Unfortunately, Dr. Kung had little time the other night to engage in speculative theology. Catholics in the audience were keenly aware that the only facing-saving justification for the young theologian's accusations and pleas. They at least might not be expected to understand exactly why the Roman Catholic church might have an impeccable structure and operation to an anti-global totalitarianism.

Fr. Kung used Dostoevski's "Quo Vadis?" as a basis to analyze a frighteningly pre-emptive form of the Church. At the time he pointed out to the Press Department that the Enlightenment had done more to effect genuine tolerance than the Christian Reformation. Constantly moving back and forth from the Church as a community to the role of the individual Christian, Kung noted that Grand Inquisitor can successfully betray Christ only if the individual denies the capability of his conscience and lays down his "burden of freedom" in mere clock.

Kung's sense of the inevitability of human weakness and suffering makes his demand that he be preached at all, for it was the only acceptance of historical facts and the sin of all, and for the abandonment of the concept of the total historical apologist. What he proposed was a definition of freedom as God-centered and of the Church as the necessary "driving place of freedom." But he wanted to make clear that this understanding is not contradicted by the external Church, its dark evil us-a-turse.

It seems that Kung's final "concrete" demands for freedom of conscience, speech, and action were taken somewhat to the Pluralism and the parallel over load question. Instead, his insistance on freedom, his condescension of fear, his proposal of conscience and church was not to be borne than perhaps might have pleased him. Notre Dame's own domestic versions of the problem divided at least sections of the audience into opposing camps of laity and theologians. The theologians' support confirming. Fr. Kung, hawwnt that he was admirably ecumenical.

Not by themselves, he pointed out, are not absolute masters of themselves. They are subservient to objects, goods, and forces of the world, and to themselves as well-the solution of the individual problem, "the servitude to historical futility and senselessness of nature." Christ is the only freedom. His freedom, Kung says, is freedom from sin, from death-and only in order to be free for salvation of children of God, the glory of the heirs of the Father. But the task of freedom will never exist in talk, in preaching, or even free theology. Is it free life. The tragic thrust within the Church is that the individual will be forced back into the fortress of "own free consciousness," or even worse, that he will lose and seek freedom entirely away from the Church.

Kung sees the Catholic- Protestant split as an extension of the principle of the order in freedom and freedom is order. An overemphasis on the first results in the problems of radicalism and "pseudo-mysticism." On the contrary, the Catholic overemphasis given rise to sterile legalism and a stagnant set of "Christian" religious views. Encouraging constant opportunity is, on one level, just the Protestant chance to see the value of strong ministry (order and authority) and the Catholic one to reconstruct the Reformation as a still unfinished necessity.

Choral Festival

Sunday, March 31, St. Mary's College will be host to the annual Catholic Choral Festival. Participating will be groups from various Indiana colleges. Among them are St. Mary's of Indianapolis, St. Mary's of Terre Haute, the local St. Mary's and the freshman choral group from Notre Dame.

The program will be presented in O'Laughlin Auditorium at 3 p.m. A cantata by Father Hager of the Notre Dame Music Department will be sung. Mr. Costello will conduct, and Mr. Pedrite will be accompanied.

NOTRE DAME COLLECTION

The Deacon Collection goes back very early, to around 1850

The Scholastic exists no longer as it ever has been this year. It is to be carried as a forum for student opinion, and the policy will instead turn toward Fr. Bernard's statement of 1959 that "if the logical extent of the Scholastic's expression of opinion, of criticism, of suggestion, be in those activities of students which fall within the scope of student government."

This is the upbeat of a flurry of meetings, negotiations between Scholastic editors and members of the- edit. One of these was to be a forum for student opinion. The "new" Scholastic seems universally unpopular. A common complaint is that the Scholastic staff consider themselves above the average student. The "new" Scholastic seems universally unpopular. A common complaint is that the Scholastic staff consider themselves above the average student. The "new" Scholastic seems universally unpopular. A common complaint is that the Scholastic staff consider themselves above the average student.
The Myth of Neutrality

Present day neutrals can generally be classified into two groups: the true neutrals of Europe and the dynamic Afro-Asian countries.

