negro leaders have insisted that the blame lies chiefly with the white community, and especially with "the enemy" — City Hall. It is hardly surprising to find Mayor Allen, the chief object of attack, has his own arguments to defend the city's position. A basic complaint of civil rights leaders is the absence of Negroes on city commissions such as the School and Park Boards. They allege this has been done by the design of the mayor. The mayor, on the other hand, insists he chooses board members on merit alone. He emphatically denied any other basis for his decisions. (Certain civil rights leaders quote him as saying, "I appoint people I know, and I don't know any Negroes.")

The key to breaking the circle, Allen feels, is discrimination in employment. Acting on his beliefs, he has encouraged the Fair Employment Practices Commission to investigate any possible inequality. However, he also realizes that other problems need attention too; he has revamped and expanded a general civil rights committee, the Human Relations Board, to "assimilate all relevant facts and recommend programs to be implemented." A Common Council committee has also been set up to

# IN TWO SOUTH BENDS

*Like Los Angeles and New York, South Bend has its share of racial discord, only on a smaller and quieter scale. But despite the surface quietude, the problem does exist and*

*continues to fester in responsible consciences. Reporters Bill Staszak and Ken Black poke and probe this quiet in the first of a five part analysis of South Bend.*

investigate any and all complaints of discrimination in housing. The one area where the mayor has not acted is in education; and here, he feels, he is respecting the wishes of the people involved. He points out, for example, that the *de facto* segregation of Linden school is *strongly supported* by the great majority of that area's Negroes. Furthermore, there is no documentation of the accusation that Negro schools are of poorer quality than their white-attended counterparts.

But Allen always returns to his basic point, employment: "You can't solve the problem of housing until a large number of Negroes are earning enough money to live where they want to." He feels that the present employment problems will disappear with the elimination of discriminatory hiring; this, in turn, will encourage more Negroes to acquire technical training — either independently or through local retraining programs.

The only point of universal agreement seems to be the quality and complete fairness of the South Bend Police Force. The force is integrated; moreover, as Captain Orson Harmon points out, "for the first time in the history of South Bend, the force has a Negro captain." Each year several officers are sent to the annual conference of the National Brotherhood of Christians and Jews, where they become familiar with racial problems and with techniques helpful in handling potentially dangerous racial situations. The effects of such a program are apparent; Harmon can recall only one accusation of police brutality in his seventeen years with the department.

Despite their good words for the police department, however, Negro leaders find fault with the situation as a whole. Their descriptions of the present situation range from "far from what they should be" to Dr. Chamblee's "bad, terrible." Even Allen concedes that "while the situation is fairly good, it is far from perfect."

Where do the solutions lie? A basic premise must be that action cannot be one-sided. Each side must assume a respective responsibility. City Hall cannot wait for able Negroes to come

in and introduce themselves; it must seek them out and appoint them to policy-making posts. (Two vacancies on the School Board will be created this month; hopes run high among civil rights leaders that one new appointee will be the Board's first Negro.) The Redevelopment Commission takes 70% of its cases in rezoning and relocating from the Negro community. And though there was once a Negro on that Commission, there is none now, and the same is true of the Park Board and the Welfare Board. Appointments to these boards of qualified Negroes who know and understand the problems could be a step in the right direction.

Further hope lies in the successful conclusion of actions already initiated — the integration of the Realty Board, the resolution of the Linden School question, the meeting of Negro problems that the revamped Human Relations Committee might find. That jobs are opening up for the Negro is apparent; every opportunity of vocational and retraining programs must be seized by the Negro community.

Martin Luther King once apostrophized to the white community: "I can't make you love me, but I can make you take your foot off my neck." And so legislation and appointments will "take the foot" off the neck of the South Bend Negro. It will at the very least free him to complete the integration that must begin to remove the root causes of prejudice and lack of communication.

More than this, however, the apathy of both groups must be broken down. One route is through the clergy. The Catholic hierarchy, especially Bishop Pursley, has pioneered civil rights work; but except for this and the work of individual clerics, the leadership has been slow in coming. The initiative of the average clergyman, whether Negro or white, has been, according to Dr. Chamblee, "absolutely pathetic."

Private groups, government, and church must join in giving men — white as well as black — their freedom. And then, one way or another, the circle will be broken. Until then, round and round, men walk slowly — split, yet side by side — waiting. Getting along. ■



# A CONVERSATION WITH NOTRE DAME'S PRESIDENT

*Earlier in the semester SCHOLASTIC editors Jed Kee and Dan Murray interviewed Fr. Theodore Hesburgh in his office on campus on topics related to his duties as president of the University. The following is the first of a three-part presentation of that conversation.*

**SCHOLASTIC:** *One of your most obvious concerns since becoming president of Notre Dame has been the building program, of which the chief product has been the library. How do you feel now that one of your major projects, the new library, has been completed?*

**FR. HESBURGH:** I think it is a tremendous accomplishment from the simple fact that it's probably the largest and best library building physically in the country. We went all over the country and looked at the best libraries before building this one. It's the result of an enormous amount of study and financial sacrifice.

The real story of the library is in the fact that the old library two years ago during the month of May had 33,000 students in and out of the gates while in the new library last May 145,000 students went in and out. On top of that, even though the books are now all open stack and you can get at them easily without having to make out a lot of cards, still there are two and three times as many books being taken out of the new library as were taken out of the old library.

**SCHOLASTIC:** *What were some of the major considerations in planning the new library?*

**FR. HESBURGH:** Well, there are two things you have to look at in a library. One is that you are not building a building for today; you are building it for the future. This library is six times larger than our old library, but when you stop to think of it, our book holdings have tripled since the end of the war. So we have been making enormous strides in books.

The other factor is that once you get a larger library there is a much greater impulse to fill it. You can see that from the library budget. In the old library the budget was \$640,000 a year. It's now \$1,240,000 a year. And the amount of money we are spending for books has tripled and quadrupled over the past few years, and it's going up higher yet.

**SCHOLASTIC:** *What were the biggest problems in constructing the building?*

**FR. HESBURGH:** We had three problems facing us with that library. First, we had the problem of seating half the undergraduate student body at one time. That requires about four acres of space. Secondly, we had a problem of finding space for graduate students who had no place to study on campus. We also wanted to make room for expansion of graduate holdings of books: we had to take care of that up to the number of about 3 million volumes, which is something we're aiming at. Finally, we had to make some place for faculty offices because the faculty had been in corridors, closets, everywhere on campus. Doing just these things requires an enormous amount of space. This space was non-existent in the past. The fact of its usage proves it has been serving its function.

You have to think large in a university like this. You have to plan for the next 50 years, not just for today. You have to have some vision of where the university

is going. The library is the heart of the university, intellectually, and if you have a splendid library, you will have some splendid work going on.

**SCHOLASTIC:** *Father, what was the thinking behind the recent drive to raise \$8 million for a new athletic and convocation center?*

**FR. HESBURGH:** All I can say is that we have the worst field house in the country for any residential university of our size. We have made considerable money on athletics over the years, all of which has gone into the academic side of the University — every bit of it, every year. We have really neglected this aspect of the University compared to other universities. Go to Princeton. Even Columbia is building a new field house. Go to the Naval Academy. Go to any large residential university — MIT — for that matter — and they all have better facilities than we have. By far. Of course, it is even more true of all the large residential state universities around us.

We feel that planning for the long future ahead of us, and with some consideration for the kind of winters we have around here where people are cooped up for months, and also the importance of all our students getting exercise and having a place to do it — we thought we would build a large place that would not only give an enormous outlet in every single sport existing, except swimming, to the student body as a whole but also be a home base for many of the varsity sports. We had over 1000 people this year taking part in intercollegiate athletics. We want to take care of that need once and for all.

Also the center will have a lot of peripheral effects for the local community. It will seat just under 12,000. There were something like 70 or 80 events in the last two years that could have taken place in South Bend to help the community financially and commercially that couldn't be done because there was no place for them. This building will have to support itself; so we will have to open it from time to time to community activities. We just recently asked the community for a quarter of a million dollars to help wind up the fund drive.

And it will benefit Notre Dame. If the President of the United States were to come here tomorrow, I am sure there would be more than 4,000 people who would like to hear him. That can happen.

**SCHOLASTIC:** *What are the general criteria for priorities on construction of buildings?*

**FR. HESBURGH:** Well, one criterion is what you can get money for, because you can't generate buildings out of income. We have a budget this year of \$28 million and a total student income of \$14 million. This has nothing to do with building — this is just operations. So our problem this year is, immediately, to raise \$14 million to get through the year without going broke.

Outside of that, the question of buildings — these depend largely on what you can get support for. Now we got enormous support from the alumni on the library.

Regarding the field house, everybody knows the state of the field house and its popular appeal to alumni and others. We just felt that in the long-range building program of the University this was something we had neglected terribly over the years, and it was high time that we did something about it.

We have a long list of priorities and things we would like to do in building the University. The problem is getting the money for them. Sometimes our priorities don't match a donor's willingness to give gifts. And since it's their money, we can't tell them what it's going to be spent for. We tell them: here's our shopping list. They may take number four on the list instead of number one. Well, you take four or you take nothing. So it isn't as if we had an infinite amount of money and were establishing priorities automatically. These priorities in actual construction are very much related to the fact that the Kellogg Foundation decided to help in the field of continuing education, or that Mr. Hammes might decide it would be good if we had a bookstore, or Mrs. Morris might decide it would be a nice thing if we had an inn. Or Mr. Pangborn or others might decide it would be nice if we had another residence hall, and so forth.

