



More Dame/November, 22, 1968

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ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME



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ON THE CAMPUS...NOTRE DAME

letters

The SCHOLASTIC welcomes letters from its readers on all topics of current concern. Letters should be addressed to William Cullen, Editor-in-chief; Scholastic; Notre Dame, Indiana 46556.

ODYSSEUS AND THE FOOTBALL PLAYER

EDITOR:

In the spirit of candid commentary which both the SCHOLASTIC and faculty endorse, I am obliged to fashion a reply to Mr. Bill Sweeney's article, "A New Philosophy of Sports" (SCHOLASTIC 8 Nov. 1968, p. 29).

I limit my observation not to Mr. Sweeney's opinions, but to the patently fictional aspects of his text. As a member of the Faculty Board in Control of Athletics I am somewhat less than amused by the implicit conclusions set forth in Mr. Sweeney's text; I answer that:

- 1) The Faculty in Control of Athletics (Mr. Sweeney's "University Athletic Council") has clearly defined functions, the essential one being "control" of athletics. We, the members, are not PR men who set about "perpetuating," consciously or otherwise, an athletic image. The majority of our members are full-time faculty members. Is Mr. Sweeney suggesting that professors of physics, engineering, chemistry, the arts, etc. who are Board members are consciously fostering a "jock" image at the expense of academic maturation?
- 2) The prime consideration of the Board in all its deliberations is the academic standing of every athlete. It is preposterous to suggest that the Board could or would tolerate any athlete being "carried" through the University.
- 3) In point of fact, since club sports, impromptu athletic events, fiction writing and other amateur activities are beyond the "control" of our Board, it is more likely that a number of normally nonathlete student can be "carried" through this University.
- 4) The number of relative "gut" courses in this University does not exceed 10% of the normal four-year semester-hour load. Thus, if every athlete took the full quota of available "gut"

items and received an A in each, his academic status could hardly be enhanced. In fact, few athletes take such courses; thus the beneficiaries of the few "gut" courses are, of all people, the nonathlete scholars.

- 5) To suggest, as Mr. Sweeney does, that an academic program be tailored to accommodate athletes, is to cast a gratuitous insult at every student who happens to be an athlete. Mr. Sweeney's implicit assumption would seem to be that only the athlete, or most athletes, find arts, sciences, engineering and business too demanding. This must come as news to the majority of our students whose grade point averages and vocal testimony would suggest that they hardly find these disciplines to be casual pastimes. One need hardly play football in order to appreciate the difficulties of an academic program. I'm sure that those who write for and/or edit the SCHOLASTIC find the task demanding of time which could otherwise be devoted to their demanding majors.
- 6) Finally, the suggestion that a university and its students cannot advance both academically and athletically is patently at variance with reality. Yale University is hardly a center of basket weaving; Hofstra isn't Oxford. Stanford, Berkeley and Michigan seem to have realized the best of both worlds.

Some serious reflection upon the facts and a penetrating analysis of these realities might suggest that a healthy synergistic effect is to be found in a dedication to academic/athletic affairs. Naturally an imbalance must be avoided, *in either direction*.

A personal note might be appropriate. As I am primarily an academician, I must confess to being genuinely moved by a student who characterized Odysseus as "a man who conquered the nature outside of himself, but not that within himself." The author of that observation is a football player of modest academic achievement, but I would suggest, a student who mastered life's lessons which are taught both on and off the athletic field.

Dr. James J. Carberry
Professor Chemical Engineering

THE TV VICTORY MARCH

EDITOR:

In view of the record of the present football coach on national TV, may I suggest that the following extra verse be added to the Notre Dame Victory March.

Cheer, cheer for old Notre Dame,
Wake up the air waves cheering
her name!

Send the Goodyear blimp on high,
Take a big slice of the TV pie.

What though the odds be great or
small,

We'll win when it doesn't matter
at all,

But when we play on the tube,
We play like a bunch of boobs.

Yours in the dollar sign,
The Phantom of Washington Hall

PILATE'S BASIN

EDITOR:

There were many lovely words in your editorial in the issue of Nov. 1, but they failed to hide a defeatist attitude which ill becomes youth.

Finding all three candidates and parties falling short of your ideals, you call for Pilate's basin and wash your hands of the whole mess while you raise your eyes beyond the horizon to a great, new, wonderful day.

This is not the way to a New America. Nothing in politics, or in this life, meets our ideals. If the "saving synthesis of our now-revolutionary thoughts" means anything except some flowing syllables, it should mean a government worthy of America. That cannot be attained by the easy path of negativism; it will not come by wrecking a carefully built system in favor of a vague theory which could be applied only by violence and destruction. It may sometimes be attained if young men with your ideals plant their feet firmly in the soil — the political mud, if you will — and bend their backs to the task of raising the levels of the machinery we have.

The whole campaign showed that not many of us old fogies had great enthusiasm for any of the candidates, but we have batted around enough to know that dreams materialize only by taking the things we are given to work with, and doing the best we can with them. Criticism is easy; achievement takes work.

George Kelley '28

The Scholastic

SCHOLASTIC

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What Does T.C. Stand For?

well, it might stand for
Traffic Control.

... or Terribly Crumbly.

... or maybe Too Cute.

But actually, George,
what T.C. does stand for
is ...

Big Daddy T.C.

ahem ... and who is Big
Daddy T.C.?

just Notre Dame's
Number One Soul
Brother. that's all.

Big Daddy T.C. and His Soul Kitchen

Five 'til Six p.m.
Monday through Friday
on
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The Draft and the Voluntary Army: A Tale of Two Systems

"The question is nothing less than whether the most essential rights of personal liberty shall be surrendered and despotism embraced in its worst forms."

Daniel Webster, 1814

It has been a long time since Daniel Webster condemned conscription. And since then, the United States has found it necessary to surrender personal liberty and to embrace despotism. Testifying before a House committee in June of 1966, Selective Service Director General Lewis Hershey offered his answer to Daniel Webster: "I do not want to go on a volunteer basis. I think that a fellow should be compelled to become better and not let him use his discretion whether he wants to get smarter, more healthy, or more honest. . . ." Thus spoke Hershey, the prime arbiter of the good for every American man.

The Selective Service System is wholly inadequate, whether judged from idealistic or pragmatic criteria. The System binds a man to fight in a war he may consider morally abhorrent; the System delegates to local draft boards the authority to judge the content and the sincerity of a man's conscience. The System trains often naive young men, not only to kill, but also to become killers. No longer can Americans tolerate the usurpation of rights as basic as the right to conscience and the right to love.

This same Selective Service creates a 95% turnover rate among draftees and spends \$6000 just to train a man who has no intention of serving longer than the compulsory two years. This same system expends \$18,000 a year to employ one soldier (and over 50% of these soldiers are employed as clerks, janitors, bartenders, and as other noncombat personnel). No longer can Americans tolerate the waste of manpower and the waste of money so inherent in a system which forcibly employs men who have

no intention of performing to the fullest of their capacities, because they see the absurdity of becoming proficient in an occupation that they despise.

The United States must return moral and religious freedom to her people. Since the Protestant Reformation, true religion has been more a matter of individual struggle than of institutional membership. Yet the United States compels conscientious objectors to fight if their conscience is based on a "merely personal moral code or a philosophical view" rather than on "religious training." (The term "training" itself defines religion as a matter of Skinnerian conditioning.) And if a person believes that just war is possible, he is forced to fight in any war — even if he considers this particular war immoral.

The United States must adopt a system of voluntary military enrollment. The opponents of a voluntary army, however, claim that not enough men would enlist to preserve the national security. But increased pay, fringe benefits, prestige, and vastly improved quality would compensate for the abolition of the draft. Meanwhile, the various repair, maintenance, and administrative jobs could be redistributed to civilians who would hardly cost the government \$18,000 a year per person. Nevertheless, it is true that the United States may not have the manpower necessary to fight an unpopular war. In this case, the voluntary army system would serve as a democratic check on the war machine of the nation, a check that would limit the power of the government to defy the will of the people.

Other apologists of the Selective Service System claim that a volunteer army, manned by career soldiers, would not have the conscience of a conscripted army which is less removed from civilian morality. Yet even in a conscripted army, the upper echelon of the army includes only career soldiers; and it is in this upper echelon that intermediate decisions are

made. In a voluntary army system, the President and the Secretary of Defense, along with Congress, would still hold the ultimate reins of any military action. History shows that volunteer, unlike conscripted, armies are able to fight limited wars while reservists and conscripted armies transform the war into a holy crusade: Napoleon's army of the people dedicated itself to "freeing" Europe while Fredrick the Great's professional, career army preserved the peace by limiting objectives. The conscience of a volunteer army would remain in the civil government; and the government, with popular pressure reduced, could view the war more dispassionately, i.e., in terms of the genuine national interests.

The Selective Service System is certainly untrue to the old American ideals. But ideals are gone; and we are left with only one absolute: anticommunism. The System, with its 4000 more or less autonomous boards, is certainly inequitable. But what is inequity in the face of communism? The System, 95% of whose inductees serve no more than two years, is certainly inefficient and uneconomical. But of what consequence are efficiency and economy when one is battling the communist phantom? To these questions, we answer that if America expects to defeat the "omnipotent enemy" of communism, she cannot, in building a war machine, destroy the ideals and the equality that she purports to preserve. And we answer that the United States cannot expect to defeat even Albania with a government bankrupt of ideals and bankrupt of money or with an inefficient army.

The Selective Service System needs a liberally educated director, selective conscientious objector status, and a semblance of equity among the local boards. But more essentially, the Selective Service System needs to be abolished. A thing of the past and a hope of the future, the volunteer army must become a fact of the present.

— Richard Moran

in passing

STICK YOUR MITTEN out the window. Pull it in. Want to know why it is covered with ice, snow, sleet, rain, etc.? Here follows the partial truth.

"Indiana has an invigorating climate," or so says the U.S. Weather Bureau. But careful research turns up some interesting facts. Cold air fronts sweeping off the lake drop a snow belt 30 miles inland along the southeast shore. South Bend has proudly entrenched herself in the center of this fertile crescent. Result: usually 70 to 100 inches of assorted fallings and the extensive practice of muck-land farming. Statistics based on a 10-point scale of sky coverage (10 denotes the imminence of Divine sanction) show that South Bend averages 8.2 for this time of year; and only 75 days per year are officially clear. During the school year 20 to 22 days per month are cloudy. Freezing temperatures usually linger until the first week in May.

But all is not gloom. Based on data gathered separately at Notre Dame and the airport we find that the growing season at Notre Dame is eight days longer than in South Bend. The steam tunnels? Also, the city is a safe 30 miles west of the zero-line for "number of times destruction was caused by tropical storms."

A final human interest note: Ara's office called the bureau while our staff researchers were there (day before the Tech game). A forecaster answered, did his thing, and after a long silence mumbled something like, "Guy's gotta make a living somehow," and hung up. We know Ara didn't stop the rain. Maybe he didn't want to. *J.K.*

NO MORE BUS to push five blocks . . . no more slush, wind and cold . . . no more "30-watt" goaltending . . . no more Howard Park hockey.

Nostalgic as a senior eating his last Mehall meal, the Gordie Howes and Jean Beliveaus of the "defunct" intramural hockey league sadly leave the H.P. skating facilities for the spacious Convocation Center rink.

