James E. Becker, chairman, presented the Board of Regents at Marymount College, announced the appointment of five new members to this advisory board, which assists the Trustees and the President of the College in charting its growth and development. Formal installation of these new members will take place at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees on January 17. Joining the Regents are: Fred A. Datz, retired executive of the J. C. Penney Company, who resides in Delray Beach; Mr. Bantz was Vice President of Penney's, and from 1957-60 served as an Assistant and Under Secretary of the U. S. Navy. He was chairman of fund raising for the American Red Cross in 1961-62 and serves as a member of the board of directors of the American Cancer Society from 1965-67. Mrs. Harold Blanke, the first woman member of the Regents, is the mother of a graduate of the college and wife of the former chairman of the Celanese Corporation. She resides in Fort Lauderdale and New York.

COMMITTEE SPONSORS BRUNCH

Mrs. Byron C. Gould, chairman of the President's Scholarship Committee of Marymount College, announced the completion of plans for the Champagne Brunch to be held at the Great Hall, Boca Raton Hotel and Club, February 9, between 1:00 and 3:00 p.m., for the benefit of the scholarship fund of Marymount College. "In order to raise the funds necessary to assist these scholars achieve the individualistic, private education which they would otherwise afford without financial assistance," said Mrs. Gould, "our President's Scholarship Committee is asking the residents of the whole area, from Miami to Palm Beach, to join us in making this first-time event an outstanding success."

Mrs. Gould and her Steering Committee of Mrs. W. Michael Korns, Mrs. Keith Strohm, Mrs. Donald J. Wargo and Mrs. Herbert Wegg are assisted, by the following: Mrs. J. L. Quine, Mrs. William E. Worsham, Mrs. E. R. Halley, Mrs. E. Craig Davidson, Mrs. Richard F. Koons, Mrs. Frank J. Dawson, Mrs. Leo Vona, Mrs. Frank Schniderbrouk, Mrs. G. Walter Dahm, Mrs. Donald J. Wargo, Mrs. Albert Bird, Mrs. Edward Mazza.


Robert F. McCabe, assistant to Samuel D. Low, partner of the S. D. Low & Company, Investment Bankers, was formerly public relations and business development officer for the Boca Raton National Bank. He was vice president of the University Alumni Club, McCabe is a member of the Board of Directors of the Palm Beach American Red Cross and was chairman of the Red Cross in Boca Raton in 1967. He was also coordinator of the successful Estate Planning Seminar held at Marymount in 1968. His membership in the President's Scholarship Committee at the Boca Raton Rotary Club, the Boca Raton Hotel and Club, and the Atlantic Club, a graduate of the State University of New York, he holds a degree in government and administration of the University.

Kenneth B. Miller is a director of the Boca Raton Capital Corporation, the Boca Raton Management Company, the EMS Industries, Inc., of Boca Raton, and the Custom Engineering and Test Company of St. Petersburg. He attended George Washington University and was awarded the honorific L.L.D. in 1957 by Lebanon Valley College. From 1943 to 1964, he was associated with the National Manufacturers holding positions from assistant to the executive vice president to General Manager. Miller retired in 1965 and now heads the firm of Kenneth B. Miller Associates, Management and Financial Consultants, Boca Raton. Currently, he is chairman of the College of Engineering Development Committee at Florida Atlantic University and in the Boca Raton Association of Churches, Listed in Who's Who in America, he resides in Boca Raton with his wife.

JUDICIAL HONORS FOR MR. JEFFREY SIEGEL

Jeffrey Siegel, a sensitive young musician, will perform on February 17, 1969 at Marymount. Mr. Siegel graduated from the Juilliard School of Music and earned the Roeder Prize as the most outstanding piano graduate. He has won world-wide competitions, and has achieved several honors in the international field. Recently he became a finalist in the Leventritt Competition for Pianists. Mr. Siegel has given recitals throughout the U. S. and Canada, England, and south Africa.

CLAUDE KIPINS AND HIS MME THEATRE PRESENTS MEN AND DREAMS HUMOUR AND FANTASY

For Ticket Information: 395-4501

MARTYMOOR COLLEGE 1966-68 ARTIST SERIES WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1969, 8:15 p.m.

