Vote Due on Calendar Change

Everybody talks about changing the academic calendar, but for a long time, I was willing to do nothing about it. This year, however, the Faculty Senate Academic Calendar Committee and Senator Government's Committee for Comprehensive Change have been quietly but efficiently cooperating to bring about a serious consideration. A revised version of last year's proposals will be submitted to a random sample of the student body on the 25th and 26th of February, during the University Senate, Calendar Committee, and Academic Council. We also have a Student Government's committee recommending the consideration of the proposals, because the benefits of the new calendar will be a major factor in changing many aspects of campus life.

The suggested changes have been narrowed down to three basic proposals. The first semester would begin about September 7th and end about the middle of December. Thanksgiving would fall on the Labor Day, November 1st, December 1st, etc. The second semester would be for free. The second semester would begin in either the second or third week of January and end the third or fourth week of February. The library would be open, and the third or fourth week only was possible. The second semester would be replaced by a spring break of two weeks, approximately in the first week of March.

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The other two proposals differ from the first only in the arrangement of the winter break. The suggestion was that classes would not begin until after Labor Day, but that Thanksgiving vacation would not be dropped. The other proposal is that the classes begin on Wednesday after Labor Day every year, with Christmas break beginning very late, perhaps on the 25th of December. It would be a one-day, study days, study-and-Thanksgiving, vacation. All three proposals entail exactly the same total class days and free days as the present system, although the student's calendar would be put into effect until at least the spring semester.

The publicity chairman of the Calendar Committee mentioned some of the pros and cons of the proposals.

The basic flaw in the present calendar, which is used by almost all reformers, is that the existing schedule

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Dirkson Lecture
To ND Via Phone

A thing to be remembered about Senator Everett McKinley Dirkson is that his oil can is bigger than his heart. Last Wednesday evening in the Engineering Auditorium a medium size audience of young Republicans and interested students gathered for a discussion. Although no one spoke, certain students, like Mr. Charles Unick of the Democratic League, raised the point that within 6 to 8 months the scheduled graduation date for the Class of 1946, would close the possibility of enrolling other able military advantage and eventually the vital needs of the armed forces.

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SG Changes

In the student Senate meeting Monday evening several amend- ments were submitted and two passed. The Student Government Election Committee was set up, stand for tabulated on either the University or the College average, whatever is higher.
This is the first in a series of articles on life at Notre Dame. The VOICE hopes to throw light on the benefit received from such a university experience. We have in mind the young men that appear to need further study. We begin with the Freshman Class.

Fr. Hesburgh Opens Science Series

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, the President of the University, opened The Challenges of Science Meeting held in the Administration Auditorium, Dr. Emil T. Hoffman, Associate Director of the Science, opened the program by outlining the aims and purposes of the Challenges of Science Meetings and then introduced the members of the Student Science Council.

Dr. Hoffman, in a talk that followed, Fr. Hesburgh said that the expository scientific revolution is not only spreading among the humanities, education, far reaching and far reaching, and will transform the lives of the students. Fr. Hesburgh continued that the changing room of the planet, there is no limit to the scientific revolution that is upon us.

Dirkson Speeches

"It is regrettable that the denuclearization of the planet is not always accompanied by a similar effort to rid the world of nuclear weapons. But in the new, we are all of us who feel the need for peace in our world and in our day.

The next planned activity is a trip to Western Michigan in February for the national annual meeting of the American Chemical Society.

In addition, the University plans to host a series of lectures and presentations on a wide range of topics, including the history of the University, the development of new technologies, and the role of the University in the world today.

Now, this program will allow students to explore different aspects of science at Notre Dame and a deeper understanding of the world around us.
Pakistan

The position of the government of Pakistan on the recent occurrences in the province of Kashmir has been made known by the Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Khan, in his statement to the United Nations. The government of Pakistan, in the pursuance of international peace and security, has submitted a resolution calling for the implementation of the 1948 U.N. Resolution providing for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the province of Kashmir and the holding of a "free and impartial public" plebiscite under the "auspices of the United Nations".

Beginning in 1947, when Indian rule was imposed over Kashmir, the government of Pakistan has maintained that the accession of Kashmir to Pakistan must be resolved by a plebiscite in which the people of Kashmir have the right to determine their own destiny. On the other hand, India, after repeatedly agreeing to a plebiscite in the Security Council and accepting the U.N. resolutions, has consistently refused to implement them.

India, by accepting the proposed action of the "Constitution Assembly" of Pakistan on the future of Kashmir in elections in the pro-Pakistan parties, were also allowed to participate in the elections. This has resulted in the formation of the new government of India, which accepted the Kashmir issue as a part of the Constitution Assembly.

The government of Pakistan has been more concerned with the establishment of the United Nations than with serving as an organization, which may serve neither as a permanent nor as a fully-organized part of the United Nations, as it continues its development.

The government of Pakistan has therefore been in favor of elections in the area under the United Nations resolutions, that the Kashmir issue be resolved by the U.N. resolutions on Kashmir.

When the United States deserted its traditional policy of supporting Pakistan in this dispute, Pakistan had to seek new avenues for dissatisfaction of the proposals, with the United Nations. Pakistan has not ceased its efforts to resolve the Kashmir issue by peaceful means.

India

When Great Britain dissolved its empire in the Indian sub-continent, the states of Jammu and Kashmir were also separated from India. The Maharajahs were to decide, for the first time in over a hundred and sixty-five years, the future of their state. The Maharajahs were to decide, for the first time, whether they would join with India or Pakistan, or to continue as a separate state. In the 1965 elections, the voters of the state overwhelmingly voted in favor of integration with Pakistan.

A resolution, passed by the Constituent Assembly, in 1965, which was incorporated in the Constitution of Pakistan, in 1973, stated that the state of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947 to Pakistan shall be considered to have formed part of Pakistan. The government of Pakistan has always been in favor of a plebiscite in the Kashmir area, and has altered its position in the pursuit of its principles and the principle of self-determination.

The United Nations resolutions, calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the Kashmir area, should be respected by all parties. The Kashmir issue should be resolved by the United Nations, and the wishes of the people of Kashmir should be respected.

The government of Pakistan has always been in favor of a peaceful resolution of the Kashmir issue, and has always been ready to negotiate with India on the issue.

United States

The United States vote on the Pakistan resolution was prompted by the lack of feasibility of the resolution under the circumstances. The United States has always been in favor of the resolution, but has not been able to push the resolution through the United Nations, as it has not been able to negotiate with Pakistan.

A resolution not taking into account the wishes of the people of Kashmir and the government of Pakistan, and a resolution not respecting the wishes of the people of Kashmir, must be rejected.
Patience, Defense, And Experience

Last Wednesday, 2000 Notre Dame students and fans cheered wildly as Coach John Joe's Fighting Irish broke the longest losing streak in Notre Dame's history that had stretched through 13 games. On Sunday, the Irish won their second straight game, defeating their traditional rivals, the Michigan Wolverines, 3-1. The victory stretched the Irish's winning streak to six games, improving their overall record to 16-6-0. The Irish have averaged 8 goals per game this season, outscoring their opponents 128-69. The team's defense has been particularly strong, allowing just 29 goals in 26 games. The Irish take to the road this weekend, facing a tough opponent in the University of Michigan. The Wolverines have a strong offense, averaging 8.6 goals per game, but the Irish defense should be up to the challenge. Notre Dame is looking to extend their winning streak and continue their impressive season.