

THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

Monday, April 1, 1968

News In Brief:

Hesburgh Reverses Stand But Parietal Rules Enforced!

Fellow. . .

The Atomic Energy Commission has awarded graduate fellowships to two Notre Dame Seniors enrolled in the nuclear engineering program in the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

Edward Dugan of Hellertown, Pa., and John Kriese of Dallas, Texas, will receive tuition and living stipends to allow them to study nuclear engineering at the graduate level.

The awards to Kriese and Dugan bring to 22 the number of Atomic Energy Commission fellowships awarded Notre Dame graduates since 1959.

...And Fellows

The Rev. John McCluskey, a doctoral candidate in philosophy at Notre Dame, has received a Woodrow Wilson Foundation Dissertation Fellowship.

Forty-eight doctoral candidates at 23 graduate schools in the United States and Canada have been awarded these advanced fellowships. Each fellowship makes it possible for a student to devote full time to research and writing of his doctoral thesis.

Father McCluskey is a Mill Hill priest from Scotland.

Silent God

A lecture on God and Silence: The Significations of Modernity by Dr. Charles Long, associate professor of History of Religions at the University of Chicago tomorrow evening, Tues, April 2, at 8:00 pm in St. Mary's College Little Theatre will conclude the current Christianity and Culture Lecture Series.

Polish Riots

Zbigniew Stytlukowski, ambassador of Free Poland, the Polish government in exile in London, will speak on the recent Polish student riots at 8:00 p.m. tonight in Room 1200 of the Memorial Library. Ambassador Stytlukowski's talk will be sponsored by the International Relations Institute.

On The Steps Of Notre Dame

Norman Mailer, author of *The Naked and the Dead* and *The Steps of the Pentagon*, among others, will give a lecture and commentary tonight at 8 pm in Washington Hall in the second evening of the Sophomore Literary Festival. Wright Morris will lecture on life at 4 pm this afternoon in the Library Auditorium.

"I had absolutely no intention of writing that letter before he walked into my office at 1:00 am last Friday," said Father Hesburgh yesterday. Father Hesburgh was referring to the late night interview between himself and an unidentified student which resulted in a letter written by the President of the University to the student body reinstating the four students suspended earlier in the week by Father James Riehle, Dean of Students.

Father Hesburgh went on to say that he will not reply to the open letter addressed to him by Dennis Gallagher and reprinted in last Friday's *Observer*. "The real issue came into the open during our discussion on Friday and I tried to make that clear in my letter."

The President of the University said that he was in no way prompted to write the letter and lift the suspensions because of threatened student demonstrations over the weekend. "I can only hope that I made it clear to everyone that the factor which caused me to change my position on this had nothing at all to do with politics or threatened demonstrations."

Father Hesburgh said that he is in the process of outlining a program which he said is designed to eliminate the "moral



REV. THEODORE HESBURGH CSC

ambiguity" on campus to which he referred in his letter. He said that before he can make

this public he will have to "consult with a lot of different people."

Ex-Student Body President, Chris Murphy, said Friday afternoon that Father Hesburgh's decision to reinstate the four students caught him completely by surprise. "I was on my way to charter a plane to get up to see Mr. Stephan (Chairman of the Board of Trustees) about this when I heard the news," Murphy said that he was highly pleased by Father Hesburgh's letter "But more than that," he said, "I'm just glad to see those guys back in school."

Richard Rossie, who officially took office this morning as Student Body President said that he, too, was very pleased by Father Hesburgh's letter. "But," said Rossie, "I cannot regard this as a great victory because the letter neglects to deal with the issue of due process. This question remains unresolved."

Rossie went on to say that several students had congratulated him for forcing the Administration to "back down." "My objective throughout the week was not to intimidate the Administration or Father Hesburgh. My one single purpose was to get those men back into the University to be judged by a fair, unbiased pannel."

Hatfield Letter Urges Draft Reform

Oregon Senator Mark O Hatfield, 1968 ND Mock Republican Convention nominee, has requested the assistance of outgoing Student Body President Chris Murphy and the students of the University in his attempts to replace the existing draft law.

In a letter to Murphy dated March 15, Hatfield says that the "draft system is basically inequitable." He suggests the establishment of a voluntary system, claiming that "no amount of patching will fix a selective service structure which is essentially unfair."

Hatfield suggests that involvement in the draft question remove the "student apathy and disillusionment" on campus.

An excerpt from the Congressional Record was also enclosed which included a bill introduced by Hatfield in March, 1967 to replace the present draft system with a voluntary Armed Forces.

Campus dissent, according to Hatfield, has centered around the new policy of drafting first and second year graduate students. Hatfield believes the protests to be misdirected, and that any objections should be aimed at the root of the problem, the selective service system. He hopes that responsible suggestions for solutions to the problem will create the public opinion necessary to affect the Senate.

In introducing his own bill, Hatfield explains the reasoning behind the wish for a voluntary armed service. Hatfield says, "Any time a man is forced, ag-

ainst his wishes into military service his individual liberty and liberty and freedom of choice have been denied." He also says the draft does not have a just and equal application to all young men. Currently only 46 percent of all men of 26 have seen military duty. Hatfield claims that there is not a uniform administration of draft regulations among the 4,084 local boards.