**SCHOLASTIC:** *Would you discuss the plans for the new Kellogg Center for Continuing Education?*

FR. HESBURGH: The Kellogg Center is specifically set up to make this University a crossroad in academic affairs and academic life. The first thing we are going to have in there is going to be the most spectacular theological conference that has taken place in the last 100 years in America — there's no question about it. And because we can have a place to do this, with simultaneous translations, we are bringing in the top theologians from Europe and from the United States: Protestant, Orthodox, Jewish, and Catholic. Because we have the facilities to do this, our University will become, at least for a week, the theological center of the United States, or the Western Hemisphere. Because they are here, we are going to pipe these lectures to the large auditoria so that any student who wants to go hear them can do so.

In all of our plans for this center, whenever there is something of this sort going on, through television we hope to make it available to any students interested in it. That means this campus will be attracting the kinds of people and the kinds of activities and the kinds of

symposia that will make it a great intellectual center, and a place of dialogue between cultures, between religions, between different philosophical points of view. This is precisely what a university is all about — to be a crossroads of intellectual life.

**SCHOLASTIC:** *Father, how do you feel about the time you spend on missions away from the University?*

FR. HESBURGH: There's a great saying George Shuster has. It is that the university president who is never seen away from campus is not worth seeing on campus. Nobody knows him; he doesn't have any ideas; he's not in the swing of things. I would say that I'm not away from campus any more than the president of Harvard, or the president of Berkeley, or the president of UCLA, or the president of Chicago, or the president of any other college with whom I associate, because every time I'm away I'm with them.

Besides, I think there are two ways of looking at this. The University is organized in such a way that the vice presidents are set up to act as presidents in their own areas. We get together frequently, once a month, for several hours sometimes, even for a whole long evening. And we know where we're going. We are plotting our future. We are laying out the things that we think are important — administratively, those that I have to be involved in — for the whole future of the University. We work together on this, and there is a great deal of planning.

Another point I think is interesting. We will assume that I am here half the time, though I can prove, in fact, that I am here more than half the time. At least when I'm here I work a double shift so that it comes out.

I think the important thing for the president of a university is to be here when he ought to be here. I have never missed a class dance yet. I have never missed a junior parents' weekend or a graduation. I have rarely missed anything else that was thought to be important for either the faculty, students, or administration. There are times when I absolutely should be here, and when that time comes, I am here.

**SCHOLASTIC:** *In what ways are you kept in touch with the student body?*

FR. HESBURGH: We have a man who is in touch with  
(Continued on page 36)



# BIRTH CONTROL REVISITED--AGAIN

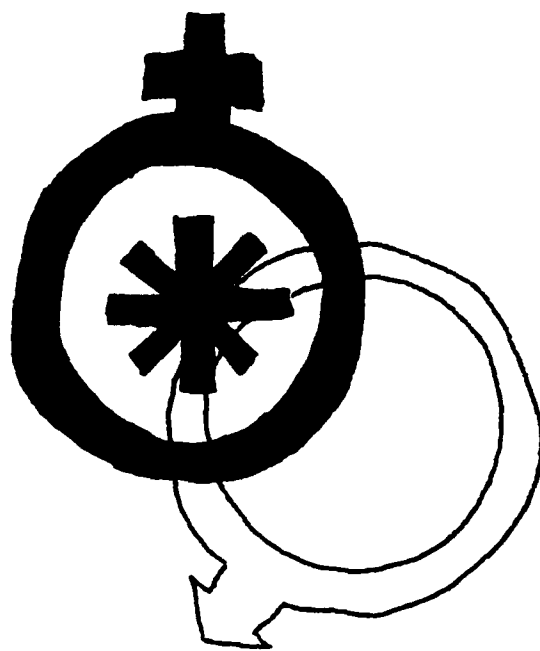
BY DAVE TIEMEIER

*Not a little furor has arisen among certain Notre Dame faculty members because of a three-part lecture by three of their fellows: Rev. William J. Hegge, O.S.C., John T. Noonan, an author on the subject whose work has attracted papal notice, and Rev. Edward O'Connor, C.S.C. Understandably so, for their topic—birth control—continues to spark similar debates within the hierarchy of the Catholic Church.*

THE CHAIRMAN BRISKLY moved toward the microphone on the stage of the crowded Law Auditorium. "This will bring to a close the final session of 'Birth Control Revisited, 1966.'" Except for a few die-hard students who cornered the speakers for "just one last question," the audience slowly filed out, some to their books, some to their homes, some to their convent, but all with a realization that the problems involved in contraception and artificial birth control were vastly more complex than those treated one thousand years ago, one hundred years ago, or, for that matter, one generation ago.

When faced with a rule, one can react with fidelity or nonfidelity. Dr. John Noonan holds that an individual's judgment will depend on the purpose of the rule and the value of the goods it attempts to protect. Thus the point at hand becomes whether the rules we have are relevant to our modern society. This somewhat oversimplified explanation of the Noonan approach can be applied to the various positions the Church has assumed in its treatment of birth control.

Although scriptural passages have been quoted supporting many views on the subject, one statement has generally dominated Christian discussions of marriage and procreation. In the second century, Clement of Alexandria provided an initial settlement by defending the legality of marriage for Christians. Even at that time, the Church harbored many opposing factions. Valentinus and Capocrates held that marriage was a burden, an unnecessary restraint on what should have been sexual freedom. Others, led by Tatian, whose essay *Eunuchry or Perfection According to the Savior* served as their manifesto, sought to induce the Christian community to accept the celibate life. The Greeks had believed they were cheating death by procreation. Tatian and others held that since the Messiah



had come, there was no reason to perpetuate the human race. In this ideological context, it is interesting to note that there was still room for all these shadings in the Christian community.

Marriage was initially accepted out of respect for nature, and, for the purpose of generation, it was considered good. Gradually, this stand was strengthened and reaffirmed, particularly when the Church was faced with competition from Manichaeism, which condemned procreation as the only means by which the original sin of Adam was multiplied in the world. The Church had made the first of many steps in defining the purpose of marriage—the procreation and education of children—and the qualification that sexual intercourse belonged properly only in marriage. This principle, drawing its argument from pre-Christian Stoics, Alexandrian teaching, and Augustine, survived through the Middle Ages, providing no room for contraception.

In the sixteenth century, John Major, a Scot theologian at Paris, suggested that just as we eat a "handsome" apple, it is possible that the marriage contract involves a little more in the way of interpersonal relations between the spouses than the former "marriage purpose" would suggest. As theologians became bolder treatises on marriage appeared and men such as the seventeenth-century Jesuit Tomas Sanchez questioned the validity of this monolithic purpose. It was also at this time that the discussion of the act became integrated

with the discussion of marriage.

Since the nineteenth century, no prominent theologian has held the existence of one single purpose of marriage. Gourie, a French Jesuit, held lawful intercourse is closely associated with love. Today, the concept is taken for granted; but at that time, after centuries of Augustinian tradition, that other purposes for marriage should be advanced and that these purposes should be associated with the marriage act as well as with the external institution was rather progressive, if not revolutionary. Only the last sixty years has seen intensive study of the relation between the personal dignity of the spouses, the apparent attack on innocent life, and the marriage institution. For the first time, last December, an Ecumenical Council considered views other than those of Augustine in studying the marriage state.

With this new light on Church teachings of contraception, is there now to be expected a complete turnabout, or a world-shocking declaration on the artificial methods of birth control? No, and actually even if this statement were to be cast in a milder form, an affirmative reply would be very doubtful. What it has done is to excite dialogue on many fronts that at first glance are only indirectly related to birth control: ecclesiastical authority, natural law; or those which we are accustomed to see linked with birth control: overpopulation, foodstuffs, and standards of living.

Where does this leave the Church today? Rev. William J. Hegge, O.S.C., has advanced several opinions, which he himself admits seem "to border on the sensational." Catholics have reached a point of religious sophistication and/or maturity, depending on point of view, at which they must consider many ideas blindly accepted in the past. Just how natural is the natural law? Does it exist and if so is it a valid criterion for moral judgments? With the Church as teacher, each individual must choose the alternative that seems "probably true." The Church has indicated that it doesn't know whether the pill is immoral or not. An investigation is under way; but it is left to the individual conscience to decide whether rhythm or mechanical or chemical contraceptives are, indeed, indistinguishable and whether

(Continued on page 37)

## FUNCTIONAL FACT OR FICTION

# BEYOND THE MOON

DAVE MALONE & BOB HALLER

*"There are more things, Horatio, between Heaven and Earth, than are dreamt of in your philosophy."*

—Hamlet

**B**ECAUSE OF THE INTENSITY of the competition in the Russo-American space race, many have failed to keep in mind the implicit goal of our space program. As it is most commonly stated our goal is knowledge. Therefore, ultimately, it will be necessary for us to be able to cross space, to visit the other planets of our solar system, and to, someday, eventually visit planets of other systems. The primary characteristic required of a planet which men would visit, explore, and perhaps colonize, would be its similarity to Earth; the existence of such habitable planets has been the subject of much research and conjecture.

That Earth is not unique in its habitability can be demonstrated rather simply. In the known universe there are roughly a billion trillion (1,000,000,000,000,000,000) stars, but for the purpose of simplicity, let us deal with only our galaxy. This huge star system contains more than a hundred billion stars. Of this number about seventeen billion are comparable to the sun. If one is willing to posit that our solar system is not unusual, then many of these other stars should possess similar systems of planets. That planets do circle other stars is already known: of the twelve stars closest to Earth, three have been observed to wobble under the influence of what seem to be planets. (Barnard's star, 61 Cygni, and Lalande 211185.)