Once tagged with such sophisticated labels as Kuchta's Krew and Nichol's Nobodies, the old three-team "league" has grown into a full-scale interhall program under

the watchful eye of the proverbial "Nappy" (after a little coaxing from Coaches Lefty Smith and Tim McNeill) and has gained that once unheard of quality called organization.

Though it has "acquired" several polished members from last year's traveling club, the league hasn't totally lost its "Our Gang" look with its assortment of ex-pond professionals, chemistry doctoral candidates, and "middle-aged" freshmen.

Last Sunday night the "new" program premiered with the Off-Campus Club's 5 to 2 upset of Morrissey. Nappy had provided shiny "SK-10" helmets for them and there were even a few spectators. But the faces were the same and the game hadn't changed too much. All that was missing was a bus to push. *T.M.*

NO HOURS CAME to St. Mary's with a vengeance this weekend. Of approximately 725 resident upperclassmen, 325 stayed out past 2 a.m., or overnight, Saturday night. Friday a mere 295 took advantage of the new rules. Even allowing that half of the Friday nighters were also Saturday nighters, there is still a grand total of 65% of the upperclass ladies taking advantage of the new rules. *K.C.*

SEVEREN INTREPID ACTORS out to give the world their impression of "Woman" — what better vehicle to impress alumnae groups in the 125th Jubilee Year? And while you're at it, why not send them to local high schools, to businessmen's clubs, to the various groups that ask if the combined ND-SMC Theatre Department couldn't perform "a few scenes at our meeting tomorrow night?"

So figured the Theatre Department when asked to find some way to get its name before the community, as are all SMC departments in this Jubilee Year. Lo and behold — the Touring Company was born.

While the newly formed Touring Company, directed by Miss Evangeline Permenter, as yet has no definite bookings, it has many tentative dates in the South Bend area and near vicinity, which will provide opportunities for limited weekend and vacation excursions during the calendar year 1969.

As all seven members of the company, Lance Davis, John Sheehan, Chuck Perrin, Dan Diggles, Amanda Crabtree, Pat Moran and Mabel Benjamin, are seniors, an entirely new group will be formed to tour in the first semester next year. In this way, more and more majors will be able to perform actively before the public, and the department will be able to function at optimum capacity, according to Reginald Bain, without overloading any individual.

Even the format of the program, scheduled to hit the boards in January, expresses this desire. It is designed as a revue, incorporating songs, dances, readings, scenes, prose, poetry, what have you. The script will be flexible, with the show as long or as short as is needed. In this way, the department hopes to fulfill its commitments to the community at large and also to satisfy its own need for activity. As Mr. Bain remarked "It's a question of growth, a chance to work at maximum capacity while keeping our artistic standards high." *M.B.*

WOULD'N'T YOU LOVE to have your son become culturally enriched? That is the question that will be asked of the parents of Notre Dame students between Thanksgiving and Christmas by the organizers of the Contemporary Arts Festival, who plan to send letters to all homes urging the parents to purchase tickets as worthwhile Christmas presents for their sons.

For \$7.50, the ticket is more than worthwhile, it is a steal. The festival, to be held in April, contains all forms of modern art, from paintings and films to music and dancing. The performances include Don Redlich's usage of films in dancing; Jean Genet's controversial New York production, "The Blacks"; folk blues; appearances by Russell Lyons and James Dickey, and exhibitions of student talent. In addition to all this, the ticket includes admission to the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's performance in February.

THE Young Americans for Freedom are shooting for new heights. They endorsed a right-winger for freshman class president. Doubtless they will soon be coming out with a strong resolution approving the dealings of the Social Com-

mission. Rumor has it that they are preparing a statement on their candidate for the 1972 St. Joseph County Coroner elections. *R.M.*

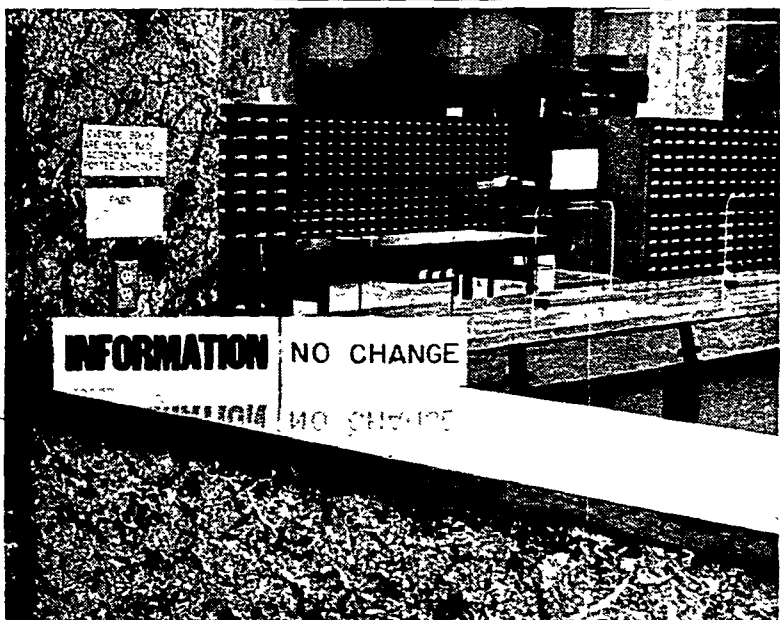
IN A RESIDENCE university perhaps the most important aspect of the students' existence centers on hall life, for it is mainly here that the true educational process, the exchange of ideas and the development of interpersonal relationships, takes place. The decision of how the hall life is to be administered, what bounds are to be set to provide for the best welfare of all people involved, and what amount of latitude is to be allowed the individual should be decided by the individuals who make up the hall.

There has been a feeling developing on campus within the last few years that there is need for self-government within the halls. And this feeling became concrete at last year's General Assembly in the form of a resolution that urged hall autonomy. Phil McKenna, president of Morrissey Hall, and the Morrissey Hall Council of which McKenna is chairman realized this year that Morrissey has no effective hall constitution and in response to this need, wrote a constitution that delegated all legislative rights concerning hall matters to the hall council. The most controversial section issued limited parietal hours, accompanied by a rationale explaining their position. However, these parietal hours are not in effect until the statement has been brought before the Student Life Council. McKenna emphasized that Morrissey Hall intends to work through established channels, such as the SLC or HPC, to attain the ends desired. Another important issue is judicial jurisdiction and control, because it is possible that a student might be within the bounds of hall rules and yet be breaking University rules and hence be tried before the University Judicial Board.

The issue of hall self-government is perhaps the most crucial one before the SLC, encompassing within it other issues such as parietal hours, judicial control and hall identity. Support for the measure will be gauged by petitions circulating throughout the halls and it should have high priority on the agenda of the SLC. *W.G.*



Seen in passing: Chuck Perrin of the touring company; Bunny and Honey? Lou Rawls exuding Soul; A preview of South Bend weather; No parietals at the "Rock"; And an answer to the question, "What's happening at Notre Dame?"



on other campuses

BLUEFIELD COLLEGE of Bluefield, Virginia isn't a very big school. When something happens at Bluefield, it doesn't have much effect on the rest of the country.

So it probably won't be of much consequence that the students and administration at Bluefield have decided to fly the American flag at half-mast until the war in Vietnam is over. Dr. Charles L. Harmen, president of Bluefield, agreed to the plan, after the 250-member student body had approved it unanimously.

YALE UNIVERSITY will join the list of newly co-ed universities next September, when it admits 500 female undergraduates. They will be the first undergraduate females in Yale's 267-year history.

University President Kingman Brewster made the announcement less than one week after the conclusion of an experimental "co-ed week," during which girls from several New England area women's colleges came to New Haven — attending Yale classes and living in dormitory rooms vacated for the week by Yale students.

In making his announcement, Brewster said that the experience of the 500 women would "determine the pattern" for full coeducation.

The girls will be Yale students in every sense; eligible for all the same classes as men, and treated no differently by the administration.

The university's ultimate goal is to have at least 1,500 undergraduate women, Brewster said. This would be done without reducing the male enrollment, which is 4,000. Brewster said the plan would cost an estimated \$55-million.

The decision, coming one year after *Vassar College* rejected an invitation to explore the "possibilities of cooperation" is part of the growing trend toward coeducation among some of the nation's most prestigious colleges.

Yale took its first step toward coeducation in 1966 when it began a study with Vassar on the "possibilities of cooperation." After a year of study, the Vassar trustees decided to remain "the mistress of our own house" and seek men students on their own instead. Vassar has since announced its planned exchange program with several small eastern men's schools.

When Vassar turned down Yale's

offer last November, Brewster announced a new study of coordinate education, including the possibility of establishing an affiliated women's college in New Haven.

Although this was not specifically ruled out in Brewster's announcement, which was keyed to "flexibility for the future," Mr. Brewster said that Yale's move would be instead toward full coeducation.

In coordinate education, the relationship between schools such as Pembroke and Brown, the students share classes and activities to varying degrees, but each school retains its own identity with separate administrations and faculties.

As the news of Brewster's announcement swept the Yale campus, it received enthusiastic support from most of the students and faculty.

Although the enrollment of women at Yale has been discussed for many years, the specific plan which Brewster presented was drawn up to capitalize on what Brewster termed "the very high motivation and energetic responsibility of present Yale students."

The plan calls for 250 freshmen women to be admitted in September, along with 250 upperclass transfers. The transfer students will be housed off-campus, many of them in commercial apartment buildings owned by Yale. To accommodate the freshmen, the University plans to vacate one of the 12 residential colleges now occupied by men.

Mr. Brewster called the plan an "interim arrangement," and said that putting all the women together in one building seemed "the only practical way" for next year, although it would probably not be part of the permanent coeducation plan.

A GROUP of 150 students marched peacefully out of the Administration Building of the *University of Connecticut* last week to climax a 24-hour sit-in. They left the building after being threatened with eviction by the state police commissioner.

"We don't particularly want to get our heads cracked in," said one demonstrator.

The demonstrators, including some faculty members, had barricaded themselves in the building to support a demand that amnesty

be granted eight students and four teachers involved in a protest against Dow Chemical Company two weeks ago.

The group spent the night eating sandwiches and conferring with representatives of the university administration.

The administrators did not agree to the group's demands, but instead called in the state police, who took up positions some miles away, while negotiations continued between administrators and students.

When negotiations broke down, Police Commissioner Leo Mulcahy issued a 15-minute ultimatum, which was passed through the door to the demonstrators. A few minutes later they marched out of the building singing "We Shall Overcome."

The sit-in was in support of those students who faced disciplinary action because of a demonstration against Dow, when recruiters were prevented from conducting their interviews.

Some of the students involved in the more recent demonstration said they objected to "any member of the military industrial complex" recruiting, while others said that they were against any recruiting at all. "Why," asked one student, "is the university in existence? Is it for educating youth, or is it an employment agency?"

STUDENT GOVERNMENT at *Villanova* recently took a survey of the student body on some relevant campus issues. Among the questions on the survey was one dealing with a new student activities building currently under construction on campus.