FOUNDERS BALL AUDITORIUM

"Looking like a dreamer-faced Maestro in beautiful physical equipment, Kipins is fascinating An expert and talented performer, he achieves EXCELLENT TERRIFIC"

Robert Pasolini

THE VILLAGE VOICE

He has been compared abroad to the old master of the violin, and he is worthy of the comparison, although not as sure a touch as Stravinsky film pantomime. But he is even funnier when he is no one but himself, and unique... his types are so universal that he IS FUNNY ANYWHERE."

Mr. Lomax received a standing ovation from a standing-room-only audience of over 1,200 in this morning's study assembly. He speaks effectively and with a profound understanding of social problems in general and of the Negro's role in American culture in particular. He appeals to blacks and whites alike to ground all judgments and action programs in the basic American values -- freedom, justice, and equality."

"Trouble in Black and White," published in September of 1968, discusses the lives and assassinations of Malcolm X and Martin Luther King.
EDITOR'S NOTE: This month REFLECTIONS dispenses with the usual editorials to discuss a problem which threatens (yet) even Marymount - nuclear disarmament. We suggest you think about it before you blow up.

Disarmament as a goal in itself vanished during the period between the world wars, when it became obvious that it did not necessarily prevent war and assure peace. toward the end of World War II, it began to be viewed as a means to a nation's goals — to peace, to security and other national interests. At this time (1945) the earnest efforts at nuclear arms control with which the world was faced began and subsequent disarmament, was written into the Charter of the United Nations. When this contemplated system of the U.N. maintaine international security failed to develop as hoped, many nations, including all the big powers, felt obliged to keep large forces for their own security, even if their nation's share of the Cold War, with the Soviet Union armed and threatening expansion, the West could not consider disarmament.

And yet disarmament remains an aim of everyone. As Senator John F. Kennedy observed in 1959, "Disarmament remains a phony phrase which both sides involve in, but which they will not invite together." Neither side has been willing to make any crucial concession toward agreement. Even the effort to agree on an end to testing nuclear weapons was frustrated by the refusal of the superpowers.

To most Americans, it seems inconceivable that our country could ever start a nuclear war. The enemy, however, is not convinced. As long as one nation is armed with a killing force which stands poised to strike, other nations feel in great danger. An attack could be launched by "accident, miscalculation, or madness," as President Kennedy put it, or by false information in a situation that triggers mass hysteria during a national crisis. As the Gaither Report said, "if war appears to be imminent ... it is absolutely essential that a nation is prepared to act quickly."

Many officials consider war by accident a very real possibility. As a US Senator, Hubert Humphrey introduced a resolution urging that all states participating in nuclear preparedness urge the nations possessing nuclear weapons to tell the world what preventive measures they were taking "to prevent accidental nuclear conflict." His resolution noted that nuclear weapons might be fired "through malfunction of computer systems, through mechanical error, faulty human interpretations of warning signals, issuance of irrevocable commands by an unidentified individual," etc. "War breaks out like a quaking in a house," as President Eisenhower said in 1953. "The danger of outbreak of war by accident grows as modern weapons become more complex, command and control systems are strengthen... and the premium is on ever-faster reaction."

Premier Khrushchev, speaking at the World Conference on Disarmament on July 11, 1964, said, "(the accumulation of weapons) is the result of a historical point when, as we used to say, guns start speaking of their own volition, and, as we can now say, where reason and calculation have run wild and flying." According to a study of the accident problem made by an independent, non-military group, nuclear weapons have been involved in about a dozen nuclear accidents, many of them disasters.

Should a nuclear attack be initiated, there exists at present no way for a nation to determine the width and depth before it hits. Both the United States and the Soviet Union have extensive BMEWS (Ballistic Missile Early Warning System) in Alaska, Greenland, Japan, and England. Their function is to pass knowledge of suspicious objects on to acquisition radar, which can track ICBMs up to 1,000 miles away. But at that distance the ICBM, travelling at a speed of 15,000 miles per hour, would be less than 4 minutes away from its target. The BMEWS is not discrimination, but for the nation to react to its own volition, or an ICBM, or a spurious. It is easy to picture a nation initiating a nuclear attack on the false belief that it was already in the process of being attacked.