Another of Hatfield's objections is the tremendous expense incurred having to continually train draftees. Figures from the Defense Department reveal that the turnover rate of draftees is

95 percent. Finally Hatfield says that the large number of men in the military is no longer necessary due to present emphasis on highly sophisticated weapons systems.

According to Hatfield a volunteer armed force would naturally allow the greatest freedom of choice and violate no one's personal liberty. The inequities of the current policy would also be eliminated. The system would also be most economical and would result in a higher quality of soldier.

Huge amounts of money would be saved because of reduced turnover of draftees. Hir-

ing civilians to fulfill non-combatant positions such as typists and clerks would reduce the number of men to be recruited. Presently, 43 percent of the Army has less than one year's experience. This lack of experience would also be eliminated. These savings would more than offset the rise in pay scales and inducements necessary for recruitment.

Hatfield says that President Johnson's suggestion of a lottery system only alleviates one of the many problems of the system. "The lottery just makes this denial of liberty a little more arbitrary."

CCP Plans For 7 Days In May

The Campus Coalition for Peace Sunday revealed a comprehensive timetable of anti-war activities leading up to the ROTC Review of May 7. The plans call for activities ranging from a social anti-mil ball to a mass march on the day of the Presidential Review.

The timetable, prepared by the CCP planning staff, concentrates on efforts during the first week in May. Codenamed "Seven Days in May," the culminating effort will begin with a Vietnam film festival the first three days in May. The festival will feature both US government and National Liberation Front Propaganda films, as well as documentaries by such journalists as Felix Greene and David Shorbrun.

The Seven Days effort will

continue with the anti-mil ball, a costume party described as "the social event of the year" by one of its planners. As seen by CCP, the ball will provide an opportunity for those opposed to the Vietnam War to get together in a relaxed and social atmosphere amidst the friction and

frantic activity of the final days of the Indiana Primary Campaign.

The CCP plans, according to one of their authors, are directed at "providing responsible means of organization and expression for those who wish the Vietnam War to be stopped."

Great Union Robbery

An undisclosed amount of cash was stolen sometime between Fri. midnight and Sun. midnight from the Student Union office in the LaFortune Student Center.

According to retiring Student Union President Michael Browning the money stolen consisted of cash receipts from Fri. night's Henry Mancini concert at the Morris Civic Auditorium spon-

sored by the Notre Dame Social Commission.

The fact that the cash was missing was discovered late last evening and brought to Browning's attention.

The robbery is being investigated by the Notre Dame Security Force under the direction of Mr. Arthur Pears.

Social. Candidate Condemns Whites and "White Power"

"The United States government is the enemy of all people freedom anywhere" claimed U.S. Vice Presidential candidate Paul Boutelle as he addressed a moderate size crowd in the Library Auditorium yesterday. Mr. Boutelle is running on the Socialist Workers Party ticket, adhering to a strong Communist philosophy.

The Socialist Workers Party, organized in 1938, has run candidates for major political offices since 1948. In 1964 they appeared on the presidential ballot in eleven states and collected 33,000 votes. This year they are having, according to Boutelle, "a great deal of success." The Party ticket should make the ballot in 25 to 30 states. Mr. Boutelle calls this "the fastest growing Socialist movement in America today." The Party is supporting three major movements; anti-war, the rise of the workers, and the assertion of the Black People toward self-determination. Mr. Boutelle said, "We are not pro violence, we are not pro sabotage, we are not anti-America, we are not financed by Peking, we are Communists." He then made his attack against the U.S. government, which according to Mr. Boutelle is controlled by the extremely wealthy few. He mentioned H.L. Hunt and the Kennedy's, and said, "a total of 76 white families possess as much wealth as the entire negro population in America."

Boutelle talked of White Power, White violence, and White rioting. His case for looting was that the White race had stolen this land from the Indians. Mr. Boutelle mocked the so-called Communist takeover, and addressed himself to the spread of Capitalism. He asked those in the audience, "If you're for the war in Vietnam, why aren't you over there fighting?" Very boldly Mr. Boutelle called for immediate withdrawal of all troops and asserted that the Black Man has no business dying for a capitalistic ploy. The negro, the worker, the Viet Cong are all united in their struggle against

the "Unholy Trinity"—Christianity, Capitalism, and Caucasianism.

Again speaking directly to those present Mr. Boutelle said, "most of mankind don't look like you—and they're tired of you" he claimed that it was time to, "Get out of the Rat Race and join the Human Race." The suppressed minorities will be the rulers of the future. Granting that Socialism is not

perfect, and that the USSR or the AFL-CIO are not utopians, Mr. Boutelle still saw great positive advancement inherent in these movements.

Mr. Boutelle invited support from all groups in opposition to Vietnam, but labeled Kennedy and McCarthy both, "Hypocrites." He concluded by advocating the need of revolution in America, and a complete change in contemporary society.

"Choice '68" Election Tuesday, April 9

Time magazine in co-operation with the National Student Association will give American College students the vote.