University administrators have decided to call the building Bellaire Hall, in memory of some alumnus or large contributor to the school. The student government poll revealed that 85 percent of the students did not want the building to have that name. Among the alternatives suggested, the leading name with 37 percent of the students was Robert F. Kennedy Hall.

A NEW YORK STATE Supreme Court Justice has issued a temporary order blocking the sale of *Cornell University's* Aeronautical Laboratory to private industry.

The order, issued by Justice Abraham Geller at the request of State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, directed the university to show cause why the sale of the laboratory should not be prevented permanently.

The attorney general alleged that the proposed sale and change of the laboratory's status from public research, "represents a major change detrimental to the national interest, to the quality and effectiveness of the laboratory, and to the beneficiary — the public — of the charitable purposes involved."

The laboratory is valued at four million dollars. It was given to Cornell in 1945, by Curtiss-Wright Corp.

A MOVEMENT has begun at *Bryn Mawr College* to change the current rules on parietal hours.

Bryn Mawr girls are currently circulating a petition calling for an extension of visiting hours on week-ends, making it possible for girls to have men in their rooms until 12:30 a.m. instead of 10 p.m. on Friday and Saturday nights. At present, all men must be out of girl's dorms by 10 every evening.

The leader of the petition drive is a freshman named Judy Resnick.

She says the reasons for extension of men's visiting hours are that girls want privacy to entertain their guests, and privacy is not generally available in the smoking lounges of the dorms. It is true that near-by Haverford offers more opportunity for privacy, but not all girls are going out with Haverford men.

If a girl's room is her "home away from home," Miss Resnick said, "why can't she have the privilege of entertaining men in her room for five additional hours each week."

The main objection to this proposed change of rules, according to the circulators of the petition, is that having men in the dorms for those five extra hours would be an inconvenience to those who now feel free to wander through the halls in nightgowns and other "semi-decent" attire, particularly at that hour of the night.

This would be a valid complaint, Miss Resnick admitted, but she asserted that few girls can be found in the dorms during those hours.

"Those who *are* dateless, or studying, or just plain freaking out could conceivably sacrifice those five hours to the cause of decency in the common interest without too much pain and trauma, especially

since it is probable that everyone may want to take advantage of this rule at one time or another," Miss Resnick concluded.

THE QUOTES of the week — From the *Holy Cross Crusader*, November 8, 1968:

"If we retire into bitterness, we'll deserve nothing and get nothing." — Edmund S. Muskie.

From the *Michigan State News*, November 11, 1968:

"We ourselves must change to master change. We must rethink all our old ideas and beliefs before they capture and destroy us." — Robert F. Kennedy.

FALCO SCHILLING, a 21-year-old sophomore drama major at the University of New Hampshire broke an 85-year-old track record last week — for nonstop walking.

Schilling, who received his honorable discharge from the Air Force because of a knee injury, walked 131.2 miles in 40 hours, breaking the old record of 121 miles 385 yards, set in 1883 at Truckee, California.

—Steve Novak

feiffer

I DUG
JAZZ-



AND
WHITEY
PICKED
UP ON
IT.



I DUG
HIP-



AND
WHITEY
PICKED
UP ON
IT.



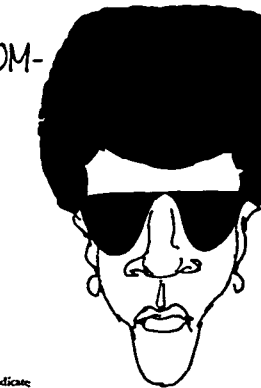
I DUG
ROCK-



AND
WHITEY
PICKED
UP ON
IT.



I DUG
FREEDOM-



AND
FINALLY
LOST
WHITEY.



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Part of Heritage

by Kathleen Carbine

WHEN some veterans, newspapers, or politicians point to antiwar demonstrators as unshaven, unbrave, and most of all, un-American, most can give no rebuttals that register with "patriotic Americans." Yet, no one would deny the claim of the U.S. to William Penn, Henry Thoreau, Abraham Lincoln, Mark Twain, and Jane Addams. There is an American tradition of opposition to war, opposition to conscription, and most often opposition to specific wars.

Could the opponents of our involvement in Vietnam, opponents of the draft, and total pacifists go back and find the intellectual and historical origins of their thought, they could place themselves securely in a historical continuum. If they see their task as one of convincing our country to renounce violence in its dealings with other nations, they will have to make some concession to the practical reality of nationalism. If today's college student is willing to shave his beard to attract McCarthy votes, he might give thought to convincing the American people that dissent is part of their heritage. Besides, he'll pick up a lot of helpful information and concepts.

In grade school, everyone learns how the Quakers made friends with the Indians. But most people don't realize that the Quakers made an honest-to-God peace treaty with the Indians and refused to fight them, even in the French and Indian War. As the ruling oligarchy of Pennsylvania, they completely withdrew from the government rather than vote tax money to support the campaigns against the red men (who pretty much left Quaker homes untouched). The Quakers remained aloof even from the American Revolution. One of them wrote to the Continental Congress in 1779, asking that the Congress realize that while they could not support bloodshed, they still loved America.

"An Office for Butchering the Human Species," or "A Widow and Orphan Making Office," were proposed as substitutes for the words "War Office," over the doors of that department by the early 19th-century reformer Benjamin Rush. He also advocated establishment of a Peace Office. A more prosaic approach was taken by most Victorian peaceniks; for instance, Noah Worcester's *The Solemn Review of the Custom of War, showing that war is the effect of popular delusions, and Proposing a Remedy*, really had an effect. It called for formation of societies to prevent such "popular delusions" by educating the people. The next year, 1815, the first peace society was formed, and in four years there were 17 around the country. Groups were formed at Amherst, Dartmouth, and Oberlin, but on

the whole not much resulted. Most Americans weren't too interested in the Christian-oriented peace tracts which the societies, mostly made up of clergy and educators, kept issuing.

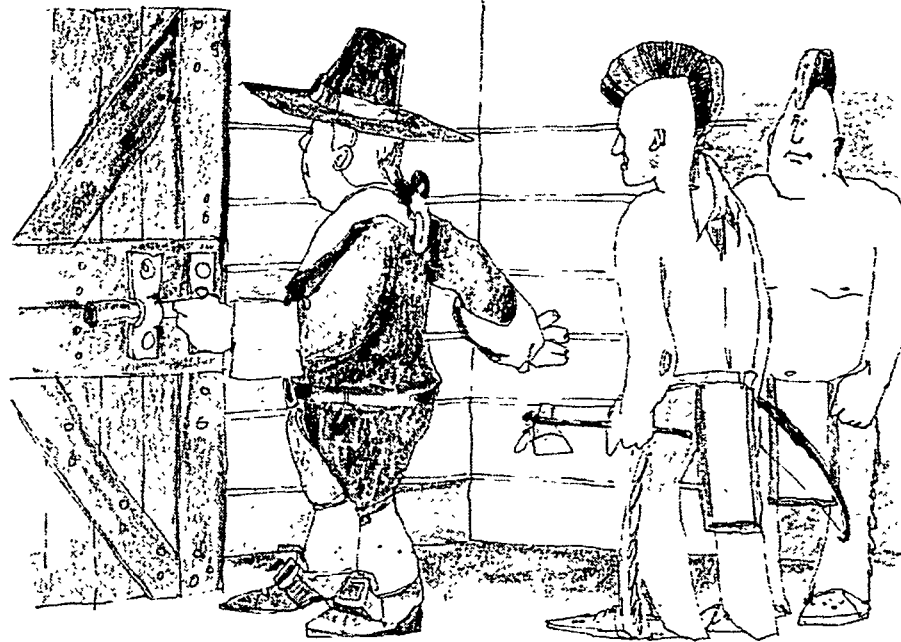
"NINEPENCE a day for killin' folks comes kind o' low fer murder" wrote James Russell Lowell about the Mexican War. Other notable opponents of the Mexican War included Abraham Lincoln, William Lloyd Garrison, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and even the fiery Civil War radical, Charles Sumner. Much of their opposition was based on the fact that the Mexican War would bring in slave territory. Some resisted the coming of the war because it would aggravate the sectional crisis so severely, much as some see Vietnam as a major irritant in today's urban crisis. Henry David Thoreau was popped in jail for a night, as he wouldn't pay the Massachusetts poll tax. That, he said, would be accepting allegiance to a state which not only went to war, but did so to speed slavery.

No American men were ever conscripted until the Civil War, and even then the majority of the soldiers were volunteers. At first the President assigned a quota to each state, but in 1863 all able-bodied men from 20 to 45 years of age became liable for service. The upper classes were blatantly favored, because men could legally buy their way out of the draft in both the North and the South. The first drawing of names in New York City sparked a violent rampage in which 1200 men were killed. New York's Irish were fed up with discrimination in jobs and housing bias, which forced them to live in subhuman slums. To be forced to fight for this home, knowing that their well-to-do oppressors could go scot free, was too much, and five days of burning, looting and killing resulted. Ten thousand men stormed a weapons arsenal, and the police set fire to it. Fifty barrels of charred bones were carried out when the flames died.

After the riots, the Governor of New York added his voice to those opposing conscription as unconstitutional and un-American. Most of the conscription's critics in Congress, the press, or the general public were states-righters and strict constructionists, men who could support state militias but not a federal army. Many questioned the Union's constitutional right to preserve itself by force. Lincoln pointed to clauses authorizing Congress to raise and support armies, and conscription's legality wasn't tested before the Supreme Court until 1918, when the court upheld it.

Of all the peace advocates in the first six decades of the 1800's, few persisted in their condemnation

INDIANS ? - WHAT INDIANS ?



of war when the Civil War became imminent. Most had also been abolitionists, and they decided the abolition of slavery was worth the bloodshed.

American imperialist expansion (in the words of the history texts) aroused bitter criticism in the latter half of the 19th century. Wrote Samuel Clemens, "Extending the blessings of civilization to our brother who sits in darkness has been a good trade and has paid well on the whole; but there is money in it yet, if carefully worked. . . ." The Spanish-American war, involving the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Cuba, was a most fruitful source of satiric material. On the whole, though, the expansionism was popular in the United States.

THE Peace Corps and the American Friends Service Committee derive much of their rationale for existence from a proposal published in 1910. William James suggested that nations make war obsolete through his "Moral Equivalent of War." A philosophical pragmatist, James urged the pacifists recognize that mankind has a "fear of emancipation from the fear-regime," that mankind reasons that a nation that must remain strong against outside pressure will maintain standards of manliness, hardihood, and morality. An organized effort of the nation's youth against poverty and the destructiveness of nature is an alternate means of maintaining a healthy, competitive strength, a way the public could accept. Then an underlying motive behind militarism would be satisfied in a beneficial way, thought James.

As the European conflict became more and more grave, American isolationists raised insistent voices against involvement in a foreign conflict. A war to "preserve democracy" is a farce, charged Senator Robert Taft, because even democratic allies may become Communist or Fascist, because war necessitates a turning toward totalitarianism at home, and because "modern war" is so horrible. The Secretary of State resigned in 1915, protesting America's drift toward war.

Social worker Jane Addams founded the Women's League for Peace and Freedom before World War I. It wasn't particularly effective then, but after the armistice it did agitate strongly enough to spur the Nye inquiry in Congress, revealing the huge profits munitions manufacturers made from the conflict. The American Civil Liberties Union and the American Friends Service Committee also arose in the early days of the war.