Assuming that these twelve stars closest to Earth are representative, then a great number of this seventeen billion would also have planets. The number of their planets similar to Earth is reduced when consideration is narrowed to those planets which are roughly comparable to ours, but it is still enormous. In order to qualify as "life-supporting" planets (and here we are speaking only of Earthlike ecologies — life systems based on carbon and oxygen, not silicones, ammonia and methane,

or other substances), these planets will have to have several characteristics, among them:

1. a mass between .40 and 2.35 of Earth's
2. a radius between .78 and 1.25 of Earth's
3. a surface gravity between .68 and 1.50 of Earth's
4. a temperature range between 0° F. and 100° F.
5. a generally circular orbit about their star.

By taking all of these Earthlike characteristics into account, and subtracting those planets which deviate from them from our original total of planets circling those seventeen billion suns, we arrive at the much reduced but formidable number of six hundred million habitable planets in our galaxy. If we assume these potential sources of life are evenly distributed throughout our galaxy, there will be one for every 80,000 cubic light-years.

This means that there may be a habitable planet within 27 light-years, and 50 within 100 light-years.

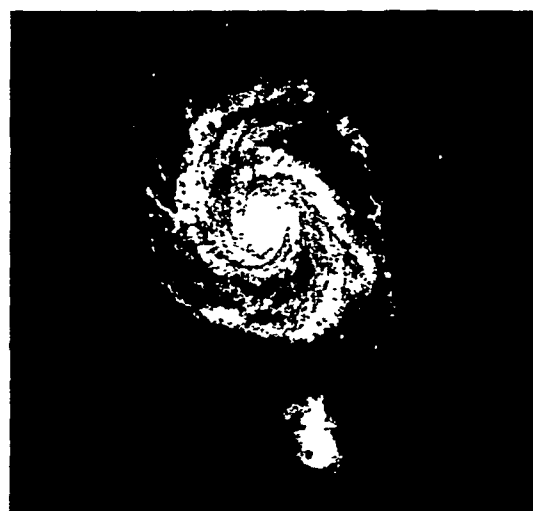
Traveling to these habitable planets, however, seems to be much more difficult than establishing their existence mathematically. The space drive which today seems to offer the greatest possibilities is the ion drive. This propulsion system operates by

*The two galaxies shown are very similar to ours, the Milky Way. M31 would look like ours seen edge on, M51 appears as ours would look face on. Earth and our star are about halfway out along one of the spiral arms. It would take about 100,000 years for a flash of light traveling at 186,282 miles per second to traverse the galaxy. M31 is some two million light-years away, and M51 is between ten and fifteen million light-years away from Earth.*



M51 GALAXY IN CANES VENATICA

accelerating charged particles out its exhaust at a velocity so great that the reaction is sufficient to drive the ship at high speeds. Even if this system could be perfected and operated with an unheard of degree of efficiency, however, the time required for interstellar space flight would still be prohibitive. What seems to be needed is some sort of a "space-warp" travel, which will not be unfamiliar to the science-fiction buffs in the audience. Although it is impossible now to determine exactly of what this would consist, the mere fact that it is revolutionary is not enough to render it impossible. It should be recalled, when one is tempted to laugh at such notions, that the Wright brothers had their difficulties, too.



M31 GALAXY IN ANDROMEDA

All that we can do now in an effort to ascertain exactly what is "out there," is to work toward further sophistication of our radio-telescope procedures. A radio-telescope is a device which listens to and locates radio-signal-producing objects in the heavens. There have been many such sources located (stars, galaxies). The fact that intelligent life forms, at one point or another in their civilized maturity, would probably develop some form of radio communication, has prompted some scientists to set up listening posts for their radio transmissions. If signals which seemed to be of a "man-made" origin were discovered, they would, in all likelihood, be unintelligible. But such a discovery would establish one fact: we are not alone in the universe. In speaking of the habitability of planets, it is almost impossible to restrain the mind from taking the obvious step, and placing intelligent life upon them.

Without some unforeseeable developments in drive systems, as was said before, we are limited physically. But as long as man can think, and as long as he can see the stars overhead in the night sky, he will wonder, and he will wish. ■

*Part the First: In which our hero is introduced and does sundry deeds.*

TIME UPON A ONCE, quite a number of years ago, there was a queer sort of Kingdom, a fantastic place that is far away from here. It was large, as Kingdoms go, and it had many inhabitants. Perhaps I should call them inmates and not inhabitants; for, you see, the fantastic thing about this Kingdom is that it was entirely surrounded by an immense wall with no gates or openings. No one was quite sure where the wall had come from or what was on the outside. It had always been there, and no one paid much attention to it. The inhabitants of this Kingdom were happy enough inside their walls; they

and wise. "Why don't we make a gate for our wall so that we can find out what's on the outside?"

"Yes, yes," said the people, "let us make a gate! A gate, a gate," they shouted, "what a great and wise idea!" And so it was decided, and the work was begun. Thousands of men were pressed into service to break a hole in the great wall. It took several years.

Now while this was going on, one of the inmates had a truly horrendous idea. "Maybe," he thought "there is some sort of fire-breathing dragon outside the wall. Maybe he is just waiting for the gate to be opened so that he can rush in and (gasp) devour us, every man and maiden among us." Now this was a nasty thought,

hero, and they laughed at him and said funny things about him in their newspapers. For his part, he squared his shoulders and said, "Remember Cassandra." This he said because he was somewhat learned. Undaunted, he also gathered a few followers and told them about the dragon and about the rulers and about the newspapers—that they were all in cahoots. It was a kind of conspiracy, and people were being duped to their dooms.

"Don't be duped to your dooms," said our hero.

"Ha, ha," said the people.

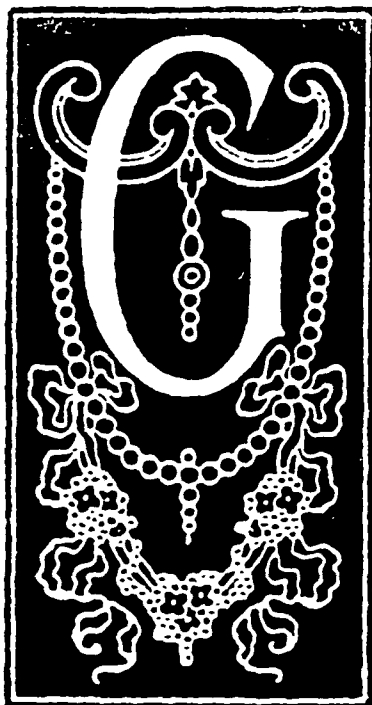
"Riffleblizzleshnipp," said our hero.

"Ha, ha," said the people.

Finally the gate was finished, and the day came for the grand opening. Our hero was there. With him were his faithful followers, both of them. These three pushed their way through the great crowd which had gathered for the ceremony. With them they carried a gigantic sword. Our hero planned to rush out when the gate was opened and slay the slimy dragon. When the people saw the three, lugging and pushing the huge sword, they laughed.

"Riffleblizzleshnipp," said our hero (this was a magic word, and only he knew the meaning).

The big moment came. The great and wise rulers gave a signal, and a thousand men pushed the gate with all their might. Slowly, ever so slowly, the gate began to open. Our hero moved forward, gestured his two helpers away, and stood holding up the sword. When the gate was finally open, all the people pushed forward expectantly. Outside the wall they saw a whole new world; it stretched endlessly before their eyes, full of color and wonder. There were riches undreamed of, and, of course, no dragon. All the people gave a great cheer and rushed out never to return. Even our hero's two followers looked sheepishly at him and then ran after the others to explore the delights and wonders of their new world. Our hero? Well he watched the people disappear in the distance, then he turned and went back, with a sigh, into the old Kingdom, dragging the huge sword behind him. Once inside he sat down before the open gate and waited for the dragon. And as far as I know, he is still sitting there in the midst of the empty Kingdom—to this very day.



# Gommar and the dragon

*A Fable for  
Children and  
Others*

by dave malone, bill roach and tom sullivan

washed their faces and brushed their hair and were generally pretty nice to one another. Sometimes there were little disagreements and arguments about the rules of the Kingdom, but these they usually solved quietly (although, on occasion, it became necessary to burn somebody at the stake). As I say, they were happy people; they had their farms and everything right inside the walls; and there were all sorts of slogans and sayings that they could repeat to keep them content.

Then one momentous day, some of the great and wise rulers of this Kingdom had an idea that was truly great

and he kept thinking it. Pretty soon he thought, "By golly, there is a dragon." And he believed it with all his heart. "I must tell everybody what a horrible mistake they are making. Why, maybe our leaders know about the dragon. Maybe they are not great and wise but evil, mean, wicked and nasty. Oh my!" So Gommar (for this was our hero's name), traveled through the length and breadth of the great Kingdom, telling everyone that there was a dragon waiting outside the walls and that the rulers were in cahoots with the dragon. "It's an inside job," he said.

Now, hardly anyone believed our

*Part the Second: In which the identity of our hero is discovered, and he delivers an oration containing little or nothing of consequence.*

ONCE UPON A FEBRUARY 24th, the mezzanine meeting room of the Pick-Oliver was the scene of one of those small gatherings of determined people which changes the course of history. The 250 odd people waited in hushed silence for the appearance of the Leader, the Hero. Only the occasional rattle of a rosary bead or cry of a baby disturbed the expectant hush. At the front of the room, in clean white tennis shoes, a gaggle of little old ladies whispered together. Each clutched a notebook. It was 8:15 p.m. He came.