On Tues., April 9, Notre Dame and St. Mary's students will have an opportunity to cast a ballot in "Choice '68" for one of thirteen presidential candidates and to express an opinion on the three "major" issues facing the American voters today. These issues are crime in the streets, Vietnam, and open housing. The candidates include Republican front runners: Hatfield, Percy, Rockefeller, Reagan, and Nixon. The Democratic Party will be represented by McCarthy, Kennedy, and Johnson. Minor parties known to have influence are also included: Fred Halstead of the Social Workers Party, George Wallace of the American Independence Party, and Dr. Martin Luther King of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Perennial candidate Harold Stassen will also appear on the ballot.

The results from the majority of the countries' colleges and universities will be processed and published by Time and are expected to be closely studied by political analysts.

According to Sorin Hall junior Rene Torrado, Jr., campus representative for the elections, "Choice '68, the Time Magazine sponsored national student elections, is a logical fulfillment of the mock convention as an expression of student opinion."

Through it the students will be able to express to a greater extent what they want in the way of government policy for the next four years." Torrado also feels the project is especially significant this year because of the large number of college age voters.

Active campaigning on behalf of certain candidates is expected. Backers of Richard Nixon and Lyndon Johnson are expected to be organizing support soon.

Dan Lungren, Notre Dame Nixon for President Campaign Manager, attributes Nixon's poor showing in the Mock Republican Convention to a number of factors: first, Nixon backers did not feel the convention to be significant, whereas Hatfield backers won support by turning it into a peace demonstration, second, Hatfield was the only candidate to appear on campus, third, the influence of Professor Bogle, for the Hatfield backers were really McCarthy supporters.

Lungren feels that Nixon has had his strongest support among students where he has been able to speak and not had to rely on such slanted media as the Observer to present his views. Lungren hopes Nixon will be able to speak at Notre Dame while campaigning in Indiana in late April.

Time expects that this year's student turn out will exceed the fifty per cent turn out among students in 1964.

Joel Connelly

On Priests



A short time ago, I spoke with a recent graduate of this university. Up on what is going on through subscribing to student publications, he offered his rather stringent opinions: "I knew the Senate resolutions and General Assembly would produce nothing. McCarragher is just too clever! You might get a minor change or two at year's end. Riehle may be thrown to the dogs. However, as long as clerical control of Notre Dame persists you will not achieve student power. If you are really for change around here the first thing you learn to do is hate priests."

This opinion is violent and brutally frank. I do not entirely agree with it, but I do feel that a sizeable percentage of student leaders and student body would second the remarks.

At Notre Dame today, like it or not, anti-clericalism is rampant. Just glance for a moment at the empty pews at Sacred Heart or the pitiful turnout for daily Mass in many halls. Read the pages of both student publications, at the columns including at times my own. Drift down to Frankie's or preferably Louie's and hear the opinions being offered. Again and again there is one theme, that of resentment against those with collars in our midst.

I do not defend the blanket condemnation preferred by some. We have brilliant young priests on this campus, but far too few of them. What we have in abundance seem to be politician-priests of the administration and paternalist-priests of the halls. Their actions and attitudes inspire stringent feelings. Look at Fr. Hesburgh's recent letters. While cloaked in sweet reason, they parry the thrusts of student government, blast the spelling errors in Murphy's letter, but never confront the issues or meet the demands of the General Assembly. Sure four students are reprieved, but in a paternalistic fashion with no attention whatsoever being given the basic questions of student power.

The letters are, while sounding sincere, political. As I spoke Saturday night with friends who had read them, one student remarked: "Hesburgh showed above all that, like clever Mac or dumb Riehle, he is a politician. I cannot look upon members of the administration as priests. Like ward bosses, they'd undercut anybody to protect themselves and keep this place peaceful. The thought of confessing my sins to one of these men is nauseating. Nauseating, too, are the pretensions of holiness on the part of the administration. When they wish not to tell the whole truth, they use their collars to hide behind."