Passive defense, or bomb shelters, is greatly overrated also, the major reason being that large metropolitan areas — certainly the most vulnerable to attack — while they could be protected somewhat from fallout, could not be protected from the blast. If a 10-megaton bomb was dropped in Manhattan, the blast alone would flatten most of the houses of Westminster, and the shock waves would rip open the windows of New York, and produce second-degree burns on the skin of anyone within 70 miles of the blast. The effects, then, are long-range effects on man, kind, especially in the area of genetics. According to the National Academy of Sciences, radiation should be limited to 10^6 (10 to the sixth power) disintegrations per minute per square centimeter. Life, and more so, another 10^8 in each subsequent ten years. If the entire world population received doses that could produce a deadly cancer, 10^5 children would be born seriously defective in the next generation. If this should be repeated generation after generation (the world population remains stable), every generation might see the birth of about 10^5 million seriously defective children.

It has been observed that the average survivor of a nuclear war would receive about 250,000 rads. Those mentioned above, which would raise the deformity rate as high as 5% in those exposed. Those who are white admiring the horror of these figures, still insist it is far from realistic. and that, for example, U.S. decision makers would be willing to accept the high risk of a nuclear weapons if it meant not giving up Europe to the Soviet Union, or it meant the U.S. would accept these risks if it meant elimination of the United States.

It is imperative that sincere efforts at disarmament begin this year for two reasons: first, with the Soviet Union's increasingly hard line, as witnessed by the Czechoslovakian invasion, we can expect the cold war to once again get colder, and an East-West agreement on disarmament may not even be remotely possible for five years from now. Five years ago would have been ideal; 1970 will probably be too late. Secondly, it is important that an agreement, including international inspection, be work in the well-being of the entire world, not just the Soviet Union. The AEC has already started an offensive apparatus to a tool of that a major bargaining power. China, in fact, is probably the only motive that the United States and the Soviet Union have in common — nuclear armed, China would be just as great a threat to the Soviet Union as it would be to the United States. But it seems unlikely that the United States and the Soviet Union will suddenly see the light together and amicably conclude an agreement. Perhaps, then, the U.S. should consider more seriously the idea of " unilateral action" i.e. independent action. Such a move would require a virtual revolution in American thinking, especially in Congress and the military, and should be preceded by a thorough study (by an independent group) of the actual possibility of nuclear war, its aftermath, and the true facts concerning the feasibility of reaching to a non-aggressive defense.

Next the United States should revise its defense policy to that of a strictly retaliatory force for the time being. A deterrent force least vulnerable to nuclear attack by the enemy would be Polaris submarines, and they would also be less costly, safer, and easier to handle.

The placing of nuclear weapons in outer space is to be prohibited, and it is obvious that now is the best time for an agreement.

An improved international communications system, which would check instantly on incidents and accidents, should be set up in the United Nations in order to lessen the possibility of accidental nuclear war.

The Atomic Energy Commission must be convinced of the need to concentrate on a program of science and atomic energy for peace instead of the unending production of fissionable materials. Atomic energy presently stockpiled could be used for this.

These, of course, are only very initial steps, and the obstacles to the success of even these proposals are numerous, but the risks of function are much worse. Weapons may soon become complex and widely distributed that national measures will result in little security and international ones will be too difficult.

And yet, disarmament is not only an issue of survival, it is a moral issue. The United States moved out of its glass house in August, 1945, and after 25 years, it's time we stopped throwing stones. We are the only nation that has ever used nuclear weapons in warfare; we spend a greater percentage of our budget on arms than any other nation, and yet we are inevitably the first in line to mount the pulpit. If the United States is truly interested in standing for something, regaining the admiration of the world, and transforming from a force of our claim of moral leadership, it should begin steps for nuclear disarmament now.

FOR WHAT IT'S WORTH

Exercises for Failing

The only exercise some students get is jumping to conclu- sions, running down their friends, side-stepping respon- sibility, dodging issues, pouting the book, and letting others do their homework.

No wonder some of them flunk. E.F.D.

LEGAL IF . . .