And haggard he was, weary after two unsuccessful skirmishes with the forces of Beelzebub in the form of the Laurel Club and one of the local motels. He walked to the podium, and several of the true believers were seen to reach out and touch his coat. After the Pledge of Allegiance and a Hail Mary (in the vernacular), the talk began. The audience listened respectfully and watched the man. Just what was he, this Gommar DePauw, chief of the Catholic Traditionalist Movement? Wherein lay his power? Perhaps you could find the answer in the glazed eyes of the true believers. For them, he was the Hero, the Leader. He knew, he alone. *He* knew about the dragon, I mean about the "forces of diabolic subversion" which were threatening to undermine God's Kingdom on Earth. And *he* knew the answer: the Catholic Traditionalist Movement, the sword of vengeance that would smite the apocalyptic beast, would wreak wrath on the foreigners and commies.

In muffled Belgic tones, his words echoed among the hungry minds: "We will win. . . . We will fight. . . . We must stand up and be counted as true old-fashioned Catholics who want to remain Catholics. . . . The days of action are here." At this point several members of the audience stood up, and I counted them—five boys and a girl, students. They walked out of the room. The little old ladies stared hard at them and scribbled in their notebooks.

Gesturing towards the North, DePauw had earlier denounced the administration of that "once great Uni-

versity" which had denied him both speaking privileges and the opportunity to say Mass. Worst of all was the news that old Satan himself had been at work in the fourth session of Vatican II. "If you read the documents that actually came out of this session you can go down on your knees and thank God for saving His Church from destruction, this time from within." In the back someone flopped to his knees. Apparently the leader *had* read some of the documents in question. He noted that atheistic communism had been condemned only in a footnote.

DePauw further criticized not only the "obvious extremes of the hootenany Mass" but also the behavior of

only one thing can step, ladies and gentlemen, and I was told never to mention it, *atheistic communism*." The Reds are behind the whole thing. "What we [the CTM] are fighting here on the home front of religion is the same thing our boys in Vietnam are fighting." The audience gnashed their collective teeth. Summoning the shade of his Revolutionary War ancestor DePauw said, "this country is the last bastion of the Catholic Church. Fighting for the Catholic Traditionalist Movement, you are acting as a good Catholic, a good Christian, and a good American." What else is there?

"There is nothing American about this new liturgy; it was all imported



certain "self-styled liturgical experts" whose interpretation of the Constitution on the Liturgy "is not the one authorized by the Holy See." It seems the vernacular is all a plot, hatched by extremists and fanatics. Gossip in Rome during the Council had it that lay fanatics planned to start from this change and go on to change everything—including the Church's stand on divorce and, *horribile dictu*, birth control. Clerical fanatics (different apparently from their lay counterparts), sexually motivated were moving towards eventual elimination of priestly celibacy. This was gossip, DePauw admitted, but it was "the kind of gossip I believe."

According to the Hero, there exists a "vacuum of confusion into which

from Europe . . . we should throw some of *these* foreigners out. . . . We are against standing for Communism, because every human being belongs on his knees." (Assorted cheers.) "No one will gain respect for Christ in the Tabernacle if he stands." (Whistles and shouts.) "We are happy and proud in our old faith. Why change?"

DePauw then read the secret letter of Fatima to back up his claim that the devil was at work in the Church and that God was on his side. With this he concluded there was really nothing more to say. The audience clapped and laughed as the spirit moved them. Fr. DePauw left the podium and when we last saw him, he was leaving the room, dragging a huge sword behind him. ■

## magazine rack

I BELIEVE IT WAS SECRETARY GENERAL U Thant who said that in war the first casualty is truth. As Vietnam, the war, and our involvement in it continue to hold the spotlight in our newspapers, magazines, and radio-TV news-programs, the role of accurate information becomes more and more important. There is little doubt that much of Mr. Johnson's treasured consensus is made up of the uninformed. The war for public opinion may, in fact, prove to be of more consequence than the sporadic jungle battles. In the February issue of *The Reporter* there is an article on "The Information War In Saigon." It details the efforts of our military information officers to fill the "credibility gap — the lack of belief of far too many people in the government's word." The issue is a far from minor one as the Administration's alleged manipulation of the truth is a major reason for complaint and protest. As *The Reporter* suggests, "... the Vietnamese war is at a crisis, and what we do, how we do it, and how we report the situation will color the history of all our tomorrows."

\* \* \*

The editorial writers of *The Nation* are especially critical this week of the disingenuous nature of the Administration's recent venture in Honolulu. Labelling the conference a "venture in diplomacy by showmanship," the editorial points out several of the contradictions that marked the "Hawaiian spectacular," taking special note of the conflicting stances taken by Johnson and Premier Ky on the matter of who should attend future negotiations.

Another editorial notes the difficulty which the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has had in getting information from certain of its witnesses. A case in point is that of David Bell, administrator of AID, who volunteered that our \$2.7 billion in economic aid had left South Vietnam in "much better" condition, with "considerable agricultural improvement." Juxtaposed to these lucid statements are a series of reports from various sources which seem to indicate that much of our aid has lined the sarongs of a select group of black marketeers and urban merchants while doing almost nothing for the peasants who make up 80 per cent of the population. (We have also managed to fingerprint and issue ID cards to the entire population.)

\* \* \*

*Atlantic's* February issue features a series of articles on one of the side issues of the war, one which becomes increasingly interesting to readers of college news weeklies, the draft. Two articles are by college students, both seniors, and leaders of their respective campuses of Harvard and the University of Michigan. Their views, positive and negative, reflect most of the current thought on the subject by students. More enlightening is a thoughtful article by Keith Johnson, a reporter for *Time* magazine's Washington bureau. In it, he sizes up the draft and analyzes possible improvements or alternatives to it.

\* \* \*

*The Saturday Review* examines the phenomenon of the man, Pierre Teilhard de Chardin. Written by the head of Fordham's Theology Department, the article should be of interest both to those who haven't read de Chardin and to those who have read him and still don't know what he's talking about. "A Fresh Look at Man" is a serious attempt to outline the essentials of Teilhard's attempted reconciliation of science and religion. Once silenced, his voice now is clear and uniquely attractive. —TOM SULLIVAN



## movies

AVON: *Darling* has Academy Award nominee Julie Christie as well as the more deserving but less honored Dirk Bogarde and Laurence Harvey. See it now and you may help to keep the Avon out of the wrong rut, as well as see a good movie. (*Darling*, times indeterminate.)

COLFAX: *The Great Race* is roaring into its final weeks, and if you haven't seen it yet we would urge you to rise to the occasion. No small achievement this, it richly deserves its two Academy nominations. (*Race*, 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.)

GRANADA: *The Ugly Dachshund* thinks he is a Great Dane, though it is manifestly evident to everybody else that he isn't. In fact he acts like a man, while his owners are more canine than connubial, an affliction not uncommon to the progeny of jolly Walt Disney. *Winnie The Pooh* is there too. (*Ugly*, 1:00, 3:05, 5:10, 7:20, 9:25.)

STATE: *Those Magnificent Men In Their Flying Machines Or How I Flew From London To Paris in Twenty-six Hours and Thirty Minutes* is a wing-dinger of a show whose only problem is that it dings only when it wings, which isn't a lot often. (*Men*, 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45.)

CINEMA '66: "The Alfred Hitchcock Film Festival" affords a rare opportunity for fans of the master. On Saturday: *The Trouble With Harry* (1:00), *Vertigo* (3:00), *Suspicion* (7:00) and *Shadow Of A Doubt* (9:00). On Sunday: *Shadow Of A Doubt* (1:00), *Suspicion* (3:00), *Vertigo* (7:00), and *The Trouble With Harry* (9:00).

WASHINGTON HALL: *Sanjuro* is a wild and woolly Japanese Eastern Western starring Toshiro Mifune and directed by the irrepressible Akira Kurosawa. *Dylan Thomas* is a short narrated by the equally irrepressible Richard Burton; neither should be missed. (*Sanjuro*, on Saturday, 3:00, 6:50, 9:15.)

CHICAGO: *Dr. Zhivago* is at the Palace and is worth the discomfort of a round-trip ride on the South Shore. *The Moment Of Truth* is at the Playboy, and *The Leather Boys* continues at the Cinema.

—R. A. HALLER

*The Scholastic*

SOME AFTERNOON OVER in the field house you may have noticed the Notre Dame fencing team romping around in their tight white uniforms. They look "different" and their actions in practice are a little peculiar — bouncing around on tippy toes in their room in the field house's sub-basement, lunging at the swaying golf balls suspended from the rafters or observing their form and style in one of the mirrors that line the wall. Because they resemble characters from an 18th-century romantic novel, their whimsical dress and intense movements appear comical. But the opponents of our fencing team have found little humor in them; at Notre Dame, fencing isn't for grins.

It appears the only thing our fencing team finds funny is carving up the opposition and pushing the standard of Notre Dame a little higher in the collegiate ranks of this growing sport. And this, as the opposition will attest, they do well. In a few seasons Irish fencers have come to be respected as one of the perennial college powers. If there is such a thing as a fencing "machine," Coach Mike DeCicco has built one here at Notre Dame.

Mike DeCicco took over as head coach four seasons ago. Quiet but exceptionally well spoken, he is a different type of coach than the commanding Parseghian and the dynamic Dee. His pace is leisurely and his attitude relaxed. He thinks it's that kind of sport. He is more concerned with having his men personally develop than with winning and losing. But, despite what some would consider a "surrender" attitude, DeCicco is a winner. Before taking over himself, he was an assistant for four years to the very successful Walter Langford. It was at this time that fencing at ND first started to move; from 1961-64, Fighting Irish fencers posted 106 wins against only 15 defeats, giving them a percentage of .876 — higher than any other sport on campus during that time.