The first group is significantly barren of members, while the second contains notable and potentially powerful countries of the Afro-Asian bloc: the non-aligned neutrals.

Since the Second World War, the nations have not infrequently to discuss common problems of foreign relations. The most important of these neutral conferences took place in 1955, when President Sukarno of Indonesia called and attended the Bandung Conference, excluding many Western neutral nations.

The flaws principles for international peace were drawn - such principles as racial equality, non-aggression, human rights, non-interference, and non-use of force and a nuclear test ban. Upon these principles the architecture and contented neutrality was based. It was seen that these principles might have been idealistic, but the results were basically neutral.

The myth of neutrality lost much of its persuasive force in 1955, with the Chinese invasion of India. The passive position of India was a reasonable and almost unbelievable to the West. Finally, thousands of Indians dying on the northern Indian plains, Nepal was invaded by China. China was getting out of touch with the practicality of the modern world. We were living in an atmosphere of our own creation. It had become abundantly clear, at least to India, that this position of playing East against West and remaining unaligned underlined East was an unrealizable dream.

Some of these neutral forces have been forced from their ambivalent diplomatic positions by the aggressive policies of the Comunist countries. However, many of the non-Asian neutrals are still strongly anti-American. It is our job to lead them away from Moscow and towards the West.

How it seems that one way is to aid them in developing their economic resources. True, American aid is often considered as being resented by a native populace in these nations, so it is a hopeless about its self-respect. But only when a nation is relatively independent, both economically and politically, can the people make a realistic judgment as to political allegiance.

There is another one way, however, which has begun in the past few months and must be expanded until we reach our goal. This is to encourage students from India to study in America and Europe. It is certain that this type of education is more attractive and available to the Afro-Asian countries than it was in the past. The professors who will make the West a more attractive place for the students will be part of the community of the Afro-Asian neutrals.

What has been done? Officially, the Senate has approved the statement, without seeming to be in any real agreement. A nice-man board is to be selected, three such students, faculty, and administration, to handle the entire question. The Senate committee and make proposals to the Local Council, the governing body of the University. That is, in nothing has actually been accomplished, the administration to get the help of the readership will not have. It is in these complaints that dissatisfaction is originally felt. But it is the responsibility of the readership to tell the administration the extent of the condition, which in this case is a theoretical denunciation of the condition. The phrase became something of a feeble, half-hearted protest. It purported only to be a single voice, but it was not working. It was the intent of the report; from the standpoint of the administration - a parliamentary horror and the statement's theory was hardly touched upon, but the crippling factor seems to be isolation: from other universities - who could have been touched upon, but the crippling factor seems to be isolation: from other universities - who could have been touched upon, but the crippling factor seems to be isolation: from other universities - who could have been touched upon, but the crippling factor seems to be isolation: from other universities - who could have been touch...
JUNIOR PARENTS ENTERTAINED

...1,000 parents converged on the South Dining Hall for the Eleventh Annual Junior Parents' Weekend, beginning on Friday night and continuing through Sunday morning. Junior parents and their sons followed a busy schedule of tours, receptions and dinners.

The weekend formally began with a welcome address by President Theodore Hesburgh in the South Dining Hall, followed by receptions where the parents met the students and faculty of their son's college, the cadre of the three ROTC programs, officials of the University administration, and the rectors and chaplains of the junior halls.

The weekend was bit-lit by the President's Dinner in St. Patrick's Center. Over 2,000 people gathered in the Center to enjoy a steak dinner and hear Bruce Tuthill, President of the Student Senate, speak.

Bruce, Chairman of this year's Junior Parents' Weekend Committee, introduced the purpose of the weekend, which is to honor and thank the parents for their sacrifices. In his address, he extended a personal thank-you to express to the parents some of the spirit of Notre Dame under which their sons live.