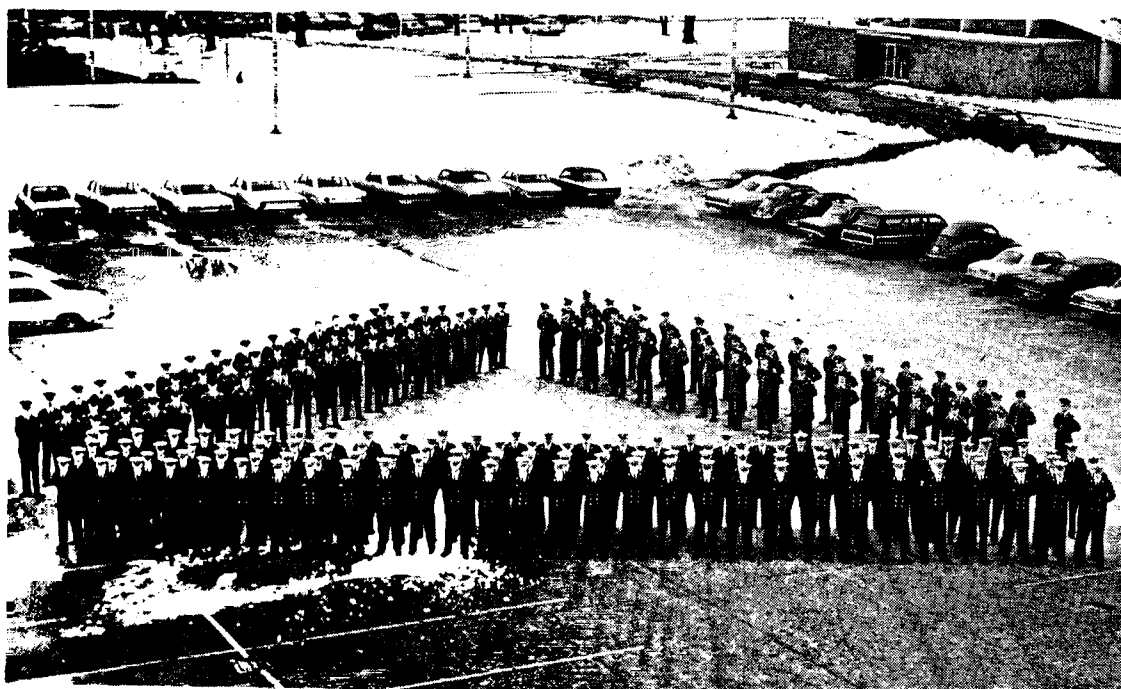
If the politician angle provokes strident comment, so does the question of paternalism. Resentment has built up over the issue of clerical control of the life of the student. There is the feeling, in which I would heartily concur, that we do not need father figures regulating our lives and rapping our knuckles. We have liberal rectors, but an old guard mentality persists. Not long ago, a prominent rector told me "I raise fine Christian young men in my hall." This idea of raising lies at the root of many of the regulations we must endure. The student is considered immature and unable to decide on matters such as entertainment of women. The student is felt to be in need of fatherly advice such as was given by our President in his letters. Overwhelmingly, though, students reject paternalism and look upon the clergy as symbols of it.

What I say here is not nice, but we are in a touchy period and the administration must be aware that the clergy at Notre Dame are subject to scorn. Top administrators themselves are often viewed as politicians and not priests. Where two years ago we were told of a pastoral gap in hushed terms, now that gap is a proven fact. To be quite blunt about it, there are many here at the University of Notre Dame who hate priests. Only with change will the tension again be modulated by love.

Fencers 6th In NCAA

The Notre Dame fencing team took sixth place out of 40 teams in the 1968 NCAA championships held in Detroit.

Tom Connor, Mike Daher, Bob Mendes, Tom Reichenbach, and Tom Sheridan competed for the Irish. Daher finished fifth in the sabre, the highest individual performance. By placing in the top six, Daher earned All-America designation.



THE 219 ROTC scholarship students at Notre Dame. This figure includes members of all three service units. The national average is 25 scholarship holders per institution while each branch, Army, Navy and Air Force have more than that number.

Student Gov. Press Object of Credit Abuse

"If Student Government is to continue to function, we must abuse of student funds," said Farley Senior Thomas Goundrey, last year's Student Body Treasurer. "There are two main reasons for Student Government financial problems," Goundrey said.

First, the concerts require advance deposits from three thousand to four thousand dollars. "While the deposit is out, we often find ourselves short of operational funds." Usually deposits for concerts are borrowed from Mardi Gras Charity Chest and repaid from ticket sales.

"The second cause of financial troubles is delay in repaying money owed the Student Government by students and organ-

izations," said Goundrey. "Richard Rossie, the next Student Body President, owes the Campus Press for his entire election." Press credit has been abused in the past. Former Student Body President Jim Fish left ND owing around 150 dollars." The Blue Circle is also heavily in debt. Fish was SBP during the single year 1966-67.

"In order to stop abuse of student funds, the Student Government will demand repayment of charges within ten days or cancel credit," Goundrey said. Also, the Senior Class will be not allowed to charge to the Student Government Press. If a student leaves at the end of the year owing the Student Government, "we will

send a letter to his parents or have the debt placed on his tuition bill."

"We aimed to break even this year," said Goundrey, "and I think we'll come close. The only outstanding loss was the Social Commission, and that's a student service."

"Reviewing the financial year, I find that an ebb and flow of Student Government funds existed," said the former Student Body Treasurer. "Money comes in during football season. But during winter, finance gets tight."

"We also don't have a large enough budget," said Goundrey, "to permit students and organizations to take their time paying back."

ASP Plans Future, May Change Name

At the meeting of the Action Student Party Sunday night, the agenda was radically altered when the Administration unexpectedly removed the suspensions of the four students found guilty of parietal hours violations. Chairman Jon Sherry summed it up in his opening comments, "The air of crisis has passed from the campus. We sort of lost the 'revolution' is what it came down to."

Discussion turned to the future role of the ASP in the wider context of radicalism at Notre Dame. Sherry commented that the success of such movements as the student-power platform of SBP-elect Rich Rossie, the campaign for peace-candidate Mark Hatfield at the Mock Convention, and the newly-formed Campus Coalition for Peace sign-

ify a marked increase in the kind of concern which the ASP was the first organization to promote, but have reduced the role of ASP to minor significance in a myriad of radical groups.