DeCicco began very unglamorously as a head coach in 1962 with a team that struggled to post seven wins in fifteen decisions. But the next season the present charge began, to date bringing the Irish 57 victories and but 8 defeats. (This season's record stands at 12-2 after last week's victories over Wisconsin and Illinois.) In the process, De Cicco has taken the team to the apex of Midwest and national collegiate fencing. Notre Dame has become the team to beat in the

# THE MAGNIFICENT MAN AND HIS FENCING MACHINE

BY W. HUDSON GILES AND PAUL NOWAK

Midwest and a constant dark horse candidate for the national championship.

The coach will take little credit for the success of his team. He only talks of the personal responsibility and dedication of these men. They, in turn, talk only of their coach; they feel responsibility and dedication exist because of him, and these, they feel, are what has made them successful. Says John Bishko, an excellent senior in the foil, "He makes you realize the most important thing is each man's conviction that he is giving his best. Winning is only important if you can be proud of it. And when you have him behind you and the honor of Notre Dame, you have a lot to work for."

This is the attitude common to our fencing team. You can see it almost symbolically in the glare of their eyes before a contest. It is defiant, determined, confident, and not unlike the cold, almost savage, gaze seen in the stadium on autumn Saturdays. And it shows. In his eight years here, DeCicco coached teams have produced no less than eight individual all-Americans. When you consider that he not only lacks scholarship material, but that most of his boys never fenced before coming to the campus, you realize the magnitude of this achievement. In his quiet, but determined sort of way, DeCicco is

getting the job done more than adequately.

DeCicco believes that it is the juniors and seniors who must "make" a successful team. "You can't be continuously building on sophomores and still expect to win consistently." An excellent tactical coach, he works continuously with his boys during their first, and part of their second, year. They are taught everything there is to know, but fundamentals alone do not make a successful fencer. From here only the individual's drive, ambition and ability will make the difference. It is here that Notre Dame fencers seem to be the strongest.

This year's squad is a picture-book DeCicco team. Experienced upper-classmen form the nucleus in each weapon. Each has undergone a gradual development to now be considered a worthy match for any opponent in the country.

So the next time you see that "different" group in the field house, try not to laugh. Because behind that peculiar garb and flashy motion lies a man with a determination to win and a tremendous pride in himself their coach and his school. Don't laugh, because unlike a lot of other schools, fencing isn't for grins at Notre Dame. A lot of good men in tight white uniforms, and the man behind them, have made it something to be proud of. ■

# SWIMMING AND WRESTLING:

By MIKE BRADLEY

NOT TOO MANY years ago "mediocre" was a word referring to the "dark ages" in Notre Dame football. With the arrival of Ara Parseghian, however, the word was abruptly shelved. Unfortunately, in the cases of swimming and wrestling, the word and its stigma have not been shaken off. Past records indicate a slim winning percentage in swimming and an even less successful heritage in wrestling.

In eight years of varsity competition, the swimming team has compiled a record of 42 victories, 36 defeats, and one tie. Barring an upset tomorrow, Notre Dame will close the season with their sixth loss in twelve meets when they face the probable Mid-American champion, Ohio U.

The wrestling team, in its eleventh year as a varsity sport, has won only 42 of 97 contests and seems destined to finish 3-8 this year. Add to this a tenth-place finish in the twenty-team Wheaton Invitational, a tournament in which Notre Dame had the largest school enrollment, and the picture is ever darker.

The most obvious solution to the problems confronting the two sports would be to expand their programs, supply them with as many scholarships as they request, hire the best coaches in the country, and then sit back and watch them win. But keep an eye on the athletic budget as it sinks into the horizon, and a second eye on the "little man" at Notre Dame, the guy who isn't heavy enough for Ara or tall enough for Dee, but who used to have the chance to participate in a minor or club sport where the level of competition was not beyond his capabilities. Watch him as he follows the budget over the hill.

This solution, as athletic director Moose Krause explains, will never be utilized at Notre Dame. "In setting up our athletic program we would like to think that every one of our six thousand undergraduates at least has the opportunity to engage in some sport at Notre Dame."

The establishment and continuance of a nonscholarship program in swimming and wrestling present coaches Stark and Fallon with a problem which continues to magnify every year. Opponents are flooding

their swimming and wrestling teams with more scholarships in their efforts to go big time.

This year Notre Dame beat Purdue's swimming team, 58-47. Next year the contest won't even be close. Why? Because Purdue has loaded their freshman team with five scholarship swimmers who have already posted better times than their varsity counterparts.

The wrestling team encountered the same problem this year against Bowling Green and Miami of Ohio. Both teams are reputed to be two-deep in scholarships in every weight class. It was no surprise then that they both defeated Notre Dame. Of greater significance were the scores, 35-0, in both meets. Notre Dame had no possibility of winning either contest, and the demoralizing effects of the two shutouts were evident in later meets.

Scheduling teams in our own class seems to be the only answer, but the solution is not that simple. Because of the school's reputation as a sports power, Notre Dame is expected to compete with more than 12 Slippery Rocks. But suitable replacements are difficult to obtain since most of the big-name schools are escalating their minor-sports program. What the problem boils down to is doing the best with what you have.

Dennis Stark, in his eighth year as swimming coach, has done just that, but he is hampered by two elements beyond his control: time and drop-outs. Notre Dame swimmers have one hour and twenty-five minutes a day of official practice time. During this time between thirty and forty swimmers, both sprinters and distance men, manage to swim an average of 75 laps daily. Down at Indiana, John Councilman, the premier swimming coach in the country today, has full-time use of an Olympic pool to conduct double workouts daily. His sprinters and distance men have both the time and the facilities to average 300 laps daily. Granted that Indiana's situation is ideal, the example still serves to illustrate the condition that coach Stark must cope with.

Considering these drawbacks and the nature of the sport itself, his success is remarkable. Tim Krystl, a graduate student and Coach Stark's

# DOOMED TO MEDIOCRITY?

unofficial assistant, explained the time element in Notre Dame's swimming problem. "Unlike cross-country runners or milers, whose times drop gradually by tenths of seconds, swimmers reach a plateau where they may stay for a month, and then suddenly lower their time two or three seconds in one met. A swimmer will normally reach about three different plateaus in the course of the season, but if he expects to lower his time significantly he must have more practice than our swimmers are getting."

This problem will persist for another three or four years according to Dr. John Scannell, director of the Rockne Memorial building. "When the Rockne Memorial drive was on in the twenties, the purpose of the building was made clear. It was to be built for the students. Even with their hours now, the swimming team is taking prime time away from the students. The only way the team will be able to get the time it needs will be when this campus has two pools."

The second element restricting Stark's progress is the annual dropout rate among monogram winners. Every year two or three returning veterans are either forced to quit because of academic problems or simply don't return because they have won their monograms and have no ambition to undergo the rigorous routine of another season. This, in effect, forces Coach Stark to rely every year on sophomores and juniors to compete against older and more experienced opposition.

In wrestling the dropout rate was even more pronounced. This year three monogram winners did not return, leaving a nucleus of four inexperienced grapplers to build on. The reasons are more evident in wrestling, a gruelling sport marked by long hours of agonizing practice. Besides the horrors of practice, there are hardships stemming from another source, dieting.

Mark Kush started the season as a heavyweight at 215 pounds. But it soon became apparent that Neil Pietrangeli would win the position. Not wanting to remain on the sidelines all year, Kush lost 38 pounds and is now wrestling in the 177 weight class.

Wrestlers are a different breed, much like cross-country runners. They must be totally committed to their profession or it will soon become unbearable. Notre Dame wrestlers, as a group, possess the necessary qualities of sacrifice and endurance, but receive little in return. Their victories are few, monogram requirements are stringent, and the level of coaching is not what it should be.

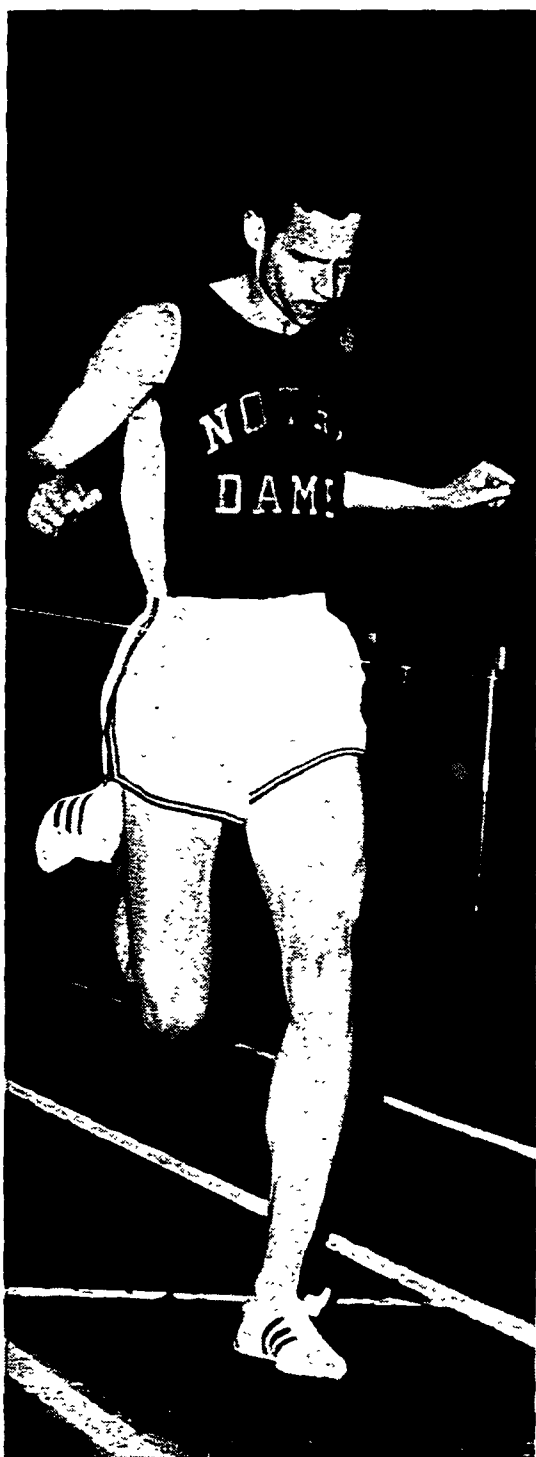
Tom Fallon took on the duties of a moderator in 1951 at the request of Nappy Napolitano, and when the sport was elevated to varsity status in 1954, he naturally inherited the job. Prior to this, coach Fallon had no experience as a wrestler and consequently is looked upon more as a moderator than a coach. Fred Morelli, a third-year lay student and former captain of the Irish mat team, is the only source of actual coaching in technique and style available to the team. What coaching they are receiving is naturally limited, and their performances in meets reflect this inadequacy.