Among legislation recently passed by the 90th Congress, of special interest to college students is the "18 to Male" Bill, making it a federal offense for persons between the ages of 18 and 21 to live within the continental boundaries of the United States and retain their citizenship privileges without being married or attending full time an American College and maintaining a minimum grade point average of 1.8.

However, as Mike Mannsfield, Senate Majority Leader explained, "there are endless loopholes in this bill at the present." In the first place, there are three available-determinants: A-I-B (morally opposed to marriage) A-B (morally opposed to college) and C (Moral undecided). Inter- ested deferents should write their local Congressman, or Rep. Paul Rogers (Palm Beach Co., 203 Longworth Bldg, Washington D.C. 20016).
VACATION SPOTS IN LATIN AMERICA

Colonial Architecture

Three main vacation spots run through the country, one can go on a safari through a tropical jungle, hike to the peak of a volcano or get a good rest on the beach. The climate is warm and tropical with most of the rain falling during the rainy season from May to October. As the capital of the first Maya Empire and also as the present-day cultural center of the Western Hemisphere for more than 300 years, Honduras is an almost outdoor museum from the classic ruins of pre-Columbian times. It is a popular destination for those who love ancient history and culture.

Cultural Attractions

In Copan, one can find a few other top cities that offer a variety of attractions, including the Maya ruins of Copan, the Tikal National Park, and the El Zotz archaeological site. These are just a few of the many places to visit in Honduras, so be sure to check out what’s right for you.

LIVELY ARTS

As a continued service from the newspaper staff of "Reflections" here is a listing of the coming events in interest of the South Florida area. For additional information please feel free to contact your nearest Travel Agency or the Miami Herald for more details.

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Feb. 29 - Black Orpheus (Movie) - Marymount Auditorium
Mar. 7 - Joseph Van der Beek - Marymount Auditorium

Some events included in the coming events are:

- "The Lion In Winter" - Boulevard, Miami
- "A Funny Girl" - Lincoln Theatre
- "The Comedy of Errors" - Northside Theatre
- "The King and I" - Northside Theatre
- "The Sound of Music" - Northside Theatre

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NEW COURSES OFFERED

This semester, in order to meet with the growing number of students and a variety of interests, fifteen new courses have been added to the curricular program: TRENDS IN MODERN ART, a continuation of ART HISTORY, investigates the styles and influences prevalent in the current art scene. "Carnival," an experimental course in the various types of clays and glazes with Ben W. Hare, will introduce decorative pottery and sculptors. Student One-Man Show, a course offered to art majors in the certificate program during their sophomore year, is an exhibition of their drawings, paintings, sculptures, and ceramics, and interior decoration. A study of furniture styles, design in room arrangement, accessories for the home, uses of color and business practices in the decorating profession. All courses are taught by Miss Cherryhill.

American Musical Theater is Undergraduate production of one musical, a selection from the world of the theater in regard to its musical, and dramatic expression. Recent plays on Broadway and radio, and a wide range of subject matter, are to be studied.

The political science department brings you an introduction to political theory, taught by Mr. Mann, an expert in the field. "Systematic politics into the realm of political philosophy for a more knowledgeable interpretation of current events."

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The Limits of U.S. Power

In the aftermath of World War II, the international casualty list read like a global roll call. Europe was an economic ruin; Russia was still reeling; Japan was shattered, China and Southeast Asia were torn by revolution. By comparison, the U.S. seemed a privileged pivoted island. It boasted 40% of the world's income and a burgeoning economy. It was as rich as ever in natural resources, its population was growing, and it had an enormous output of food. It also held incredible military muscle; it possessed the world's only nuclear arsenal. Under the balance of power. For the first time in history, the United States was presented with a clear-cut opportunity to exercise military force on a global scale. This article, based on a talk by the University of Chicago's Professor John G. Herbst, begins on February 8, 1969.

The article is based on a talk given by Professor John G. Herbst to the University of Chicago's Honors Day Convocation in which he defended the idea that anything short of total war is driven by the urge to know something simply because somebody else knows it. It is driven by the urge to know something simply because somebody else knows it. Therefore, the article argues that the U.S. should use its military power to gain knowledge rather than to establish its dominance. The article concludes with a discussion of the potential consequences of U.S. military intervention in other nations.

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