

Two Fellowship Grants Open

DANFORTH GRADUATE and Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship opportunities are available to all qualified Loyola students. Faculty members and liaison officers must nominate candidates by Oct. 31, for the Woodrow Wilson, and Nov. 1, for the Danforth. Faculty representatives for the two fellowships, Dr. Jasper Valenti, assistant professor of education, and Rev. Joseph Pendergast, dean of the college of arts and sciences, urge the faculty to bring outstanding students to their attention by these dates.

The Danforth Graduate Fellowship program, established in 1951, is designed to assist men planning to enter college teaching. Fellowships are open to male seniors and graduates of accredited colleges in the U.S. in any field of study common

to the undergraduate college.

CANDIDATES must desire a career in college teaching and plan to enter an accredited U.S. graduate school in the fall of 1963. Nominees are encouraged to apply for other national fellowships, and a Danforth fellow who wins another scholarship

is expected to accept it and become a Danforth fellow without stipend. Results of the 1962 Graduate Record examination in the verbal, quantitative, and advanced test categories are required.

Annual stipends, renewable for a total of four years, range from \$1,500 for a single man to \$2,000 and \$500 for each dependent child for married men, plus required tuition and fees.

THE PURPOSE of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowships is to attract students to college teaching. The foundation annually awards 1000 fellowships, and gives honorable men-

tion to another 1,500 graduates. From funds granted by the Ford Foundation, a fellow is supported for one academic year at a U.S. or Canadian graduate school.

Ford Foundation primarily supports candidates in the humanities and social sciences although science and mathematics majors may apply. Students seeking graduate training in the professional fields are ineligible, as are candidates who have already done graduate work. Criteria for election include solid foundation at the undergraduate level for study leading to the Ph.D. degree; competence

and facility in foreign languages; knowledge of other subjects such as mathematics, and independent work accomplished in undergraduate years.

A FELLOW receives a stipend of \$1,500 for one academic year and additional funds for dependents. Tuition and fees are paid directly to the fellow's graduate school. In accepting an award, a fellow pledges that he will give serious thought to a career in college teaching.

Candidates for the fellowships will be interviewed in January. Forms are available from Dr. Valenti or dean Pendergast.

In First Ecumenical Forum

ANALYZE PAST COUNCILS

A REALISTIC VIEW of the Second Vatican Council demands an historical analysis of the councils which have preceded it. This was the theme of Dr. Raymond Schmandt's lecture last Monday night at the first of the Loyola Ecumenical forums.

Many false and justifiable hopes have been raised by the deluge of written material about the present gathering in Rome, Dr. Schmandt said.

The Ecumenical Council, he went on, is the result of an historical evolution — it is not essential to the Church and the Church might have developed other means of accomplishing the same ends. Canon law regulates the Council; and this canon law has only been developed over the years; it too is the product of experience. Many of the councils of the past, Dr. Schmandt cited as an example, would not meet canon law's definition of what makes a council ecumenical.

COUNCILS, WHICH are essentially meetings of bishops, concern themselves with matters of dogma and matters of discipline, the speaker pointed out. A decision in the matter of dogma, which is always merely a clarification of some already existing truth, is binding when approved by the pope.

A disciplinary matter concerns itself with rules or canons, guides and regulations for the actions of the faithful. These, Dr. Schmandt said, are not inflexible and can be changed. Some, he said, like that which restricts a bishops' party of retainers to fifty horses, are obviously obso-

lete. Others maintain their value. "One canon that has wisely endured to this day, however, was stated at the Council of Vienna: 'A clergyman may not make his living as a bartender.'"

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS tasks of councils, Dr. Schmandt remarked, have been "preparing crusades, trying heretics, and deposing kings."

He noted that there is no official list of the councils. Catholics generally recognize 21 of the great church meetings throughout history to be truly ecumenical. The Greek Orthodox accept the first seven, plus one of their own. Lutherans and Anglicans accept only the first four.

The first eight councils, Dr. Schmandt said, were generally Greek in character. These gatherings dealt with doctrinal subtleties. All were convoked by various Roman emperors.

THE LATIN "papal councils" during the middle ages concentrated on disciplinary rather than doctrinal matters, though none of the penchant for subtlety was lost. Some conciliar legislation of a social nature was declared by these councils: decrees

forbidding usury, protecting non-combatants in time of war, outlawing tournaments and jousts.

The next councils, said Dr. Schmandt, were the "reform" councils, which "attempted in their own way, to deal with the corruption and confusion beginning to manifest itself in the Church."