What then lies ahead? The swimming team will be hampered for at least another three years until the Athletic and Convocation Center is completed. Even then the problem might remain because a close look at the blueprints indicates that a space is left vacant for a new pool at a later date. Unless the fund-raising campaign can produce another half million dollars, the swimming team may suffer even longer. Meanwhile Dennis Stark will be forced to lighten his schedule and wait patiently.

Wrestling faces the major obstacle that hinders the progress of many of the club sports, lack of topflight coach. Moose Krause is aware of the situation, but points out the difficulties in hiring new coaches. "The athletic board has been trying for some time to receive more co-operation from the deans and the physical education department in obtaining men who fill the requirements of both a teacher or instructor, and a coach. Fencing coach Mike DeCicco is an excellent example of how this arrangement has worked out in the past, but the deans seem to ignore our requests." But what of the future—doomed to mediocrity?

# EVERYONE ROSE TO HIS FEET

BY SKIP MYSLENSKI



WHEN IT WAS all over, Notre Dame didn't win, but it had been a good show anyway. We finished in a distant second-place tie in team standings, but had more individual winners than the champion. We didn't have a double winner, but we had the outstanding performer of the evening.

Western Michigan came with its usual array of bespectacled half-milers, bald pole vaulters, balder milers and won the title. Loyola of Chicago came bedecked in their silk warmups and tailored uniforms only to end up with little success. And Drake crossed the Mississippi to meet nothing but defeat.

And it was little-known Kentucky State, a new member of the conference, that helped make this production a real performance. Dressed in their ragged gray sweat pants and faded green sweat shirts, they looked about as impressive as Sonny Liston in Lewiston, Maine. Even their uniforms were a dull gold that seemed to fit in nicely with the archaic surroundings.

Their coach had the impressive title of doctor and their runners warmed up with stocking caps pulled down over their ears. That guy with the scruffy goatee, with the blue hat pulled down like a little kid out in the cold, that went around talking to everyone during the meet — that guy belonged to their team.

Well, when he took off his hat, stopped talking, and put on his spikes, he made people sit up and take notice. For Craig Wallace was a double winner — the sixty-yard dash in a record-tying :06.1 and the sixty-yard low hurdles in an American indoor record-tying :06.7. And for kicks, he took a fifth in the broad jump.

But it was an Irishman—an Irishman with the most unimaginative name of Ed Dean — that stole the show and brought the loudest cheers from the packed stands.

Unlike Hollywood, this production wasn't planned to create a dramatic effect. The best wasn't saved for last. As a matter of fact, it was served first. It was at 7:24 that the public address announcer warned, "Last call for the one-mile run." At 7:25, they were off; four minutes and 3.6 seconds later, Ed Dean crossed the finish line with the fastest mile in Notre Dame history.

When "the time for three-quarters, three minutes" was announced the field house went wild. Everyone rose to his feet and cheered, pushing, urging Dean towards the finish line. He answered their ovations with a record.

To many it was a surprise. But, assuredly, this was not, to Dean, an unexpected performance. Before the race, as he was dressing, he recited the times he wished to hit each 220. Not once was he more than one second off. He predicted a 4:03 and produced a 4:03.6.

He accepted the accolades with a timid wave and a smile that seemed to betray a feeling of embarrassment for the recognition. Personal congratulations were received with a big grin of self-satisfaction and a sincere, "Thank you. Yes, I am very happy with my time."

But maybe even a better side of Ed Dean — a special side that makes him The Man — came out an hour later. Came out as he stood at the starting line, waiting for the beginning of the half mile. Came in the minute and fifty-five seconds that followed the gun, as he pushed back pain and ran with a determination that would have done the Spartans proud. Came after the race, when he bemoaned the fact that, "It just wasn't there. I didn't have anything left in me. I just couldn't go."

He didn't win, but he did finish fourth and earn two points that the team could not have done without. He didn't win, but a teammate walked up to him after the race and said, "Ed, you have more courage than any two guys on this team."

There were other outstanding performances for Notre Dame. Mike Coffey, the original skinny kid from the Charles Atlas ad, confidently winning the two-mile. Huffing and puffing easily, pulling slowly away from the pack, he looked little like the person who was saying only moments before, "I don't feel right. I can't get loose; my whole chest feels tight." And sophomore Bill Leahy, in the same marathon, finishing a strong third and earning a trip to the IC4A championships.

Sophomore Pete Farrell easily winning the 1000-yard run and promptly exclaiming, "I've got to do better than that." His roommate, Ken Howard, in the mile, distinctively apparelled in the green shirt he earned the week before, finishing a fine second that was all but lost behind Dean's performance. And long-jumper Mike Chaput, with a surprising victory in his specialty and a third in the high jump.

But, at the finish, the results were as expected. The seats were hard and uncomfortable. Coach Wilson was an excited host, Western Michigan won the team title, Notre Dame, the distance races. And, as the week before in New York, the night ended up belonging to The Man. ■

## Pacifism Critique

(Continued from page 17)

looting and crimes of violence every time there is some major natural disaster like an earthquake, flood, or hurricane? Examples could be multiplied endlessly.

Professor Crane discovers a number of reasons for siding with the draft-card burners, peace marchers, and Joan Baez, all of whom want us to withdraw from Vietnam. Aside from the embarrassment that any stable person must feel to find himself on the same side of a question as the beatniks, Senator Morse, and Cassius Clay, the practical result of a Communist victory in Vietnam would be the communization of the whole country and the massacre of all the leaders of the non-Communist side. If one doubts this he has only to recall the fate of leaders of opposing groups after the Russian and Chinese revolutions, after Communist conquests of the east European satellite nations, and during the Spanish Civil War.

Professor Crane sets great store by the wonders to be worked against conquerors by nonviolent civil disobedience campaigns. Admittedly, these tactics were used successfully by opponents of British rule in India and by the civil rights movement in the United States. The resistance movements of World War II, however, used both violent and nonviolent tactics without having any appreciable effect on the outcome of the war. More to the point, passive resistance to English and American authorities is one thing; to German, Russian, or Chinese dictatorships quite another. Nobody stood successfully against these regimes, nor can anyone who opposes nonviolence to an authority which is willing to use terror *without restraint*. If the British and Americans are still unwilling to use terror thus, there are many others who have no such inhibitions. In Vietnam or elsewhere, sheep may be morally superior to wolves but they are eaten all the same.

Professor Crane's own examples of successful massive resistance (Finnish resistance to Czarist Russia, and the refusal of the British public and labor unions to support the British Expeditionary Force against the Bolsheviks in 1919-20) are not convincing. The government of Czarist Russia was capable of ferocious cruelty, but only sporadically. Most of the time it was merely capricious and inefficient, as was shown not only by its laxity towards the Finns but by the fact that it only exiled and did not execute the domestic revolutionaries who eventually destroyed it.

The proposed British intervention against the Bolsheviks came right at the end of World War I when the whole Western world was thoroughly sick of fighting and had no stomach for starting new military adventures of unknown scope and duration. Furthermore, the whole British political Left was then uncritically admiring of the "working class government" that had just emerged in Russia and anxious to give it a chance to establish itself. In 1940, by contrast, when it was Britain herself who was faced with invasion, most of the noisy social democratic and pacifist noninterventionists of the 1930's who had been dreaming about defeating fascism without having either to fight or to defend their own capitalist social structures hurriedly awakened from their slumbers and took arms alongside their neighbors.

Aneurin Bevan, himself on the Left wing of the British Labour Party throughout his adult life, once remarked that few contrasts were more cruel than that between the careful study and scientific precision that characterized the domestic program of his Party and the idle romanticism of its approach to foreign affairs. The observation points up perfectly the perennial myopia of the well-meaning man of the *civilized* Left. He thinks nearly all other men are really much like himself at heart. Not being a fanatic himself, he finds it impossible to accept that many others, even others of high intelligence and ability, are fanatics and barbarians to the cores of their souls. Accustomed to settling disagreements by reason and persuasion he denies the permanent dominating role of force in human affairs. Significantly, the *real* Left, the *uncivilized* Left, the Communists, are not bemused at all. They understand the role of force perfectly, and they employ it with determination and skill. Thus, the quixotic character of the assertion that the pacifist "does not accept the view that a few pacifists are a luxury which a democratic society can indulge in, but that society must fall if a majority should adopt this viewpoint." That is *precisely* the position of the pacifist.