The nation's first Selective Service Act was passed in 1917. Conscientious objectors had to be members of a well-recognized sect whose creed forbade any war, and they had to sincerely believe in the creed. About 4000 applied for status as CO's. Most were given alternate service in the Medical Corps or Engineer Service, or were given furloughs for farm work. Five hundred were court-martialed and convicted, 17 sentenced to death, though all death sentences were commuted. Reasons offered by the objectors were often religious. Others felt it their patriotic duty to oppose a war "caused by commercial imperialists." Some insisted that conscription was a contradiction of "individual freedom and democratic liberty." About 170,000 men avoided the whole issue and fled to Mexico, got false medical certificates, or obtained draft-exempt jobs.

THE ERA between the two World Wars was marked less by 19th-century religious pacifism and more by a political pacifism. In 1930 a proposed constitutional amendment making war illegal, pushed by agrarian radicals, almost succeeded. Another "Peace Amendment," requiring a popular referendum before a declaration of war, lost by a House vote of 209 to 188.

Student protests began to attract attention. In 1934, 25,000 New York college students cut classes and attended rallies at which their speakers "attacked militarism and imperialism and adopted resolutions embodying the Oxford pledge against war," said the *New York Times*. By the next year, the largest centers of protest were Brooklyn College, Berkeley, the University of Chicago, and Columbia. ROTC was a special target of the protesters, and a University of Minnesota demonstration, involving 1500, succeeded in making military drill optional.

Despite Pearl Harbor, the draft laws were liberalized for conscientious objectors. Their pacifism had to be based on religious training and belief, but membership in a recognized sect was no longer needed. Fifteen thousand applied for CO status, 10,000 were accepted. The other 5000 went to jail because they refused to register or because their objection was not religious.

The rest happened within the lifetimes of college students. In a few years current protest will be history. Whether it is regarded then as another ineffectual incident, or as a real step toward peace, depends partly on whether the American public can accept pacifism as patriotic. And it is up to the pacifists to prove that it is. □

Morality and Amoral



by Richard Moran

On the first floor of the Memorial Library, in a well-situated group-study room, the Draft Counseling Service answers questions which are pivotal to the future of every Notre Dame student. We decided to play undercover agent in order to get an idea of how and why the service operates.

THE lights in the room were piercingly bright. The walls were close. On the other side of the room, the dark figure of a man stood in sharp contrast to the white walls. His name, he said, was Dave Samora. My name was Thomas Morton. I had switched from engineering to arts and letters in the middle of my sophomore year. In this, my fifth year at Notre Dame, I had just received notice of 1-A status from my draft board. But I wanted to graduate. The dark stocky figure across the table began to ask questions: "Where is your draft board?" It was in St. Louis. "When will you graduate?" In June.

"Well, if you had no more than three years until your graduation in the summer of 1967, you are entitled to a 2-S deferment. Your local board probably does not realize your status or the status of the law. I can give you the directives from General Hershey to send to your draft board. If they still don't give you a 2-S and if you receive an induction notice, you can apply for a 1-SC which will entitle you to twelve months' deferment from the beginning of your present full year of college. But if you received your induction notice somewhere in the five days between semesters, you would have no recourse to the 1-SC." His words came slowly but not haughtily, and they came not to persuade but to inform. I asked what were the chances for a postgraduate deferment to teach or to work in the Peace Corps. "Quite a few states, including Illinois and Indiana, are giving 2-A deferments for teaching in any schools. You can call your local board and find out what its disposition is on teaching or on the Peace Corps. There is no formal deferment for the Peace Corps, but some boards simply pass over your name even if you're

1-A. If your local board says that they are not giving deferments for teaching, you can try to get a job in a state where they are; you are not allowed to change draft boards, but you can plead before the appeal board in the state in which you intend to work. The only trick, then, is to get a teaching job in the right state." Samora emphasized that graduate school deferments are impossible because the Army needs more potential officers. We talked about the draft for a while. He promised to bring me the literature that I would have to send to my local board.

As we were about to break off, I thought that I'd better reveal myself. "Well, Dave, I'm going to change faces now." A bit of apprehension crossed his face. But relief came just as quickly when I told him I was with the SCHOLASTIC. He smiled and said, "Boy, I thought that you were with the F.B.I. or something."

AGAIN we began to talk; but this time we talked about the draft counseling service itself and about Samora's attitude toward the draft.

Samora, a senior in General Program and the director of the Draft Counseling Service, has been counseling for three years—and is not completely satisfied with the job. "Most Notre Dame students come in looking out for their own good. I can understand a genuine conscientious objector or someone who wants to teach or to work in the Peace Corps, but too many people are just trying to bypass their obligation. A kid came in the other day; he said that he was in the six-year law program at Notre Dame. He wanted to know how he could get through the final year without being drafted. I got to talking with him, and I asked him what type of lawyer he was going to be. He said, 'a corporate lawyer.' So I asked him: 'What does a corporate lawyer do?' The kid looked at me and said, 'Oh, he works out contracts and fights lawsuits in court.' So I told him, 'Well, Ralph Nader says that those guys are out to screw the consumer, to take every dime they can get.' This kid nonchalantly replied, 'Well, yeah, that's their job.' I thought to myself, 'How stupid that a guy should

come in and ask for our help so that he can go out and screw the consumer'."

Samora's face bore disillusionment on it. He said that it was difficult to work for such selfish people. "Some guys simply don't want to contribute to society. I think that the government has the right to ask for two years of service from its citizens. But I don't think that it can demand military service." With these words, Samora shatters the old myth that students who do not want to fight are dissolute anarchists.

SAMORA'S position on the "don't fight, take flight to Canada" trend has its foundation in his philosophy of involvement. "If a guy comes in and has made up his mind that he wants to go to Canada, I'll give him the

morality will shake the foundations of all authority and result in chaos, Samora argues differently. "First of all, I don't think that the tension today is between individual morality and social morality. I think it's between morality and amorality. I am afraid that the trend is toward amorality, in which case the government as well as those it rules, will be essentially amoral. A ground swell of morality will not result in anarchy but eventually in increased governmental morality. This is the story of the Vietnamese peace movement; the government is beginning to respond to a popular desire for policy changes. It must respond to popular morality (or amorality)—even if it does so slowly." Samora's implication seemed to be that the movement against compulsory military service will not undermine au-

ANOTHER draft counselor, Steve John, expresses his deep concern with conscientious objectors. According to John, the chances of getting a C.O. classification are very slim right now. "There are two kinds of C.O. classifications; the 1-A-O makes you eligible for the draft—but only for noncombat service—these are easy to get. With a 1-O deferment, you are called upon to do alternative civilian service, contributing to the maintenance of the national interests; these are much more difficult to get. Either C.O. status is only available to those 'who by reason of religious training or belief, are conscientiously opposed to participation in war of any form'" (Section 6 (j) of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967).

What is important to the person seeking C.O. status is the interpretation given to this statement by the courts and by the local boards. Religious training and belief do not include essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views, or a merely personal moral code. But at the same time, this passage—depending on the interpretation of the local board—need not be as constricting as it might appear. Steve John explained, "A guy named Seeger went to court to protest his induction; the court held that his belief in a universal brotherhood constituted a religion. Since then, the Selective Service System has dropped the first question, 'Do you believe in a Supreme Being?' from its C.O. application form."

But there are peculiar problems for a conscientious objector who is or has been a Catholic. The

Church has hardly had a history of pacifism. John points out that, "Ever since St. Augustine, the just war theory has been in vogue. But before that, it was automatic excommunication for a Catholic to join the Roman Army. I think that a Catholic should be able to get a C.O. and it is not impossible. A couple of guys who graduated last year have theirs now."

The other critical phrase of the conscientious objector statement is that the person must object to war "in all forms." Steve John believes that this phrase is cloudy enough to give the local board a good deal of leeway. "One of the first questions that your draft board will ask you is, 'Would you have fought in World War II?' It seems to me that the question is irrelevant. Had we lived at that time, our background and values would have been different; we may never have heard of a C.O., much less applied for one."

John emphasizes that his job as draft counselor is not to change minds. "When someone comes in here and is really in doubt, I tell him to go talk to Father Bartell or Father Hoffman—they've been talking to these people and helping them to clear up their thoughts."

But right now, even the person who knows his objections to war may not be able to be classified a conscientious objector. Perhaps, the conscientious objector is like a sea-level island in an ocean of troubles: when the sea is at high tide, the island is drowned.

information I have. But I hate to see it happen. I think it's tragic that these people with a strong sense of morality are leaving our country. There are 15,000 guys in Canada and 8,000 in jail who have refused military induction. And now, more than ever, we need genuinely moral people—the kind of people who stood up early and objected to the Vietnam war and who have forced a reevaluation of policy. But more and more of these people are being removed from society. I want to stay here because I feel that the United States will either feed the world or blow it up. If the moral force of this country is sapped, we probably will blow it up."

While the popular fear is that the rise of individual

thority; but it may change the attitudes of authority.

The philosophy and the value of the draft counseling service necessarily reflect the philosophy of its leader. Dave Samora could hardly be called a radical. With his frequent references to morality and contribution, he might best be described as a Christian. His view of the purpose of the draft counseling service is that it should inform, more than advise. But, somehow, I got the idea as I left the room that the service rested on the basic premise that we are to love and not to hate. Somehow, the short counseling period reminded me of the sign that was once posted outside the office: "Any man who says he loves God—but hates his neighbor—is a liar." □