He suggested that changing the name of the ASP, and expanding its goals to include issues outside the area for student power might restore the spirit of the old Popular Front — one of a grass-roots organization, vitally concerned with social issues.

At all events, a need was felt to continue an organized student party as a watchdog on student government and Administration alike. The ASP will run candidates for the four college senators and the five representatives to the NSA convention this summer.

Class Elections Next Tuesday

Elections for class officers will take place on Tues., April 9. Campaigning will take place during the week of April 3 through April 9.

Larry Landry, Student Government Student Life Commissioner announced that the deadline for the filing of nomination petitions is Monday, April 1 at 11 p.m. Landry announced that an extension of time will be granted to those candidates who have a "valid complaint" about the deadline.

Landry also announced that prospective candidates who did not attend the candidate's meeting last night are to contact him about election regulations today.

Hesburgh Calls For Academic Reform

President of the University Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, CSC, in an eleven page correspondence to faculty members last week, called for, "an intensive and concentrated study of the curriculum patterns of the department, the College and ultimately the University as a whole." The study, to be carried on by departmental committees, would extend through the remainder of the semester and probably even through the summer.

Fr. Hesburgh's directive urged a thorough probing of the "quality of our educational efforts." The re-examination, according to Fr. Hesburgh, should focus on specific fundamental questions.

First, a Notre Dame education must cater to the needs of Notre Dame students. Research on academic backgrounds, intellectual capabilities, and reasons for coming to ND, could provide valuable data for educating the student population. It is Fr. Hesburgh's opinion that education "should be made possible in an interesting way."

The study would consider departmental objectives, including the desirability of adding, combining, or eliminating various courses to meet these objectives. Father Hesburgh stressed the necessity of real innovation.

The over-all aims of the Uni-

versity, as a distinct institution would also be discussed and re-defined. At this point Fr. Hesburgh defended the policy of required theology, saying "my conviction is that never has theology been more important than it is today to give meaning and direction to the whole of life in all its intellectual and moral dimensions."

He also placed high value in a further extension of educational media, mentioning such aids as TV, films, radio, teaching machines, computers, synchronous satellites, and dial access.

Finally, the questions on inter-institutional, inter-cultural, and international relationships would naturally enter into the study.

The recommendations made by the departments will be forwarded to the College Council, then to a University-wide commission and ultimately to the Academic Council, for final amendment, approval, or rejection. Appropriate changes should be implemented by the beginning of the academic year 1969-70.

Fr. Hesburgh personally placed a note of true significance in the entire study by saying "Nothing is more important to all of us, faculty, students, and administration."

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THE OBSERVER

An Independent Student Newspaper

WILLIAM LUKING, *Editor-in-Chief*

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NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

The Issue

Father Hesburgh's letter reinstating the four students suspended last week and reaffirming his stand on parietal hours marks a larger step towards making parietal hours "a phony issue" than an entire senate chamber of student demagogues and continued "power politics or guardhouse lawyering."

We must, however, question Fr. Hesburgh's premise. The issue is not parietal hours. "Moral ambiguity" is a splendid phrase beneath which the parietals issue may be hidden. In all fairness, however, "moral ambiguity" must be examined as it extends far beyond the question of entertaining women in men's "bedrooms."

The "moral ambiguity" is that found in a system of discipline that often time seems to have no basis other than whim. The "moral ambiguity" is that found in the inequities in the law and in the inconsistent application of that law.

The issue is not parietal hours or any other specific rule or regulation. The issue is that of fair judicial proceedings.

Last week's student interest and unrest was not triggered by an overriding concern for a "phony issue", but with the realization that there are no procedural cannons governing the rights of students accused or disciplined by the University.

The points of law taken for granted by a civil court are virtually ignored in the dealings of the administration with some of its less well behaved students.

It would be absurd to speak of due process, rights of the accused, rules of evidence, judgement by one's peers, appellate proceedings, and the principles of the burden of proof resting with the accuser and consideration of the accused as innocent until he is proven guilty, with reference to too many actions of the part of the Administration. No ground rules exist.

Even if the Administration disagrees with the student contention that those who live under the rules should make them and enforce them, it must admit that the enforcement of rules by autocratic fancy and in violation of principles of jurisprudence is a direct contradiction to "Christian concern for the total spiritual and moral atmosphere on this campus."