The claim that after 1945 no "aggressor" really wanted to overrun western Europe, much less the United States, because profitable peacetime commerce would have been disrupted, soldiers might have defected to the prosperous Western countries, the supply of technicians would have been too small to exploit the conquests, and so on, brings to mind Macaulay's famous description of William Pitt the Younger during the French Revolution:

*It was pitiable to hear him proving to an admiring audience that the wicked Republic was exhausted, that she could not hold out, that her credit was gone, and her assignats were not worth more than the paper of which they were made; as if credit was necessary to a government of which the principle was rapine, as if Albion could not turn Italy into a desert till he had negotiated a loan at five per cent, as if the exchequer bills of Attila had been at par.*

One is also reminded that in 1910 the British liberal, Norman Angell, penned a famous book, *The Great Illusion*, in which he "proved" that war no longer "paid," in an economic sense, even for the victor. Alas for Angell! World War I began four years later.

It is, of course, unfortunate that men still love to kill each other quite as much as they did in the age of Cain. But it does no good to proclaim that because we live in the nuclear age we must now put our faith in nonviolent resistance since a nuclear war is too horrible to contemplate. Most men and most governments simply will not forswear violence, as newspaper headlines remind us every day. Thus, those unwilling to be destroyed or conquered have no recourse but to place their reliance on the same old tool: superior force. It is unsatisfactory, to be sure, but it is *somewhat* better than nothing while pacifism is nothing at all. If men were truly Christians or truly rationalists pacifism would be practical, but in the real world it is reducible, as ever, to the principle, "My enemy, right or wrong."

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## Father Hesburgh

(Continued from page 25)

the students full time, Father McCarragher, and that's his job. He is president, as far as I'm concerned, in that area except where there is a change of policy and I have to become involved. Similarly, in the other major areas there are vice presidents with a number of assistants.

Many universities have experimented with the idea of having two people, a president and a chancellor: Chicago did it for years and finally got rid of it. It just doesn't work because there are many things at which the head man of the university is required to be present. And they don't want the head men — it soon becomes unknown who's the head man.

It's a curious problem, but one that every university in the country faces. The president of the University of Minnesota with close to 40,000 students spent three months in Europe last year — that's a lot more than I spent. The president of Princeton spent a month in India. The president of Cornell with some 20,000 students spent three months going around the world last year. I spent four weeks doing the same thing but did it quicker and got back sooner.

**SCHOLASTIC:** *What do you see as the role of the layman on campus? Will it become stronger in the future?*

**FR. HESBURGH:** I think it probably will inevitably get stronger in the future. It's pretty strong right now. We have, I believe, 45 out of 48 department heads who are laymen; the great majority of deans are laymen; and we have two laymen as vice presidents. I think it's a wonderful thing.

**SCHOLASTIC:** *What about the role of the Holy Cross Fathers in the future?*

**FR. HESBURGH:** I feel it will be somewhat similar to what it is today, but with a more expanded opportunity for lay people to hold jobs throughout the University. I don't think the Holy Cross priests are going to be entirely in one area — say in the halls or in the classroom. We have over 40 Holy Cross priests out getting doctorates right now and a number of them will come back to the University each year, very highly qualified, from the best universities in the world. And I think that's all to the good, too.

The priests and the laymen work very well together. That is the way this place has to grow. It's the way, in fact, that it has grown. I'm perfectly satisfied with the way it's growing. ■

## Honor

(Continued from page 16)

he can always slip into Sacred Heart Church and kneel before that saving box — so convenient, so anonymous, so darkly white.

It should be obvious that I do not intend to include in the above description students who cheat out of momentary weakness. Such weakness is culpable but not nearly as abhorrent as the actions of some students who have committed the grossest kinds of violations, such as paying another student to take a test or copying wholesale the work of another. Our Code is designed to be merciful, so that students who report themselves or admit their guilt can remain in the University, supposedly profit-

ing from a realization of their error. The warning system became part of the Code because most students felt that personal correction would be most beneficial. But the entire warning apparatus, I feel, has proved to be too cumbersome, too ambiguous, and too ineffectual. Students who cheat quite brazenly have been allowed to escape the punishment incurred by their action; in fact, they are rewarded for their dishonesty by receiving credit for the material they copied. One student who cheated during an entire examination was quite surprised when he was confronted by another student who demanded that he report himself to the Honor Council. The former felt that he had the right to be given a warning and then be allowed to escape penalty-free if he quit cheating at that moment. Attitudes like this have completely undermined any benefit the warning system might have.

We should understand that any breach of honor warrants full and immediate action to correct the violation. Anyone who cheats is immediately subject to report to the Student Honor Council. None of us wants to be a classroom cop, and the Honor Code was not meant to replace proctor by proctors. But we students cannot allow to exist an intolerable and demoralizing situation. Our commitment to personal integrity must extend to the student academic community of which we are members. Admittedly, no one should be cheating, but an honor code does not presuppose a community of saints. If it did, Notre Dame would be inhabited solely by haloed statues — stone artifacts without mind or will, and the world would mother only generations of blockheads. But we live and think, and cheat. None of these facts, nor all in combination, deny the possibility of setting for ourselves standards by which to guide our actions, especially at a time of life when each of us is questioning himself relentlessly and seeking to establish his own norms and goals.

We must realize that the standard of integrity is inherent in the very nature of a university, as it should be wherever men gather, for whatever purpose brings them together. The Notre Dame Honor Concept exists only in the minds of those who embody the principle of integrity. It has no separate existence—not on a blue sheet, not in procedural debates, not in a twenty-five-member Honor Council. By proclaiming our pledge to academic integrity, we set for ourselves a means truly right and meaningful by which we govern ourselves in what most relates to us here, our academic work, and what most concerns us in life, our quest for knowledge of ourselves and all outside ourselves. We must assume the distasteful but necessary task of applying the Honor Concept to our fellow students, if they do not apply it to themselves, or face the inevitable breakdown of morale and morality consequent to allowing defiance of integrity to remain uncorrected. That is why I have the greatest respect for the six students who took action during the recent final examination period, to bring honor violations to the attention of the Honor Council. Their separate decisions were immensely difficult, probably the most disturbing they had to make during their years here. But these men, and more like them, are convinced that living the Honor Concept can mean much for Notre Dame as a university and, more significantly, for their fellow students and for themselves. The Honor Concept as idea must be enfolded in each of us to be at all vital. Only acting courageously and individually as principal can we give life to principle. ■

*Next week Hobbs will discuss, on the basis of experience with the Honor Code, changes which the Honor Council feels should be adopted in order to clarify, simplify, and strengthen the Honor Concept at Notre Dame.*

**The Scholastic**

## Birth Control

(Continued from page 26)

they would be legitimate answers to nature's cry for "frustration." These are the views and opinions of a clergyman—he is Catholic—he is sincere—he is, in his own way, seeking a solution to a problem that is only now being voiced in clearer, stronger terms, mainly because it is only now becoming a serious moral problem. For Fr. Hegge it is time for the Church to review her stand in light of the "new theology."

What can all the commotion mean to a scholar? Dr. John Noonan, author

of *Contraception: A History of Its Treatment by the Catholic Theologians and Canonists*, feels any change in the policy will only come in the light of exhaustive research and adaptation to contemporary circumstances.

But, and here again we must return to the same question, where does this leave the Church? It has been restated many times since the appearance of *Casti Conubii* that the Church condemns the unnatural and direct frustration of the marriage act, whose main purpose, as has been set forth in Church writings, is the procreation and education of children. This is not the same "frustration" that nature is supposedly crying for, nor is it the passive birth control of rhythm in which a couple always act with the proper respect for nature. Man has been endowed with a biological structure which provides for the union of the sperm with the ovum. Had God decided to create human offspring in another manner, it is doubtful that he would have been given these organs. To conclude that such a situation would have eliminated the possibility for the expression of mutual love seems rather nearsighted.

Rev. Edward O'Connor, C.S.C., the third participant in the third session of the series, "Recapitulation," seems to have expressed the general opinion of Catholic clergy, though he explicitly expresses only his own opinions. "I am rather confident that the Church will not change its general ban on contraception. The specific case of the anovulent pill is less certain, however." He noted that particularly in those fields where the Church has established an underlying continuity the change has always taken the form of refinement—that is, on those documents to which the Church has committed itself. Usually, the evidence was so congested that only with time and the sifting out of extraneous matter has the Church been able to make a clear distinction.

Whose opinion will prevail in the final analysis time alone will reveal. What, then, was the significance of the series; or, as some may contend, did the talks accomplish nothing at all? On one rare occasion, in the spring semester of 1966, the ramifications of birth control were discussed openly with equal time given to a speaker whose opinions on many points differed from the orthodox teaching. It was refreshing to see the asking of questions whose answers may finally achieve a better understanding by the Catholic layman of one of the many social problems facing him here and now.

The final session was over; but the discussion had just begun. ■

## opinion

ASKED of students in the South Dining Hall and on the Main Quad, this week's OPINION questions concern two types of service: Peace Corps service, and military service (à la Cassius Clay).

QUESTION: HAVE YOU EVER SERIOUSLY THOUGHT OF JOINING THE PEACE CORPS?

YES, 28; NO, 22.

COMMENTS:

- Yes, I have given it thought. It seems to me a worthwhile way to help the country's foreign image.
- No, I haven't. There are a lot of things that I'd rather be doing than traipsing around in some jungle for two years.
- Yes, I've thought of it, but I've tried to dismiss it from my mind as quickly as possible.
- Yes, I've already applied. I hope to be in training for it this summer.
- No, I haven't. My father would kill me if he thought I was going to go to college for four years and then come out and make something like six hundred dollars a year.
- Sure, I've thought of it—but then I found out that it's not an alternative to military service. I mean, what do you think I am, crazy?

QUESTION: DO YOU THINK THAT THE RECLASSIFICATION OF CASSIUS CLAY BY THE SELECTIVE SERVICE WAS LEGITIMATE?

YES, 33; NO, 17.