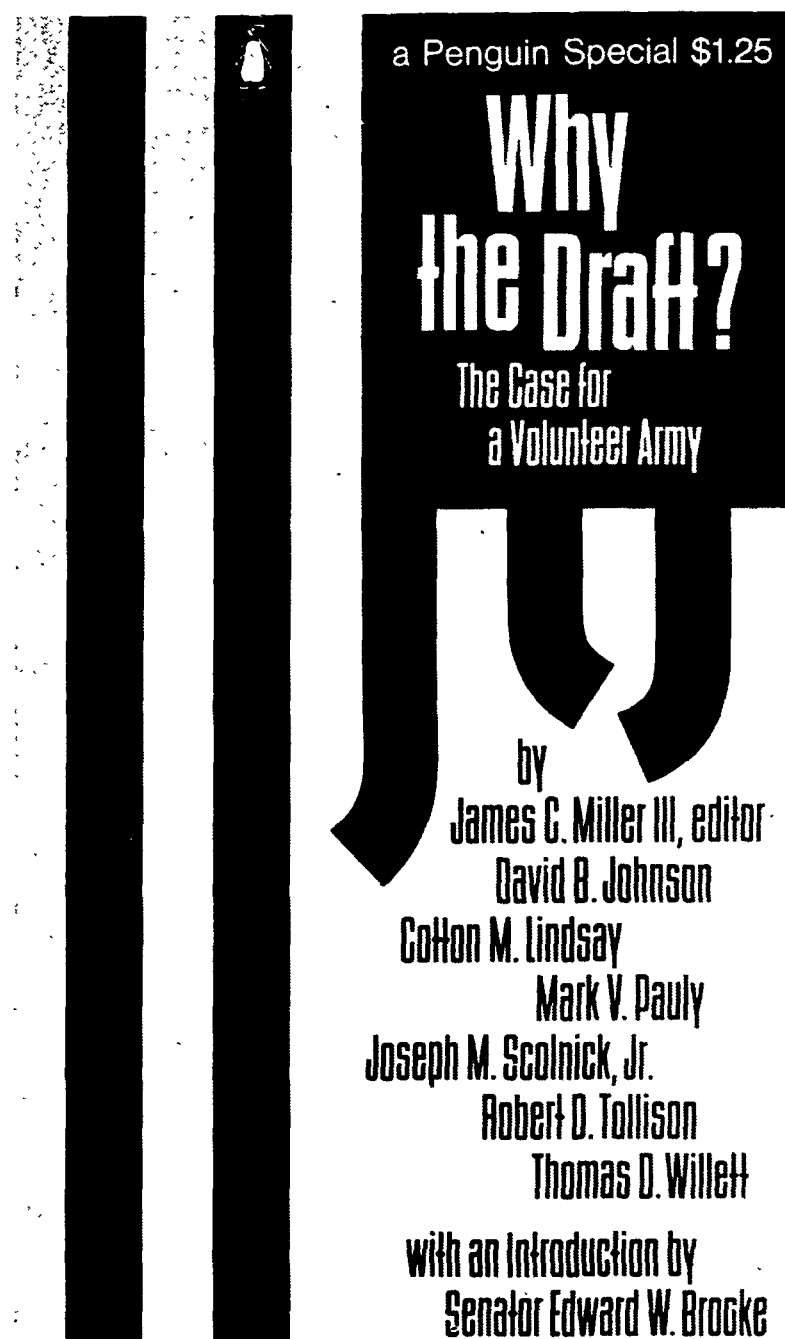
Why Worry About It?

by Thomas Henehan

Much of this issue of the SCHOLASTIC is devoted to consideration of the phenomenon of conscription in the United States. What are the draft laws, how does one deal with them, what is the history of the problem; these are the questions we are trying to treat. But the prior question, why worry about it at all, must be treated as well. Associate Editor Tom Henehan offers these reflections upon reading James C. Miller's Penguin paperback, Why the Draft; The Case for a Volunteer Army.

A LOT has been written, a lot will be written on how to improve the draft system, what to replace it with, how to take advantage of it, how to avoid it. Well and good you say; but isn't any thought of a happier solution ultimately unrealistic? And isn't any discussion of evasion (by stealth or by deferment) an indication of the basest of cowardice in the face of a "necessary evil"? The answer to each question is no. The present Selective Service System is unnecessary, since the establishment of a voluntary army is eminently feasible from legal, ethical and economic standpoints. Indeed, rather than to be tolerated, this phenomenon is to be actively opposed since it perverts the theoretical "freedom" of every young American male with regard not only to military service but every decision he makes until the age of 26.

Apologists for the draft present the current system as equitable, inexpensive and safe from the threat of professional militarism. But recent research has shown all these justifications to be false assumptions; the pronouncements of younger Senators such as Edward Brooke and Mark Hatfield indicate that the voluntary army would, in fact, be more economical; even though a higher wage would have to be offered to induce men to volunteer, more money would be saved in educating men for careers rather than training a new batch of recruits every two years. The higher-paid and more prestigious volunteer army would create a more substantial opportunity for permanent improvement in the lots of underprivileged young men; old arguments that a conscripted army is preferable because its racial



balance is "fair" are no longer persuasive as blacks are now more conscious of the economic facts of life than before and see equality of opportunity as more important than the misery-loves-company ideal of simple integration. The final bugaboo is the fear that an all-volunteer army would become a threat to civilian government, that the United States would be faced with the new possibility of *coups d'état* and military juntas. But a close examination shows that the present army is a professional one, with the "civilian army" envisioned by the champions of conscription existing only in the enlisted ranks and the reserves. It is a very moot point whether the White House has control of the Pentagon; in an army where most officers and nearly all combat NCO's are career men already, it seems unlikely that any new threat to democratic government should appear with an influx of volunteer privates and corporals.

So an attractive alternative to conscription, the volunteer army, is a simpler, cheaper, and more equitable alternative. It will take no little investment, however, in terms of money, energy, and bruised military egos to effect any change. Why not be satisfied with the present situation?

Because the draft is in violation of the principles of freedom upon which the country was founded. It is hard to call this everyday reality "involuntary servitude," but one must eventually recognize that this is

the case. It is obvious in the case of the reluctant draftee that his service is gotten by coercion—he would be making more money or pursuing his ideals more easily were it not for the threat of prison or ridicule. But the real victim of the draft, the true slave, is the poor man who has no comfortable place awaiting him in the civilian world. The competitive pay that a volunteer army of career soldiers would have to pay—that it could afford to pay—would give him a way of life, a degree of freedom, that he cannot find in or out of the army in an America whose economics are so drastically affected by the draft; in the present situation, the army is anything but an “equal opportunity employer,” but rather enjoys the privileged position of a slumlord.

And just as the present setup has a strong effect on the economics of the country as a whole, the system of deferments creates a pervasive situation where young men who, one way or the other, avoid military service still find their choices limited, their freedom an illusion. The Selective Service System publishes a pamphlet devoted to the concept of “channelling” civilians into positions judged “necessary to the national defense.”

Democracy is based on the presupposition that the people of the nation determine what is necessary for their defense. The coercion of channelling prevents any growth of the idea of what’s good for the country—we’re stuck with the Pentagon’s conception not only of what the army needs, but of what the country needs. And the threat of the draft, the extent of its ability to pervert the decisions of individuals, is so pervasive throughout the country that every citizen’s idea of political realism is deeply limited. When I need the approval of General Hershey when I choose a school or look for a job, I cannot bear the full weight of responsibility that the Constitution places upon the individual voter. The basis of the system of checks and balances, the individual’s belief in his rights and his disinterest in a particular administration, is slowly disappearing as the seven-year-long spectre of conscription turns us into a nation of helpless, apathetic cynics.

ONE thing is certainly true: For every young man channelled into a responsible role as teacher or scientist, another has been channelled into a premature marriage or a position in school or industry for which he is unqualified.

And a final point, if we permit ourselves to consider morality and freedom of conscience: The present conscientious-objector law obviously does not provide freedom of religion or of individual conscience to a large number of people, including Catholics who have read Thomas Aquinas. The Thomistic “just-war” theory, or more generally the problem of objection to a particular war on the part of an individual who is willing to serve his country under ordinary circumstances but who finds himself at moral odds with the particular actions of the government here and now, has led some to suggest that provision be made for “selective conscientious objection.” This would be eminently fair, it would put the draft laws in accord with the Bill of Rights, it would end much of the present domestic turmoil by removing the cause of protest.

But what would be the function of a draft notice if a fair C.O. law were in effect?

It would be a strong request for volunteers.

Let us recognize that a volunteer army is the only solution to our present difficulties in staffing the armed forces. □

Books:

The Cases Perry Mason Won't Handle

by Steve Novak

How to Stay Out of the Army: A Guide to Your Rights Under the Draft Law, *Conrad J. Lynn, Monthly Review Press, 1968.*

THERE are pertinent subjects and there are impertinent subjects. All too often, it is the latter which one is faced with in the classroom. It is therefore highly recommended that you substitute Conrad Lynn’s book for *The Canterbury Tales*. Chaucer may have something to say, but whatever he says is of dubious importance next to the subject which Lynn discusses. No student, indeed no American male, can go through the eight-year period following his eighteenth birthday without worrying about the draft. (ROTC people, admit it: you didn’t join because of any great desire to be part of the military—killing and Christianity being mutually exclusive terms. You simply wanted to avoid going into the service as a private after being drafted.)

If you are going to face the draft, and who isn’t, it is a good idea to know what you can do when your number is called. This book very simply tells you. Lynn wrote the book, as he says in his introduction, “so that those who wish to resist may be aided in knowing all those rights that might help them to refuse induction into the armed forces.” Lynn describes the way that American draft boards are organized, the appeals procedure, the registration formalities, the meanings of the various classifications that one may fall into (there are

now 18), and then describes how one may obtain, legally, a deferment or exemption. Also discussed are some of the qualifications and procedures for getting into Canada, if one prefers that alternative.

Lynn is a black man and a lawyer, who has specialized in handling draft cases since 1942. His first case was that of his brother, who refused induction into the then segregated United States Army and volunteered instead for service in the Canadian Army. Since then he has handled hundreds of cases involving resistance and has also represented students from Michigan State and the State University of New York at New Paltz on charges arising from antiwar demonstrations.

As a black man, Lynn is profoundly interested in the virtual nonrepresentation of blacks, Orientals, Puerto Ricans and Indians on draft boards. In 1964, only 2.9 percent of total draft board membership came from those four groups, which Lynn feels may help to explain the fact that during that year over 30 percent of eligible blacks were inducted, as compared with fewer than 19 percent of eligible whites. He cites a case, which he handled, of a black man in Brooklyn who invoked as part of his defense the fact that his draft board did not contain a black man. In two successive trials the juries have split over the question of whether he must obey his induction order from that board, in a country where, to quote Lyndon B. Johnson, "Every principle of fairness requires us to make our institutions representative of the people with whom they deal." This case has not yet been brought to trial again.

FOR those who do not choose resistance but would like to get an extension of their deferments, Lynn cites two interesting aspects of the 1-Y classification. Activity in a revolutionary group such as the Progressive Labor Party, Youth Against War and Fascism, and the United States Committee for the National Liberation Front may earn the registrant a 1-Y deferment under a clause which defers those who are members of "subversive" organizations. While those groups do tend to, at the very least, border on the subversive, other groups on the list are not of such pernicious nature. Membership in SNCC, CORE, and even some chapters of the NAACP *may* (but not necessarily) be enough to earn the registrant a 1-Y deferment.

Going to one's induction physical stoned, however, won't get the registrant out of serving. Although 1-Y classifications are granted to those not up to "applicable physical, mental, and moral standards," the draft people have devised rather accurate methods of detecting whether the person under examination is under the effects of hashish, cocaine, heroin, opium, LSD, or marijuana, and will most likely send the registrant to a military hospital *after* he is inducted.

Lynn's purpose in writing the book, he says, is to give every man, no matter how poor, access to the same information and techniques used by lawyers for clients who can afford to spend several thousand dollars for legal advice. It is his feeling that with the aid of this book, the young resister can secure his rights without the assistance of legal counsel and, by acting correctly, prepare a proper legal foundation for his attorney should the matter go to court. Lynn is opposed to our

current Southeast Asian adventure and hopes that through the sale and use of his book the military will be prevented from acquiring the manpower which it deems necessary to conduct that war. He calls upon antiwar forces to find alternatives to the military for those who feel that the military is their only hope of escaping the ghetto-poverty cycle. "No society," he says, "can justify itself in the twentieth century by offering only the profession of killing to men who need work." He continues by saying that the North Vietnamese people that he met during a tour of that country in 1967 seemed to think that the majority of the American people would not consent to the acts of our armed forces in Vietnam, if the American people knew what those acts really entail. A North Vietnamese captain whom he met "persisted in assuring me that eventually the ordinary American would compel the government to cease its assaults. He had a great faith in the essential humanity of the American people. I hope he was right." Don't we all? □

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HOW TO STAY OUT OF THE ARMY A GUIDE TO YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE DRAFT LAW

AN **MR** BOOK—DISTRIBUTED BY GROVE PRESS
PRESS

National Service

by John Dudas

The concept of national service has assumed a purely military connotation in the past. The following is a proposal for a new type of national service, one which considers the full range of activities and their benefit to society.