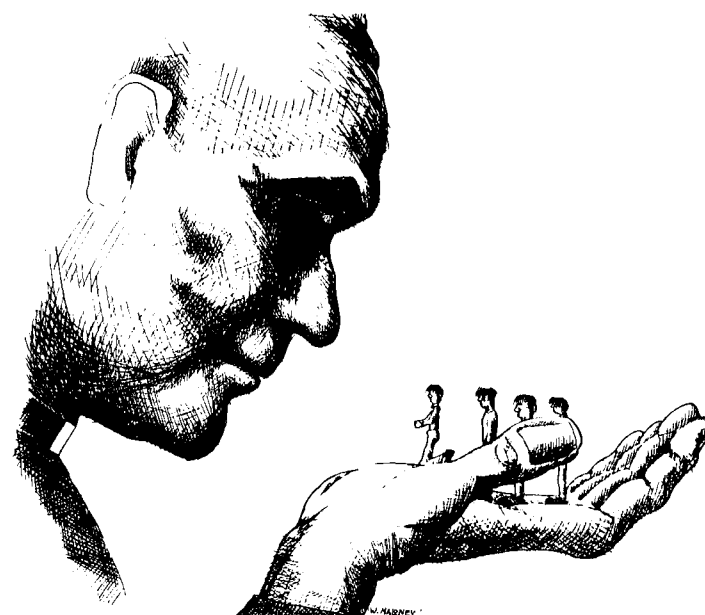
The issue is whether students are only second-class citizens, subject to a system of judicial proceedings affording only second class justice.

The Decision

Now we have a choice in the elections of 1968. In one shocking sentence at the end of a forty-five minute speech last night, President Johnson transformed the political landscape of America. We cannot suppress our joy at his decision not to run for another term. We cannot express the depth of our gratitude that we will have a chance to transform the course of our nation in this election year.

There can be no doubt that in the last three years Johnson has alienated the youth of this nation. America is at the moment seemingly trapped in a brutal and inconclusive war in Vietnam. That war has sapped the strength of the United States and spawned violent conflict in the cities of our land. Last night, the unpopular President at last made a popular decision, at last took a decisive stand. That stand will allow us to, in the words of Senator McCarthy, "begin anew."

The President has shocked us and pleased us. Now that Johnson is out, we must go forward dedicated to change. America must rise to the occasion and elect a leader in 1968.



You May Live.

Don Hynes

No Buts



For the last seven years the Vietnam war has been a subject of heated controversy on college campuses all across the country. Dissent has progressed from the "maniacal fringe" at Berkeley in 1961, to our present day, when opposition to the war has become the "in" thing among the young intellectuals of America.

Ivory tower discussions have taken place over a wide variety of stimulants, but in the past the war still remained something far away. Now, however, with the recent decision of General Hershey and Co., all but eliminating occupational and graduate school deferments, the question of Vietnam and the draft has become an immediate problem for college students.

War has been disclaimed as immoral as far back as two thousand years ago, when a man named Jesus preached for peace. In contemporary society, reason has been given superiority over the intuitive soul, but the insanity of our present government's actions has even brought the hardest political pragmatists, the followers of real politic philosophy, to label U.S. intervention in Vietnam as immoral and unjust.

Recently, the Mock Political Convention and the McCarthy campaign have been promoted as "the" form of action for those opposed to the war. These efforts are a hope, and a vote for peace is a good thing, but as Thoreau stated, "voting for the right is only expressing to men feebly your desire that it should prevail." If a vote is to have any meaning, it must be backed up with a real and personal commitment by the individual.

Many students declare their opposition to the war and then allow themselves to be drafted, because they feel they "have to obey their country first." If one believes that our government's policies are wrong, then this is only weakness or an expression of pure chauvinism at best. The main qualities in man, which separate him from the animal, are his reason and moral conscience, and if he violates these and bows to the authority of the government, then he becomes nothing more than a dog on a leash.

If the only alternatives which our government presents, to those of us who are opposed to the war, are the army, jail, or emigration, then the only decision for the moral individual lies between the latter two. Three years in prison, or the life of an expatriate, are not easy roads, but if one feels that the war in Vietnam is immoral, then to refuse army induction is the only decision that can be conscientiously made. As Joan Baez has said, "the only way to stop killing is to stop killing." There can be no buts.

Love Is Forever Changing

By JACK LAVELLE

The underground scene in Los Angeles is, from all reports, not one of the friendliest things on Mother Earth. What with the cops and how the neo-nazis model themselves after the L.A. Police Force. Tense all the time. That is why there are saturnalian overtones like the Doors and Clear Light, tragic and sad things like the Byrds ("Everybody's Been Burned" and "Draft Morning"), and Love. Why also that there is more of a social consciousness in L.A. Rock, as opposed to the delicate fantasies of San Francisco. Because L.A. is Golden America, baby and we are going to keep it that way so there's no room for long-haired creeps.

So you fight a long battle for your hair, your acid, and your life, even. Then you realize that they can very well step on all of you if someone will let them, ("Concentration Moon" by Mothers), and you are NOT going to be so silly as to go back to "yuh doan believe we're on the eve of destruction", because yelling doesn't really get anywhere, so you make *Forever Changes*, which is as tough as it is gentle.

The big rumor was that Arthur Lee had done an overdose of heroin, and had known that he was going to do something like that, and so created sober fatalism from the awareness. "This is the time and life that I am living/ and I'll face it with a smile/ for the time that I've been given is such a little while . . ." Well I guess that he is still alive, and it is no disappointment.