COMMENTS:

- Yes, I do. If the man is strong enough to stand up there in the ring and take that kind of punishment, he certainly must be strong enough to be in the Army.
- No. Although I disagree with most of what Cassius Clay says and does, I do think that he has a point when he asks, "Why me? Why not some of those other athletes?"
- No, I don't, because in such a sport, a man has only a few prime earning years, and those are exactly those years that the service would deprive Clay of.
- Yes, I do. Just as engineers and lawyers, painters and mathematicians are all subject to the draft, so should fighters be, perhaps even more so. What does he think he has that makes him special?
- Yes, I do think it's legitimate, although I cringe at the possibility that someone so ostensibly dumb as he will be carrying a gun.

—DAVE MALONE

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## EVERETT DIRKSEN

(Continued from page 19)



**QUESTION:** *What are the issues that make you so confident of winning that \$200?*

**SEN. DIRKSEN:** Well, it's very doubtful that you're going to dispose of this unpleasant struggle in Vietnam. People make that an issue — parties don't. In 1950 when I ran against Senator Lucas, who was the majority leader, I ran on all the issues of agricultural change, on fiscal affairs, on monetary policies, on just everything that you legislate on over a period of years. And I must be candid in saying that I wasn't making too much progress. At least I couldn't get the feel of it. I was working like a dog and I campaigned for thirteen solid months all over the state in every village, hamlet, and city. But the last week in June of 1950, Truman, on a Sunday afternoon, issued the order sending the troops into Korea and that was it. The voters didn't want to know anything of my views on farm prices, inflation, and various other matters. What about my boy? Are you going to grab him? He's going to have to go to war! That's all the mothers cared about. And the fathers.

**QUESTION:** *What's your feeling on the upcoming Percy-Douglas senatorial race in Illinois?*

**SEN. DIRKSEN:** I think it's going to be a very interesting race. It'll be a horse race, let us say. I think Percy has a chance to win. Now, I am not insensible to the fact that last month I passed my 70th birthday and I know right well what the general sentiment of the people is in respect to age. This is particularly so when you get two candidates and put them out in front of the same TV cameras. One has a beautifully smooth face, not a crow's-foot, not a wrinkle, not a blemish. And then here's an old guy like me. And you put him alongside the young guy and those cameras of the press are the most wicked things I know of. They catch every blemish, every

wrinkle. They catch things you didn't know you had.

When at long last the election is up to the public, don't think that doesn't make any difference. I've often said the undoing of Nixon in 1960 was the work of the TV men. The late President Kennedy had the most photogenic face of nearly any man I know. Take John Lindsay of New York, he comes pretty close to that. Nixon didn't quite have that, you see. And in this business you've got to be thinking constantly in terms of human physical attributes and weaknesses. Now you put a young fellow, with a nice sweet-appearing face on TV and you know what the old ladies are going to say? Every motherly instinct comes out: "What a nice sweet boy he is. I'm going to vote for him . . . he's just like my son when he was that age." So look at the appeal you've got. And secondly, you've got appeal to the young voters in the country. Don't think for a minute that TV cameras are not remaking a good deal of American political life, because they are. And they're expensive as all get out. It just scares you to death. They tell you it'll cost \$350 for one minute and you fall in a faint. Then they don't want to sell it to you, you know, even if you have the money.

**QUESTION:** *We don't have a national flower yet. Do we?*

**SEN. DIRKSEN:** No, we certainly don't have a national flower. But it's certainly not my fault. I've really been pushing at it. I've been having a lot of fun out of it, too; but for quite some time I haven't been able to do anything about it because there have been too many other things. I tried to find out what the national flower of Vietnam was but I never did find out. I thought I'd put it together with the Flanders Fields and see whether poppies go with something out there. But it's been no success yet. ■

Rasmussen's

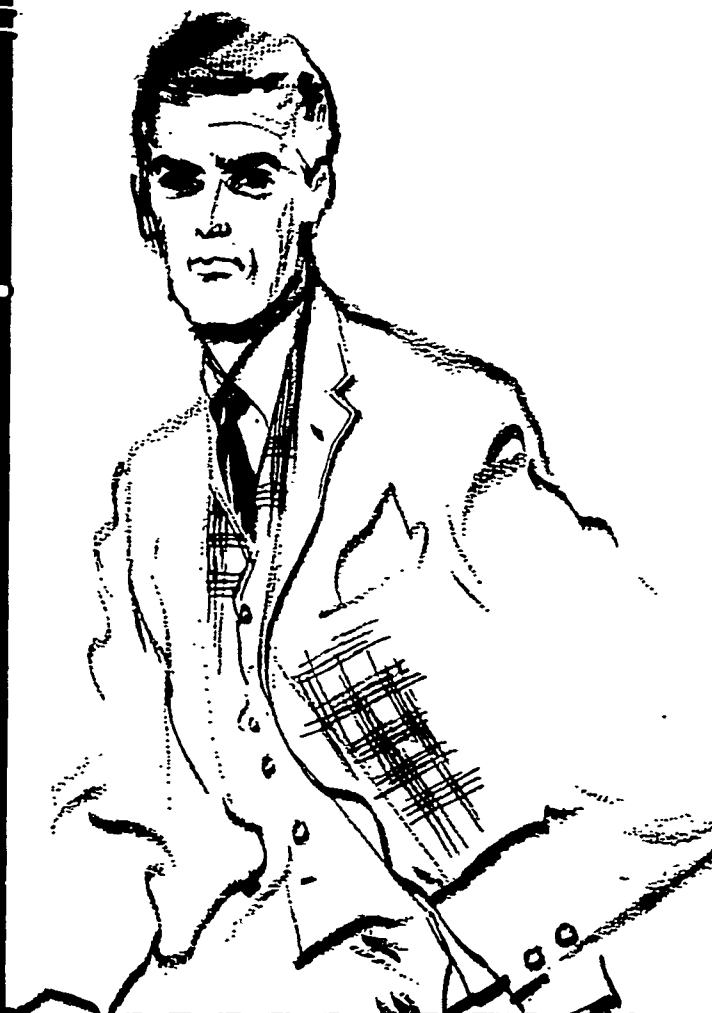
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*Engineering, Business and Social Science Majors:*

# MARITIME ADMINISTRATION CAREERS

*Advance Swiftly at MARAD... Participate in the Nation's Most  
Exciting Career Development Program:*

You can embark on one of the most challenging and satisfying careers ever offered to a college graduate, a career with the Maritime Administration of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The Maritime Administration—we call it "MARAD"—aids development of the American merchant marine to carry the nation's waterborne commerce during peacetime and serve as a naval and military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency.

## **MARAD Engineering Opportunities**

Engineers of the Maritime Administration participate in design and construction of new ships, improvement of existing ships, and maritime research (basic and applied) and development.

Among the better-known recent products of these activities are the Nuclear Ship Savannah and the advanced Hydrofoil Ship Denison. Soon to come (perhaps with your help): new concepts in port operations, shipbuilding, ship operations, and advanced operations, such as "surface effect" ships.

## **Engineering Work-Study Scholarships**

To meet current and future engineering needs, MARAD has developed a specialized program for individuals who have earned their BS degrees in Naval Architecture, Marine, Electrical, or Mechanical Engineering, or a closely-related field.

Our work-study program combines classroom and on-the-job training. It is designed so that you may earn a master's degree in your field, plus the diversified experience and proficiency that will lead to positions of maximum responsibility in minimum time. Requiring 30 to 36 months to complete, the work-study program is in four phases:

- (1) a six-months sea assignment.
- (2) a six-months tour of duty and study at a shipyard.
- (3) assignment to the Washington Office of Ship Construction or Research and Development for on-the-job training in Naval Architecture, Marine or Electrical Engineering.
- (4) nine to 12 months advanced study in one of these or related disciplines at a university acceptable to MARAD—study which normally completes the requirements for a master's degree.

You may earn promotions twice during the work-study program, from GS-7 to GS-9 after a year's service, then to GS-11 upon award of a master's degree or its equivalent. And throughout the program, in addition to full salary and Federal Civil Service career benefits, you will be reimbursed 100% for all educational, transportation and associated expenses.

Starting salaries for Engineers in each grade: GS-7, \$7,304; GS-9, \$7,987; GS-11, \$9,267. Subsequent promotions are earned in keeping with the employee's demonstrated fitness to take greater responsibilities.

## **Management Trainee Program**

Business and social science graduates are urged to investigate MARAD's Management Trainee Program. Participants undertake 12 months of concentrated training in one of these major program areas: Budget and Management, Comptroller, Contract and Procurement, Government Aid, Personnel Management, Program Planning, Public Information, Ship Operations, and Maritime Promotion.

Trainees work on actual projects under guidance and supervision of qualified management personnel, attending staff conferences and meetings to learn about management considerations governing the day-to-day operation of the Maritime Administration. Beginning as GS-7 or GS-9 (depending on educational level and experience), the Trainee is promoted to GS-9 or GS-11 and assigned to a regular position at successful conclusion of the program.

Starting salaries for Management Trainees in each grade: GS-7, \$6,269; GS-9, \$7,479; GS-11, \$8,961. Subsequent promotions are earned in keeping with the employee's demonstrated fitness to take greater responsibilities.

## **CAMPUS INTERVIEWS MARCH 16... SEE YOUR PLACEMENT OFFICE NOW**

*Interviews will also be held for positions with the Census Bureau of the U.S. Department of Commerce.*

Visit your placement office as soon as possible to arrange a campus interview with MARAD representatives. You may write for further information.



Maritime Administrator Nicholas Johnson (right) counseling a MARAD college trainee

## **THE MARITIME ADMINISTRATION**

General Accounting Office Building  
441 "G" Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20235

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