IN THE PROCESS of discussing the draft and its alternatives, it would appear that the principal consideration, the concept of national service, has been ignored. Perhaps it would be advantageous to consider the question of national service itself, especially with the advent of a Volunteer Army.

The concept of national service has assumed a purely military connotation. The service normally implies two years of physical training directed toward the production of a militaristic mind and body. Within the space of two years one can engage in combat or be stationed at a remote military installation.

National service should signify more than a military obligation.

True justice can be established only when each man and woman in this nation is allowed to pursue that activity which best complements his ability and desire. In other words, the individual's contribution to his nation should be determined by his ability rather than a universal stereotype military obligation. National Service will complement this desired end by allowing for a broad range of individual activities from teaching to structural rehabilitation assistance. Ultimately, the entire nation should benefit from these services. The direct recipients of these services will undoubtedly be the less fortunate elements of our society. Perhaps this proposal sounds like an expanded VISTA, which in fact it is modeled on. There should be furthermore, the opportunity for each individual to engage in his chosen field for the benefits of training and internship in this particular occupation.

This new concept of National Service should be integrated with the educational process now in existence. Those who are not planning to go to college should be trained and engaged in National Service upon graduation from high school and enter their profession well-prepared by experience.

Universities could institute a standard tri-semester system whereby four months or one semester out of three is devoted to actual field employment in the particular area of a student's interest. The advantage of such a program is quite obvious. Very few college students have the opportunity to receive practical experience during their college years in their particular field. National Service will allow for this participation by every student and at the same time the student will be performing a service for his community.

THE UNIVERSITY would obviously be the most desirable and effective center of coordination for this program. For those not attending college, a local center could handle the process of coordination. Hope-

fully the service will be performed on the local level and financed by the local government through special federal legislation. The entire Selective Service System could be converted into a locally controlled National Service System.

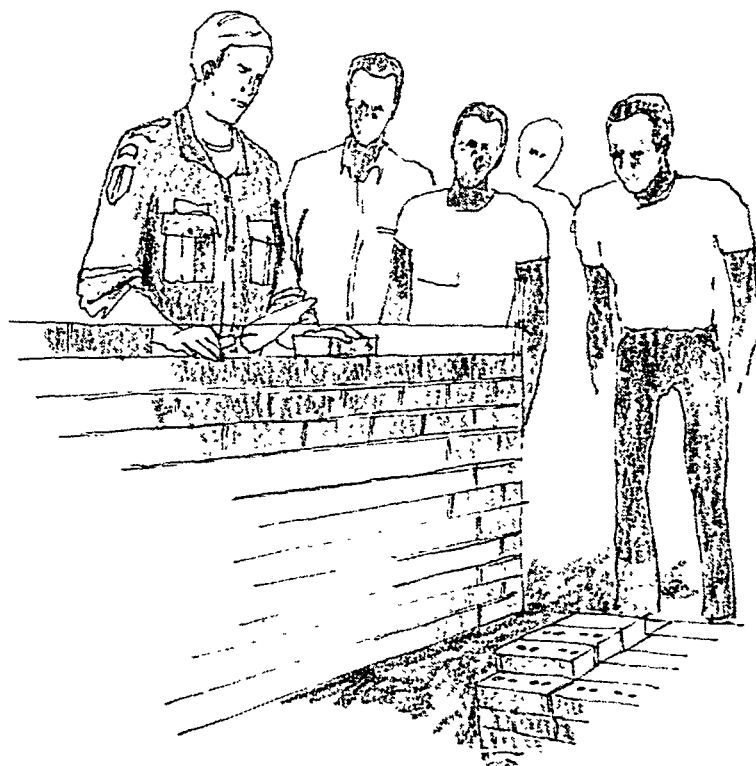
Perhaps within the framework of the National Service, special training periods during the four months of national service could be incorporated with the other occupations. Young men and women could be physically trained to meet unfortunate situations such as public disturbances, floods, earthquakes, storms, etc. They could also be trained in the art of emergency medical aid and other forms of human assistance which might be necessary in case of an emergency in the region.

National Service must be considered to be an educational process primarily. One which allows for an effective assimilation into society as well as an active participation in society. The great generation gap is primarily a result of the youth's alienation from their society. They actually are, as the word implies, separated from the daily processes of their nation.

The benefits of this National Service System are innumerable. The problem of unemployment among the nation's youth could be solved at least for a period of time upon graduation from high school. Since private enterprise will be a direct employer of many of these people, assimilation into a company upon the completion of the national service period would be relatively simple. Those private corporations engaged in the program could be subsidized in order to insure their participation.

The process of formal education will not be interrupted for a long period of time as now is the case between undergraduate and the graduate level. Furthermore the training in practical experience will enhance the theoretical education found in the classroom.

The social advantages and benefits are of course incalculable, but hopefully, the National Service will provide an answer to the problem of participation, duty to nation, and unemployment. Coupled with the concept of the volunteer army, national service could fulfill its true function, a full service contribution to one's society and a source of personal enrichment and self-gratification. □



1918: The Great Draft Dragnet



by Thomas Payne

It was a clear September morning in New York in 1918. At Times Square Station commuters were gathering. Suddenly columns of black sedans came roaring in from all sides. Armed men poured out. They ordered all the men in the square to line up against the buildings; the men were searched and over half were loaded into the cars, trucks and paddy wagons which the raiders had brought with them. The raiders got back into the black sedans and headed for other prey. The dragnet draft raids of 1918 had begun on the East Coast.

CIVIL WAR scholars to the contrary notwithstanding, World War I brought the first real compulsory military system to the United States. It was widely believed that many Americans, out of ignorance of the draft laws or a determination to stay out of the Army, were evading the provisions of the law. The [Federal] Bureau of Investigation, under its chief, A. Bruce Bielaski, was assigned the duty of detecting the "slackers." To discharge this function it carried out an operation around the New York area which was unprecedented in police history and which one paper described as "the greatest carnival of arrests that the city has ever known."

The springboard for the Bureau's activity was a letter from Secretary of War Newton D. Baker to Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory complaining that the desertions from the first and second draft calls were known to be some 308,489—enough for 25 divisions. How he arrived at this figure he never said, but the Bureau, which previously had been corralling slackers on a spot basis, now made plans for riding to the roundup on a truly massive scale.

The Bureau of Investigation did not have nearly enough men to carry out the huge dragnet. Reinforcing the Bureau's agents was a force of police and federal marshals specially deputized for the occasion; soldiers, sailors and marines whose patriotic zeal carried over into leave time; and most helpful of all, the vigilantes of the American Protective League. The League was the brainchild of A. M. Briggs, a Chicago advertising executive, who thought that a volunteer organization of loyal Americans should be formed to protect the nation from the hordes of anarchists, Bolsheviks, German saboteurs and spies which he was sure were infesting the wartime nation. Since these public-spirited citizens would bear all the expenses of the League, the Department of Justice approved the plan and soon every detective buff in the land was avid to have one of the League's badges which read, "American Protective League, Secret Service Division." They were to be worn concealed and shown only in emergencies.

Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, under whose jurisdiction was the real Secret Service, protested against possible violations of human rights by the League's vigilantes. But with the single-mindedness

of the police intellect, which concentrates on the capture of the wrongdoer without regard to broader human rights or the danger of injustice to the innocent, the Bureau and the Department of Justice ignored McAdoo's warnings and continued to use the super-patriots in their dragnet draft raids.

On D-day, a fateful day in New York, the early morning papers carried full-page ads warning all men that a draft dragnet was about to close in, and that everyone should have with him either his draft registration card or proof that he was not subject to the draft. However, as the raid proceeded and the number of arrests climbed, it became obvious that most of those concerned had missed the warnings. Thousands were arrested; 30,000 on the first day alone in the New York area.

The effort was to be the Battle of the Marne on the home front and an army of 20-25,000 was assembled for the job in the metropolitan New York area and the cities of northern New Jersey. The element of surprise was crucial to the battle plan; no slacker was to know that the net was about to close in upon him. The paper generals in charge of the operation, anticipating the *blitzkrieg* of the next generation's wars, hid motorized columns of raiders miles away from their targets in the cities so that none of the inhabitants knew that the great army was about to strike until its G-men were roaring into town.

THOSE arrested were snatched summarily from every walk of life. Streetcars were stopped and men of martial age taken off. Men dining in public places with their wives and families were seized from the very table at which they were eating. One armed detachment of Marines entered a Madison Avenue business office, held the staff at gunpoint while a search of the place was made, and carried off half the male employees.

Bellevue Hospital was invaded and the staff and patients examined in the hope of finding a skulker or two.

The Bureau and its vigilante auxiliaries were determined that not one potential dodger should escape. The result was that many young men, carefully cultivating their first fuzz, were carted off along with over-aged men who had "touched up" their temples in an effort to look younger. At barber shops, where the barbers' gowns and the lather on the patrons' faces made it difficult to estimate ages, the raiders resorted to the expediency of arresting everyone wholesale.

The haul was so large that the well-laid operations plans of the Bureau early went awry. In each raided city jails and prisons had been alerted to prepare for the influx of prisoners and fleets of cars, wagons and trucks were organized and placed in strategic positions to transport the prisoners from the places of arrest to the police stations, and thence to jail. However, very soon more cars, trucks and even sight-seeing buses had to be commandeered to gather in the harvest.

What transportation there was soon became demoralized. Some of the drivers, required to produce their draft registration cards on the spot, could not comply and were hauled off to jail, their trucks left blocking the streets. When transportation failed, those arrested were marched to their places of imprisonment under close guard to the jeers of the crowds lining the sidewalks.

FACILITIES to house and feed the growing throng of prisoners failed. The armory of New York's 69th Regiment was requisitioned and cots were set up there to accommodate the unwilling guests. Public schools and other armories were also requisitioned. Many of these did not have commissary facilities to feed the prisoners and hundreds of suspects went without food for hours; it really did not matter that there were no cots in any of these makeshift prisons, for they were too packed for anyone to lie down. Soon even the most capacious buildings were filled to overflowing, and so the raiders had to rope off areas which reporters described as bull pens or corrals in which to herd the prisoners.

The raids continued on into the night. Arrests were made with little discrimination; anyone who did not have a draft card on his person was taken to prison. Many men, unaccustomed to the whole notion of a draft, had stopped carrying "those silly little white pieces of paper" months before. At the police stations and prisons pandemonium reigned and it was impossible for the mob of prisoners to use the telephone so that the cards or proof of exemption from the draft could be brought from home. The situation was even worse for out-of-town visitors.

Soon the raid began to feed on itself, APL vigilantes arrested Bureau agents, both arrested members of local draft boards, and some of the detectives of the city police force were incarcerated in their own station houses. War workers were arrested and the war industry in the New York area was inconvenienced for several days due to the absence of skilled workers. Government workers, out-of-uniform police and soldiers, officials of allied legations and embassies—all were caught up in the net.