C J F BEGINS

On Friday and Saturday, March 29-30, Notre Dame's sixteenth century fieldhouse will be the center of the twentieth century sound in the fifteenth annual Collegiate Jazz Festival. There will be several preliminary sessions starting at 1:30 on Friday and 10:00 on Saturday afternooon. The final session begins at 7:30 on Saturday night.

Twenty schools will send groups, including Indiana and Michigan which will send both a big band and a combo. Each group will play for twenty minutes in each of the three preliminary sessions. At the end of the third session the five judges will select those big bands and combos which will compete in the finals. At the finals, the winning solosists also will be chosen, and these will perform in the finals that follow.

A group of ten or more are considered a big band, and so the Lettermen, Notre Dame's esty, will compete against nothing but the best.

Awards will be given in eleven categories ranging from the finest performance to the best instrumentalist to the most creative arrangement. A lovely cup and a plaque will be given as a traveling trophy to the outstanding group representatively. In addition, each member of the winning band will receive a music stand and a scholar-ship to the National Stage Band Camp, in addition to the winning play at the Village Vanguard in New York.

$8,000,000 Library soon to be completed at the east end of campus.

Forced Double Anyone ??

The Office of Student Accounts has announced the procedure which will be used in picking rooms for next year. The procedure is designed to encourage students to stay in their present hall by giving them first preference in choosing the rooms in that hall.

First, students will be given a chance to retain their present room if they have an on-campus average. Secondly, those students who wish to move out of their room but to stay in the same hall will be permitted to choose a vacancy, any other vacant rooms in the hall. Rooms are classified in three divisions (rooms with a bath; natural singles, doubles, and triples; and forced, forced doubles), and students will only be able to move down or stay in the same division. Finally, during the regular scheduled period from April 24 to May 6, those who wish to move out of their present hall will be able to choose any vacant room in a hall assigned to their class year or to a higher class year.

The chief beneficiaries of this plan will be the present juniors, who will be given first choice to move into the best rooms in the senior or junior halls. Those who will benefit least from the plan will be the present freshmen, who will be left with the dregs of the upper class halls to choose from. According to the philosophy behind the plan, they will be encouraged to stay in the same halls for their last three years by giving them the chance to move around in the hall each year, and thus to pick progressively better rooms. Assuming that the idea of stay-hall residency is good, the plan is the easiest and most acceptable way of ensuring students to stay in the same hall for their upperclass years. The new system also continues the incentive principle of the old system by making academic average the criteria for intra-hall changes.

A Qualified Success

The 1963 Mardi Gras was a combination of a housing financial, academic success, active co-operation and successful innovations but, nevertheless, raised some serious questions concerning future plans for Notre Dame's number one social event. As of March 18 the Mardi Gras showed a profit of $25,000 with only small bills still to be paid. For one of the few times in the history of the weekend the ball showed a profit. Chairman Jack O'Connell stressed that while the administration was not pleased, the committee received a "10" whenever they asked for it. It was possible that the crowd were the hinting of a professional and spontaneous approach. While the Crescent lost money, it was a great social success. It relied, as O'Connell put it, "that Saturday morning left.

IRISH AT INNSBRUCK

If a few problems can be cleared up, beginning with the Class of '67, fifty students from Notre Dame will be able to spend their Sophomore year studying at the University of Innsbruck in Austria. The program, which will appeal primarily to freshmen in Arts and Letters, will allow the participants to meet Notre Dame's required credits and at the same time provide them with the opportunity to understand a new language and new customs.

According to Fr. Chester A. Soltes, C.S.C., Vice-President for Academic Affairs, the costs of transportation, tuition, room and board will be the same as a year at Notre Dame, and scholarships awarded by the university will be applicable abroad.