Love is about loneliness in the flower power generation, about drugs in the Negro ghetto ("here where everybody's painted brown/ and if you feel that's not the way/ . . . paint everybody grey"), about sweet visions that come up broken by the ugly real scenes that are still what is. Country Joe's world is very and thoroughly exhilarating, but maybe (grudgingly) it's gotta be some other way for now until . . . then, when there are "Bot-

well in my youth . . ." Some people will get "clean for Gene" and others will believe in God, others will understand that there "are no games, to only pass the time." Others will fall in Love.

The hip world has been afflicted with yet another journalistic sore. It has not been enough that our people are embarrassed by the "dirty word for dirty word's

sake" school of underground literature, as championed by the *East Village Other* and *L.A. Free Press*. Now the Hearst Corporation has invaded the fading scene. Their *Eye*, though perhaps not so jaundiced as William Randolph's (circa 1898), nonetheless remains a usual flaccid outside-looking-in-on-the-funny-people attempt at . . . at what? It's not even important to make guesses as to what these people are trying to accomplish. It's just that they are not quite so innocuous as *16*. They have money, and pretty pictures, and lousy posters, too. They also have people who can't write a word but all this doesn't make too much difference except when they offend me. Which isn't very easy, except . . .



LOVE

ties of light and sacks of clay." *Forever Changes* is Country Joe in another way. They are both about the sunset outside beyond my front yard, and the one I saw last night sitting on the cliff at the Dunes, but Love sees that tomorrow there may not be a sunrise. It is not a recruiting poster for young activism, so much as the ideal tempered by the real in the same

well in my youth . . ." Some people will get "clean for Gene" and others will believe in God, others will understand that there "are no games, to only pass the time." Others will fall in Love.

The hip world has been afflicted with yet another journalistic sore. It has not been enough that our people are embarrassed by the "dirty word for dirty word's

If anyone wants to read music reviews, subscribe to *Crawdaddy!* in New York or *Rolling Stone* in San Francisco. Because you KNOW that *Eye* does. Primarily what I am mad about is their review and harsh treatment of perhaps my favorite record, *Forever Changes* by Love. As I said, they subscribe to *Crawdaddy!* Whoever wrote for *Eye* perhaps cannot read. Man, it is understood that *Forever Changes* is a great record. That is why *Crawdaddy!* launches into its own difficult categorizations about Byrds and Mick Jagger in relation to Love. *Eye* doesn't quite know what to make of Arthur Lee's "inordinacy", doesn't understand the unbelievable soft resilience of what can be termed perhaps methedrine morning tenderness.

A Prelude To Norman Mailer

By MICHAEL PATRICK O'CONNOR

In the 1920's the young New York-based artist lived in Greenwich Village and talked about writing a novel. In the 1960's the scene has shifted East where the rent is cheaper and the teenybops less frequent. The talk is not of writing a novel but of making a film. Some actually do. The "new American cinema" is not a "school" of film-making, but a collage of people all working independently, yet in contact with one another. As is the case with all such collages, the East Villagers have acquired an appendage — one Norman Mailer, the novelist who has said his fondest hope is to be able one day to "cover the World Series, go to report a war." The non-school member most closely allied to Mailer is Andy Warhol. Mailer is distinct of course; he brings from his novels his concept of the business of a work of art as a series of actions rather than a plot. He lacks Warhol's reputation of Hollywood slickness and he has connections where Warhol has bitter enemies.

The camera in the films of Warhol and in Mailer's first film is static. It acts as a kind of vacuum cleaner, taking in everything within reach with a whirring drone. What Warhol wants to recapture is the essential energy of silent films, when technique was in its infancy. Now, given technique, his films are conscious primitives and tributes to the film makers who worked when the art was new. But Warhol works with none of the innocence of the early film makers, and his films are all comments upon how far man, both



NORMAN MAILER

"progressed" and "deteriorated." As film technique has "progressed" but gone nowhere. If the camera does not move, the slightest change is crucial, and if the audience is unknowing, they will be slaughtered by the hopelessly static quality of the thing.

Warhol will demand that you look at anything you might see at any time and see it again; both as it

is testimony to the perversity of the society that created it and as it has allowed itself to become that perversity.

But where Warhol stand in testimony himself to perversity, but by pointing to it and by being part of it (and he knows he is part of it), Mailer refused to even recognize that a "coherent view of life" can be suggested. It is for this reason that the plots of Mailer's works are rudimentary or even non-existent.

He has described the unfolding of the narrative in his works: "What happens is that my characters engage in an action, and out of that action little bits of plot sometimes adhere to the narrative."

The fragments of plot are emblematic of the fragments of Mailer's world, and the integrity of his works of a basic desire to draw that world together again. "One can feel the importance of each moment and how it is changing one. One feels one's being, one becomes aware of the enormous apparatus of nothingness — the hum of a hi-fi set, the emptiness of a point-less interruption, one becomes aware of the war between each of us, how the nothingness in each of us seeks to attack the being of others, how our being is attacked by the nothingness in others. I'm not speaking now of violence or the active conflict between one being and another. That still belongs to drama. But the war between being and nothingness is the underlying illness of the twentieth century. Boredom slays more of existence than war."

Now Is The Time For All Good Men . . .