By early evening, the feminine reaction had set in. The absence of many sons and husbands from the dinner tables was explained by the evening newspapers' accounts of the raids. The station houses, jails and other places of confinement were besieged by throngs of wives and mothers waving draft cards or lugging family Bibles as proof of age. The confusion was all the greater since no one could be sure that her man was imprisoned in any particular place. All semblance of planning and order in the incarceration of those arrested had been destroyed by the massiveness of the number arrested, and prisoners were lodged wherever there was space without any thought of keeping track of them.

WHAT portion of the arrests made by the Bureau turned up the several divisions of slackers which the Secretary of War was sure were skulking in the New York area? The official answer varied from day to day. On the first day of operations, the Bureau's representative expressed amazement "at the number of plain cases of slackerism." He estimated that out of the 30,000 arrested in the New York metropolitan area, 25 to 30 percent of them were knowingly evading the draft. Two days later the number of slackers was estimated at 10,000. On the second day, however, the same Bureau representative said that he did not think

there were as many slackers in the city as some people thought. Thereafter, the newspapers were given to understand that it would be some days before an official release of the results of the raid. The whole matter was to be referred to Washington to see if it was in the public interest to disclose the facts.

Soon, however, the grim story was released. Of the 11,652 men seized in Manhattan on the first day, only "about 500" were judged slackers; of the 9,750 held in Brooklyn, only 256; of the 38,875 arrested in northern New Jersey, only 749. Of the 75,000 arrested, Bureau officials later estimated, 199 out of 200 had been mistakes, and 95 percent of the "honest mistakes" were out-of-towners, registered with their local board or exempt.

The raids attracted considerable comment in the Senate, and some of what was said could provide instructive reading for our time.

Senator Hiram Johnson of California denounced the raids and saw in the brash use of authoritarianism a growing American trend toward militarism.

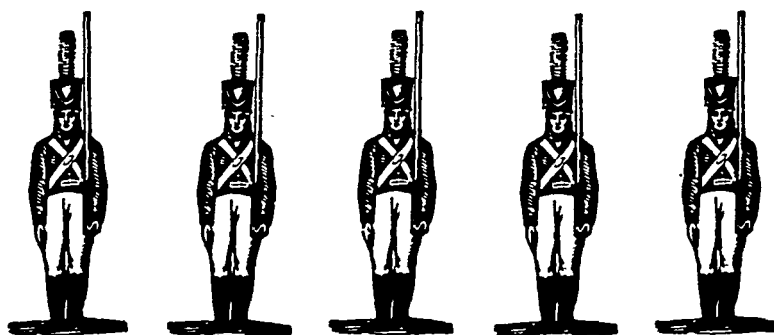
MILES Poindexter of Washington, however, took a different view of the raids. "There is nothing to show any serious mistreatment of anybody. . . . I myself am mighty glad that it was done, and I hope they will do it all over the United States."

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey gave an example of what the rest of the country would be subjected to were Poindexter's advice followed. "I happened to be in New York on the day when the first roundup occurred. At the point of the bayonet they were put in motor trucks and driven through the streets amid the jeers and scoffs of the crowd; they were held for hours without food."

A. A. Jones of New Mexico introduced some novel ideas about law enforcement into the debate. "We should commend these actions. . . . Under our system of government it is usually the case that some innocent people are called upon to suffer for the crimes of others." Senator Kirby of Arkansas added, "If in the necessary enforcement of this law in a summary way some individuals are inconvenienced or individual rights are infringed or invaded more or less, they must put up with that rather than that the law shall not be enforced."

The Chief of the Bureau of Investigation added this to the public debate. "I deplore the attitude newspapers and United States Senators have taken in reference to the roundup. It is justified if only two or three slackers have been found."

Finally from Senator Johnson again. "I got 60 letters in today's mail from men who had been subjected to the humiliation and indignity, commending my speech of protest in the Senate. More than two-thirds of these were unsigned. Many of the writers frankly confessed that they were afraid to sign their names." □



Can Arthur Sulzberger and 10,000 Experts Possibly Be Wrong?

by Mark Seeberg

Arthur Sulzberger believes. Johnny Dee believes. And Sid Catlett believes. They all think Notre Dame could be Number One and not in football this time. When the New York Times picked Notre Dame to win the national championship this year in basketball, they gave voice to the expectations that have been building up for two years. On December 7th Notre Dame hosts UCLA in what could be a rerun of the bombing raid on Pearl Harbor twenty-seven years ago. In this article, Mark Seeberg takes a look at the talent on both teams that promise to make this clash the Game of the Year.

BASKETBALL is a relatively simple game, or at least that's the way Dr. Naismith envisioned it back in 1891 when he first presented his "winter sport" to America. The game has come a long way since the days when kids played with soccer balls and peach baskets, but despite its evolution, basketball remains essentially unchanged. You can use all the complicated plays you want but you still have to put the ball through the hoop. And it is precisely this concept that the Irish hope to employ in fielding the most talented offensive basketball team ever to play at Notre Dame.

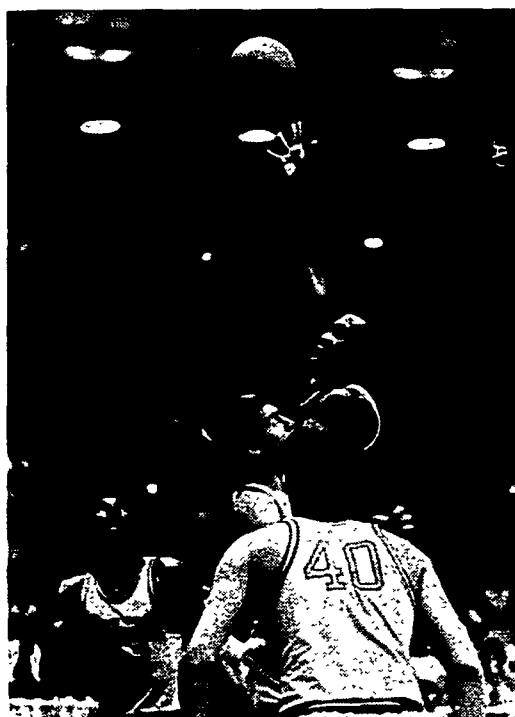
With all five starters of a third place NIT team back, and a group of spectacular sophomores, Head Coach Johnny Dee has shifted his style from what was largely a controlled offense to an exciting "run-shoot-and press 'em" mode of play, hopefully culminating in a NCAA bid later this season. "We feel that this style of play best suits our personnel from two standpoints," reports Dee. "First, it creates more opportunities for individual talent to control the game. We feel that we have the talent and that if we can get our opponents into a free-wheeling type of game it will be to our advantage. Secondly, the running-pressure style of play should make our bench strength a more impor-

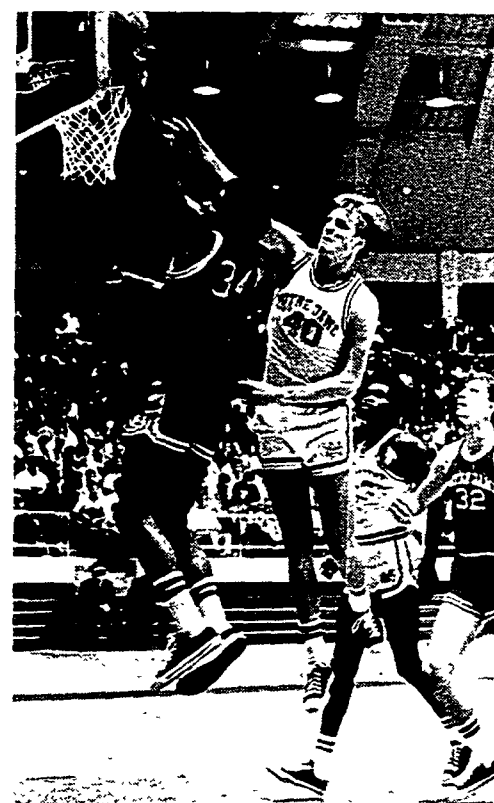
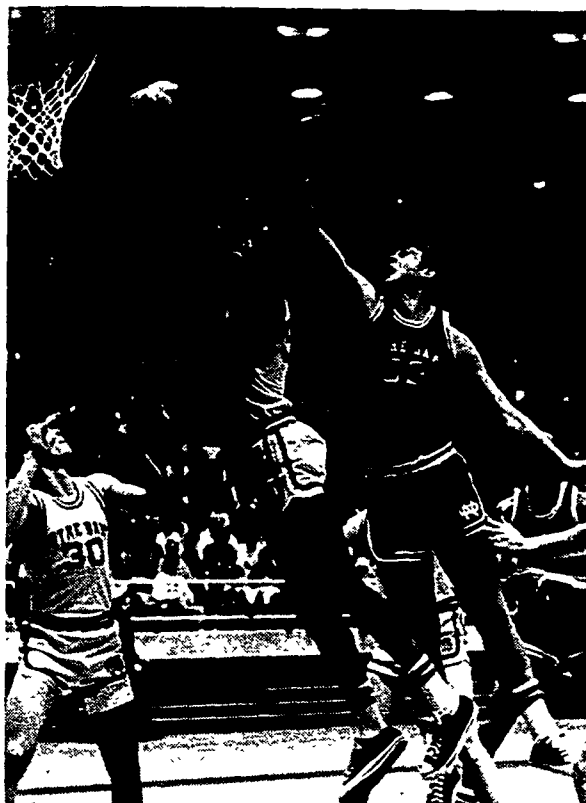
tant factor. We feel that we have good depth at every position and thus it would be to our advantage if we could bring this element into play."

The implications of fast-break basketball are many. To play it effectively you must have superb ballhandling, accurate shooting, quickness matched with stamina and instinct ballplayers. If preseason polls serve as any indication, the Irish have it all. Five sports magazines have placed the Irish sixth or better. Larry Fox, basketball specialist of the *New York Times*, has really gone out on a limb, rating Notre Dame Number One over highly touted UCLA. Take a look at the talent and depth shown thus far in Notre Dame's intersquad games and you begin to wonder if the pollsters don't have a point. The scoring has been prodigious with ten players averaging in double figures.

The team possesses more than its share of talent. Leading the frontline are senior veterans Bob Whitmore and Bob Arnzen. Whitmore, Notre Dame's leading rebounder and most valuable player last year, has been superb, averaging 31 points and 13 rebounds per game. Arnzen, in his second year as captain of the Irish, continues the play that made him All-America last year. Sophomores Collis Jones, Sid Catlett, John Plieck and Jim

Hinga have also performed well. Plieck, a 6-8, 230 lb. center from California, has shown considerable improvement. He has picked up speed over the summer and should prove to be an adequate substitute for Whitmore. Collis Jones, 6-7 jumping jack from Washington, D.C., is currently averaging 21 points per game and could develop into the club's top offensive rebounder. Catlett is a storehouse of potential. Six-nine and extremely agile, he is hauling in twelve rebounds a game to complement a 21-point scoring average. If science ever comes up with the perpetual motion ma-





chine, they will have to use Jim Hinga as their prototype. From the time he steps onto the floor until the time he leaves, he hustles, and the floor-burns on his knees attest to the fact. Rounding out the frontline are veterans Dan Quinn and John Gallagher. A tough rebounder, Quinn will be used at both the center and forward positions. Gallagher will employ his shooting ability at the forward spot.