THE COUNCIL of Constance healed the Western Schism, but also proclaimed the conciliar theory, the idea that the council was superior to the pope, a heretical thesis which was long a thorn in the Church's side. The Fifth Lateran Council, Dr.

only 32 prelates, in fact, were present for the opening session. Trent passed 16 doctrinal decrees, and disciplinary decrees outlawing shady financial transactions by the clergy, strengthening the authority of the bishops, and establishing a seminary system.

TRENT MADE NO effort at reconciliation with Protestantism, Dr. Schmandt said. The Council took place in a defensive mood; the Church was in state of siege.

It is not the fault of the fathers of the Council of Trent, Dr. Schmandt declared, that their work was frozen into rigid

Baltimore, wrote back to his prelate, Bishop Spalding, that the Italians — who dominated the proceedings — seemed out of touch with the modern world. They wanted to condemn everything, he reported. There were a number of resolutions which would have condemned the entire United States church-state relationship.

AS IT TURNED OUT, however, the main issue of the Council was the definition of papal infallibility. Though this had been discussed widely previous to the Council, neither the pope nor the preparatory group had conceived of it as a major issue.



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Schmandt said, failed in its reform efforts only six months before Luther posted his theses.

The Council of Trent came in response to the Protestant Revolt. Pope Paul III's difficulties in calling the Council, Dr. Schmandt explained, were im-

patterns by less imaginative Catholics later on.

The First Vatican Council received particular attention from Dr. Schmandt. This Council, he said, established the precedents to be followed at the present gathering in Rome. The First Vatican Council came after the longest interlude between councils, a period which saw the scientific revolution, the rise of nationalism and liberalism. "The Church, in the face of all these developments, seemed to have ground to a halt."

EVEN AS LATE as 1820, Dr. Schmandt noted, an "imprimatur" was refused for a book describing the Copernican theory of the universe.

The preparation for the First Vatican Council was not satisfactory as Dr. Schmandt described it. The one American on the preparatory group in Rome, an official from the diocese of

Many opposed the definition because they felt it was untimely. Cardinal Manning of England, who was an advocate of the definition, gained control of the Council's committee on matters of faith, using, Dr. Schmandt said, techniques which would make a Chicago politician jealous.

Because of the tension over this issue, it was moved up in the agenda. Pope Pius IX, Dr. Schmandt related, had originally been neutral in the question of definition, but now supported it vigorously. The definition was passed; those who had opposed it most strongly absented themselves from the public session at which it was declared.

THE FIRST Vatican Council operated under an oath of secrecy. The secrecy, Dr. Schmandt pointed out, was badly kept. Foreign offices could buy what-

(Cont. on page 4)

Yates to Address Dems Monday at Law School



SIDNEY R. YATES, 9th district congressman, and member of the Democratic Whip organization.

DEMOCRAT Sidney R. Yates, bidding against Republican Everett M. Dirksen for the Senate seat in the Nov. 6 election, will address Loyolans Monday afternoon.

His speech, co-sponsored by the Historical Society, Students for Yates, and the Young Democrats, will be delivered at 4:30 p.m. in the school of law auditorium.

A seven term representative in Congress from Chicago's 9th district, Yates was born August 27, 1909. He attended public schools and worked his way through the University of Chicago, where he received a Ph.B. degree in 1931 and a Juris Doctor degree in 1933.

HE SERVED as an attorney for the Illinois State Bank Reserve, and in 1940, resigned to enter private practice.

Yates was just elected to Congress in 1948 and has been re-

elected every two years thereafter. He has been a member of the House Appropriations committee for 14 years and a member of the House committee on small business for 10 years. He is chairman of the small business sub-committee on foreign trade and basic metals.

ON THE INSIDE

Special twelve-page issue this week — here's a quick directory:

• Most of the bulk can be blamed on Pope John and the opening of the Ecumenical Council today. Dr. Schmandt relates the history of the council directly above, and the rest of us bear the subject to a pulp on pages 3 and 4.

• Last week, the NEWS discovered that many Loyolans were not aware of who James Meredith was. Anybody still not know? If so, turn to page 9 for an eyewitness account of conditions at the University of Mississippi.

• The pen mightier than the sword? Maybe, but is the drawing pen mightier than the ordinary writing variety? The NEWS matches the two with John Carobus's cartoons (page 7) and Gerard Smith's (page 10) article exploring different sides of the old-to-pledge-or-not-to-pledge problem.

• So many people have asked us who would review the Curtain Guild's plays this year (after the three-year reign of Miss Ellen Miller) that we decided to throw up a smoke screen — and have everybody review them. For three reviews of the same play, see page 5.

• And if you look carefully, you may come across some news scattered here and there.