Students will be selected on the basis of academic achievement and a basic knowledge of German. The fifty selected will arrive in Innsbruck in the fall and spend six weeks of intensive study at a German language institute. Before beginning classes at Innsbruck, the students will be able to travel for three weeks in Europe. Once at Innsbruck, the students will take three courses from the offerings ranging from two others from the Holy Cross fathers accompanying them, and will be expected to audit one more from the Innsbruck faculty.

The students will find that they will not be required to attend lectures, and that the text will be an extremely difficult final exam.

The major problem yet to be solved concerns the place for the fifty to stay. More likely, than one of the many resort hotels will be leased for a year at a time. In any event, the possibilities for social contact seem to be good, Innsbruck is co-ed, and contact with the local fraternities should keep the social life alive.

According to Fr. Soltes, the University of Innsbruck was chosen because it is a comparatively small school (enrollment of 6000), and a program such as the one sponsored by Notre Dame would not get lost quite so readily. The faculty at Innsbruck is very good (particularly the theology department), and Innsbruck is centrally located in Europe.

Innsbruck itself is a community of 130,000 people which is nestled in the heart of the Alps in southern Austria, about 150 miles from Munich, the cultural center of Germany.

SKY ABOVE, MUD BELOW

The sands of Indiana have given way to the snows of Tyrol, and the sorrows of the past year have turned to laughter and joy as more than 8,000,000, is capable of holding over 2 million books, which is four times the number contained in the old library. The mural of Christ and the apostles on the north side of the building stands out in gold and white as it was designed by Millard Sheets. It will require 122 different colors of paint and will represent the scholars of the past and of the future.

The building at the east end of the new quadrangle is the Computer Center and Mathematics Library. It will cost 2 million dollar computer which is to be used for research. This is the first computer which could not be solved by men in a shorter period of time. A problem in microwave spectroscopy which could have taken the time of the best scientist's four hours will be completed in 51 seconds with this computer. A computer can look up 156 seconds of this time is actual calculation time; the rest of the time giving the printing a chance to catch up.

On the second and third floors are the Mathematics Department offices and class rooms. The Math Department has already moved in and is quite happy in its new home.

The new building provides needed room for the expanding graduate programs of the Department of Mathematics, as well as a new administration building.

The first building is the Radiation Research Center, which is owned by the Atomic Energy Commission and operated with money appropriated by Congress. The building provides space for 200 technicians and equipment, and some more flexible meanings of containing the work of the 400 people who are working in the Radiation Research Center.

This consists, in part, of a large room for the storage of radioactive material on the second floor, a building in which information may be read in Cobalt 60, x-ray equipment, and a high voltage Van der Graaf generator.

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The Brennan semifinal battle.

Irish, but this did not put any pressure on the Hoosiers from Indiana, who scored the winning goal. Tom Brennan led the Irish offense with a quick pass to the center of the field. The Hoosiers responded with a powerful shot from the left wing, but Brennan's quick thinking helped the Irish find the winning goal.

In the second half, Dick Bell scored for the Irish and Tom Gerlacher added another goal, securing the victory for Notre Dame. The final score was Notre Dame 6, Indiana 3, to advance to the championship game.

The Notre Dame Rugby team also had a strong performance in the tournament, with Bob Stump leading the way for the Irish. The team played well against the Hoosiers, keeping them at bay throughout the game.

The coaching staff of Notre Dame was key to the team's success, with Bob Lesco and Dave Hard leading the way. The assistant line coach, Gus Cifelli, also played a crucial role on the field.

Earlier in the evening, Tim Reardon was named Outstanding Boxer for his performance against Ted Valenti. Reardon took an unprecedented third straight Larry Ash award as the outstanding boxer in the 1963 tournament, with his opponents being Jack Dessauer and Bill Nee from the Hoosiers.

Reardon was truly deserving of the award, as he dominated the boxing ring with his quick reflexes and powerful punches. His victory over Valenti was particularly impressive, as he was able to keep the boxer at bay with his superior technique.

In conclusion, the Brennan semifinal battle was a hard-fought battle, with the Irish ultimately the winners. The Notre Dame Rugby team also had a strong performance, and the coaching staff played a key role in securing the victory. Tim Reardon's performance as Outstanding Boxer was a testament to his skill and determination.