SUPERLATIVES DO NOT do justice to sophomore guard Austin Carr. He possesses every move in the book and his shots fall through the net like talcum powder, soft and sweet. After his record breaking 52 points against the Michigan State freshmen last year, Walter Kennedy, president of the NBA was heard to exclaim, "He's good enough for the pros right now." Joining Carr at guard are sophomores Jack Meehan and Tom Sinnot. Meehan is a thinking guard, seldom making a mistake and Sinnot is an excellent middle-range shooter. Dwight Murphy, a forward started last year, has been shifted to the backcourt and should see plenty of action. A starter last year, along with Jim Derrig, Mike O'Connell is an excellent ball-handler and has improved his outside shooting. Derrig is just getting into form after straining muscles in the back of his knee on the first day of practice.

To complement his explosive team and their eight-million dollar playground, Johnny Dee has garnered a challenging and exciting schedule. The Irish will match wits with such teams as UCLA, Houston, Minnesota, Indiana, Fordham, NYU, Detroit, St. John's, Kentucky and St. Louis. "The freedom we have in scheduling is one of the advantages of being an independent," says Dee. "With the Convocation Center, we're now getting the caliber of competition which we feel is necessary for Notre Dame to move to the top. We're striving to reach a plateau of excellence where we are winning between seventeen and twenty ball games a year. And with our type of schedule, this should make us contenders for post-season tourney bids year in and year out."

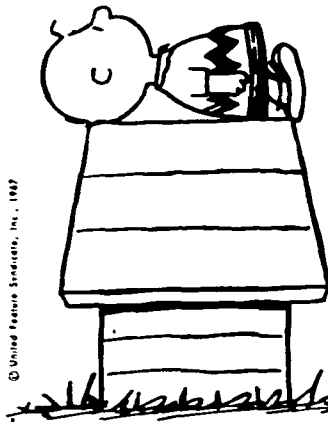
The game everyone is waiting for is, of course, the UCLA contest. Led by awesome two-time All-Ameri-

ca Lew Alcindor, the Bruins will travel to Notre Dame early in December. Seven foot plus Alcindor waltzes into his senior year with only one blotch on his collegiate record, that one coming at the hands of an inspired Houston club last year in the Astrodome. Head Coach John Wooden, though he admits "it may be asking too much," would love to be the first coach in history to add a third successive NCAA crown to his trophy case.

ON the surface, UCLA doesn't appear to be as strong as they have been in the past. Southpaw Lynn Shackelford, a deadeye shot from the corner, is the only starter back to help Lew. Graduation has taken Edgar Lacey and Mike Warren, and a run-in with the law has eliminated the sensational Lucius Allen from play. The truth of the matter though is that UCLA is not hurting at all. "They'll be as tough or tougher than they've been in the past," claims headmaster Dee. "They took adequate precautions by redshirting guards Bill Sweek, Kenny Heitz and forward Steve Patterson. Heitz was starting as a sophomore and Sweek saw a lot of action too. And the Patterson kid should be tough." Wooden also had remarkable junior college and sophomore material to work with. Curtis Rowe starred on last year's frosh team averaging 32 points and collected 19 rebounds per game, but rumors have it that he may be redshirted in favor of transfer student Sid Wicks. Wooden will probably not make his decision until after today's intersquad game in Los Angeles.

Notre Dame's game with UCLA should be a classic. It will match two fast-breaking, pressing ballclubs and several highly talented individuals. The fans can expect to see a high-scoring duel where endurance and bench strength should play an important role. The pre-game build-up has been phenomenal. "Actually, this enthusiasm worries me a little," says Dee. "I'm extremely happy that the students are interested in our program, but I hope they don't expect too much from us. Win or lose to UCLA, we have a long, difficult schedule ahead of us and we're going to need their help all the way." □

It might be
an identity crisis...



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John F. Kennedy

1917-1963

by John Walbeck

It is not because others are dead that our affection for them grows less, but because we ourselves die.

— Marcel Proust

"USUALLY THE OLDER their photographs are, the older women look in them," perceived Proust with considerable insight. Because of our vanity, we hide (at least in my case) our old snapshots in such inconspicuous places as the bottom drawer of the dining-room buffet. Nevertheless, we feel uncomfortable in the face of the past, in that it disturbs our sense of permanence. As our attics become more cluttered, our heartaches indulgently refuse to render our mementos more accessible.

Death only heightens our detachment. An anniversary such as this is a reminder that a part of us, however scattered, has been permanently lain to rest. To most of us, today brings to mind the languish we offered five years ago for a great man we admired but never knew.

My affection for the Kennedys did not come to the surface until three years ago, in of all places, a Greyhound terminal. On returning to American University after my semester break, the worst blizzard to hit the East in thirty years waylaid my bus in Winchester Virginia for three unforgettable days. To unravel all my escapades during this interval would be another story, but I must note that it was a sleepless stopover because every time I would linger at unconsciousness, another sailor would start up either the jukebox or the pinball machine. Fortunately, I came well-armed with Arthur Schlesinger's newly-published *A Thousand Days*, which my roommate lent me to read over the vacation, and I ravenously digested its one thousand pages.

As a freshman, I was intrigued most by its fourth chapter (77 pages in), "Kennedy On the Eve." "Reconstructed" before me, as Dr. Chroust would phrase it, was the Kennedy mind and its flair for the historical and the romantic which separated him from our generation's weighted inclination toward the immediate



and the ideological. Analogous to us, however, Kennedy was problematical. And indeed, his senior essay, *While England Slept*, a study of the reasons for Britain's lack of preparedness against German military might, is crisis orientated: "in studying the reasons why England slept, let us try to profit by them and save ourselves her anguish." Its tone was factual, but its conclusions were drawn from a distempered survey of the past as Kennedy reasoned that Britain's delayed armament could be attributed to its democratic form of government.

Most importantly, regardless of the validity of his assertions, the undergraduate should notice the perspicacity in the intellectual development of the young Kennedy. For example it is not surprising that Cecil's *Lord Melbourne* was his favorite biography. Exalted is the man of "sense and taste" with the discreet capacity for adjusting himself to the situation. I am sure that he would find the "establishment" and the "movement" equally tiresome if for nothing else, their deficiency of polish and imagination. Kennedy typified what Cecil described as the "virile classical grace" that "combined in an easy perfection the charms of civilization and nature."

I left Winchester a different person and a week later I secured through the assistance of a friend a job as an intern on the staff of Senator Robert Kennedy. In his office, there were many keepsakes from his career in government, but the room was dominated by the massive mural of his brother Joseph climbing into the cockpit of his airplane and a collection of finger paintings done by his children. I interpreted this to mean that what is missing from our past is always counterbalanced by possibility. In this spirit, in our regret for the loss of President Kennedy today, there is as Proust depicted, "an element of suggestion that brings out in us resemblances that were only potential." □

Peter J. McInerney

Notre Dame vs. Black Power: How to Boost Your Ego Through Myth Perpetuation

THE LAST FOOTBALL GAME of the season. It's Notre Dame against a southern school. You know, where the Negro is treated poorly. After all, we do have obligations to play a national schedule. Everybody fire up, get your bottle, and make it to the game. Let's really be vocal because it's our last chance to see this year's team. Hey! What are those black students doing down there on the field? They even look organized. What's their gripe? Why aren't they up here with all the rest of us? Well, they'll probably come up here when they finish gaping. I wish they'd quit distracting me from singing "America, The Beautiful" and hearing the band. Isn't Notre Dame a great school for all of us up here?

Those blacks have almost completed their march around the field. They're in front of the student section right now. Remember now, we're going to be vocal. What's the best way? How about booing? That's always an intelligent response to a peaceful demonstration. Jeering? Why not? Besides we're all up here together and they're down there. Safety in numbers and all that. What's their story anyway? I might care a little if I didn't have my own problems. Hell, the dating situation is hardly the best and I'm falling behind in my courses. Wish the game would start. I'll bet all of the parents and alumni are going to think that Notre Dame has a racial problem. They don't live here so they don't know we *tolerate* the Negroes fairly well. What do they expect when we're the 90%?

Game's about to begin. Wish it would clear up. *Sure is a dark day at Notre Dame.* Hey, where did those black students disappear to? You mean they walked out before the game started? I wonder why they did that? Don't they want to come up here

and root for the Fighting Irish? There's enough seats and I don't think I'd mind crowding a little, or would I? We've always made the blacks feel at home. Haven't we? Anyway, I'm never nasty, unless they start it.

I don't see why those blacks can't conduct themselves properly. I'll bet if we were asked to stay off the field at halftime, we'd act accordingly.

GAME'S OVER. We won. Everybody is proud of Notre Dame today. Wonder if my friends who watched the game on TV saw that protest? What? It wasn't shown on TV? Wonder why not? You'd think ordinarily that the University would be proud to see certain students standing up for their convictions and the response they received.

Did the South Bend *Tribune* say anything? Yes, here it is buried in the back of the paper. It says a group of young Negro students demonstrated. Well, that settles it. I figured they must be young. Sorta like boys. They'll have to grow up and learn the white man's way. I mean they'll have to understand that whites aren't even going to be paternalistic until the blacks just calm down and do it our way. Hoo-hah on their way. We know what's best for them. The guy who threw water in that black student's room must be an isolated case.

Of course then I really don't know much about this race question. They'll probably keep up things like peaceful demonstrations for their beliefs. Know what? I wouldn't be surprised if they desecrated the festivities at the UCLA game. Imagine that! Protesting at the biggest game of the season. At least they won't get any sympathy from the basketball team. □

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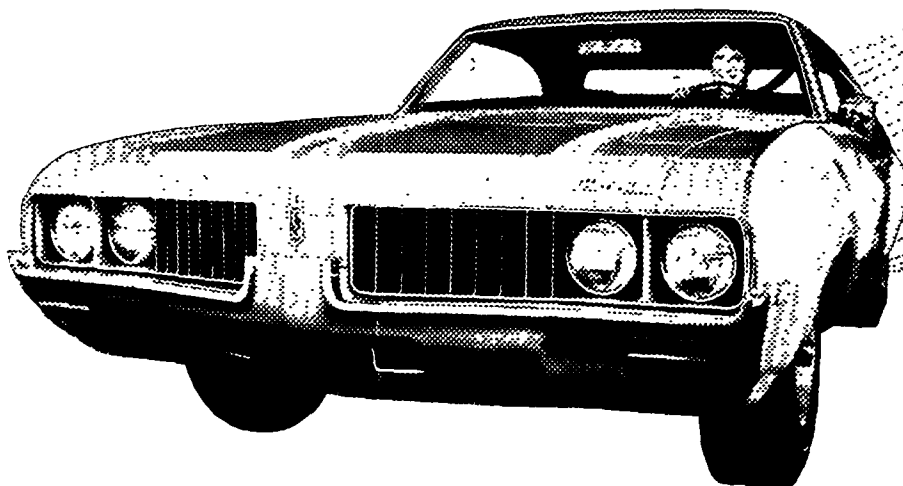
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