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**Irish Top Indiana**

On what was perhaps the first day of 1963 in South Bend, I., temperature above forty degrees and blue skies with sun overhead, the Hoosiers from Indiana University invaded Notre Dame to open the Rugby season. This was the first year of organized Rugby at Indiana and only the second season for our Fighting Irish, but this did not put any damper on the action as the 500 spectators firmly held their sideline positions.

I've first blood after a scoreless 15 minutes. Captain Bob Pace from South Africa took a pass and sped toward the goal line from twenty yards out. However, this was the only scoring punch the Hoosiers could manage the entire game. Ten minutes later, Irish fullback, Tom Gerlacher booted a penalty kick through the uprights to knot the score at 3-3. With a minute left in the first half, Tom O'Halloran, the Notre Dame halfback, bunted the ball away to his right to score a try. With the half time whistle, fourteen minutes into the second half, Dick Bell scored for the Irish and Tom Gerlacher made the two points conversion kick. The score stood at 11-3, Irish. The Hoosiers seemed to be the winning team in the second half. This was evidenced when Bob Lesco piled his way over the goal, taking with him seven of the Irish scrum and seven of the Hoosiers scrum. The final tally for Notre Dame came when the Irish scrum pushed the ball over the goal and Captain Bob Mier pounced on it for the successful try. This concluded the scoring in the tilt with the final tally reading Notre Dame 17, Indiana 3.

Co-captains Bob Pace and John Scofield, assisted by Art Stump and Tom Wallinger led Notre Dame's attack. Offensive stars for the Fighting Irish were Bob Mier, Brian Breen, Dick Bell and Tom Gerlacher. Defensive standouts were Harry Steele and Tom Tanjek.

Next Saturday, the second team of the Notre Dame Rugby Club will journey to Indiana University for a game with the Hoosiers. The first team travels to Bloomington to meet the Indiana University Stump, a proverbial University in the Midwest.

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Reardon Named Outstanding Boxer

Tim Reardon took an unprecedented third straight Larry Ash award as the outstanding boxer in the 1963 tournament, but his efforts were in vain.

Earlier in the evening, it looked as though it would be the night for the underdog. Dennis Keefe, a sophomore from St. Pats, defeated the salesman, last year's title holder, in the first round. Keefe scored sparsely but consistently throughout the contest and was able to outbox his opponent whenever possible.

In the 135 pound class, Tom Echewa, a Nigerian who exhibited the finest defense in the Caucasians, was adjudged to be the 160 pound championship. His opponent, Bill Nee from the Hoosiers, had a string of losses in the preliminaries, and Echewa was able to keep his chin in after a hard-fought battle.

Reardon was able to win the 1963 tournament, but it was not enough to take the decision.

Ed Hager decided John McDonald for the 147 pound championship in a long range battle that saw the fighters trying to outbox each other. In the 155 pound class, Tom Hynes took a split decision over Bill Ryan, as both men held off, looking for openings, until the last minute of the final round. Echewa rallied in the final round, but it was not enough to take the decision.

Dan Manion initially unleashed that menacing left on his way to the 177 pound title with a victory over Jack DeMarco. Footballer Tony Carey fell to the long reach of Bob Mylon. Carey dropped Haylen in the second round for the 160 pound championship. John Wyllie was given the split decision over the next two matches.

In the heavyweight contest, John Manion made a gallant attempt to keep his 250 pound frame out of the reach of tiny (225) Jack DeMarco. He gave the boxer pinned to the ropes during the final bell. The Reardon-Valenti title fight was a hard-fought battle, with the crowd cheering for Reardon, the crowd, Jerry Houlihan dodging the punches and bleachers.

There will be a rally for all those interested in joining the seniors in the upper lobby after the home game. Any questions or concerns can be directed to the seniors. The seniors have promised to keep you on this side of the field.

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