By John McCoy

Prominent Senators offer their support to the opposition's Presidential Candidate. Everett Dirksen and John Tower rally to support Lyndon Johnson against Wayne Morse and Bill Fullbright. Julian Bond and Lester Maddox carry the same party banner. In middle-sized cities candidates for local offices file in both primaries.

These incidents and countless others like them demonstrate the point of absurdity which the two party system has approached in recent years. Already some people such as George Wallace have realized that the two party system does not give them a chance to express their choice and have retaliated by forming a party for scared bigots.

The formation of Wallace's "American Independent Party" however, does little for those, mostly youth, who would hope to see America's problems solved through what they might consider enlightened but practical means. Right now all that can be done by such people is to pray that the Democrats can be persuaded to nominate either McCarthy or Kennedy or that the Republicans recognize one of their 1964 "Jews", who is willing to take a stand for negotiations and withdrawal. And to hope against

hope that they are not faced with a Nixon, Johnson, Wallace choice come November.

Maybe this year they will be lucky, and maybe they won't. At any rate, if in the future they are not to depend on blind luck and smoked filled rooms to offer them a chance to vote for the principles in which they believe, they must act now.

What is needed is the formation of a third party in America. The advantages of a new party are obvious. The Democratic and Republican parties originally stood for a set of principles and attracted voters and candidates who agreed with their philosophies. At the end of the nineteenth century, for instance, if you felt what was good for big business was good for the country you voted for the Republicans but if you were an immigrant laborer you voted Democrat. In either case, you could feel sure that your candidate would stand for what you wanted.

Unfortunately, however, Teddy Roosevelt, a perfect Democrat had joined the Republican Party. And after they had made him Vice-President to keep him out of the way, he ended up a cowboy in the Presidency. Ever since, candidates have considered the question of a party's philosophy less and the question of which party can get them into power more. The final proof of this is that the Republican party today is constantly on the lookout not for good Republicans

but for Republicans who can attract Democratic and Independent votes.

A new party with a definite philosophy based on the need of our country to reconsider its role in the world and to easing human misery could attract to it people willing to work and vote for these goals. And then it could offer to its members the chance to voice their opinion in every election.

The logical birthplace for such a party, as has been suggested before, is in the colleges and universities. This is true for two reasons. First, because a majority of our population is under the age of twenty-five, it is only natural that a political party should be born into the cradles of youthful idealism.

Secondly, the failure of students in the past to vote in the areas in which they attended school would work greatly to the advantage of such a party. As a result of this failure colleges have often been isolated in what are known as dead precincts, where only a handful of votes have been registered for years. The effect of a few thousand voters registering in one of these precincts can be imagined especially if they were to register not with the old machines but rather as members of a new group, a group which demands of its candidates a courageous and honest approach to solving the problems which face our cities and our nation.

Campus Kennedy Supporters Attend State Session

Eight Notre Dame students including Student Body President Rich Rossie travelled to Indianapolis Sunday for a campaign planning session for Senator Robert Kennedy (Dem., N.Y.). At the meeting of campaign workers, Senator Edward M. Kennedy (Dem., Mass.) said "The Indiana Primary is absolutely vital. If my brother is to win the nomination, we must win here in Indiana."

The Massachusetts Senator put stress on the importance of the efforts of volunteers, saying "It depends on your efforts, the work of each one of you." At a later press conference, he maintained that his brother's method in seeking the nomination is "the primary route." He stated "We are going to the people in this effort. Indiana will be the first real test."

The Notre Dame contingent met with Mike Riley, state chairman of the Young Democrats and Kennedy coordinator for Indiana. Riley discussed with the group McCarthy plans, putting special emphasis on the activities of Hoosiers for a Democratic Alternative, the group headed by Notre Dame Government Professor James Bogle. After inquiring into the number of campaign appearances to be made by the Minnesota Senator, Riely told

the group the Kennedy plans to appear in the state three or four days during the campaign.

At campaign planning meetings later in the afternoon, Riley placed emphasis on registration of voters before the April 8th deadline. He called for Kennedy vo-

City Conference This Week

The International Conference on "Cities in Context" opened in the Center for Continuing Education yesterday afternoon. Sponsored by the Department of Architecture the conference will run through Wed.

"The purpose of the event", according to its sponsors, "is to emphasize certain fundamental factors upon which the survival of urban societies depends, and to demonstrate the University's increasing concern with the physical improvement of living conditions in the United States and abroad."

More than 170 participants from around the country will consider solutions for the Urban Crisis. The theme of the conference will center on the cultural, ethical, and natural forces which influence urban situations.

Speaking at the conference

will be more than forty of the world's foremost authorities on Urban problems. Among them are John A. Baker, the Assistant Secretary for Rural Development and Conservation of the Department of Agriculture; Charles M. Haar, the Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development in the Department of Housing and Urban Development; Lloyd M. Allen, mayor of South Bend; Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary; Calvin S. Hamilton, Director of the Los Angeles City Planning Dept.; Former President Juscelino Kubitschek of Brazil; Senator Rolf Schwedler of Berlin; and Herbert D. Doan, the President of the Dow Chemical Company.

The conference was arranged by the Dept. of Architecture under the direction of Professor Patrick Horsburgh.

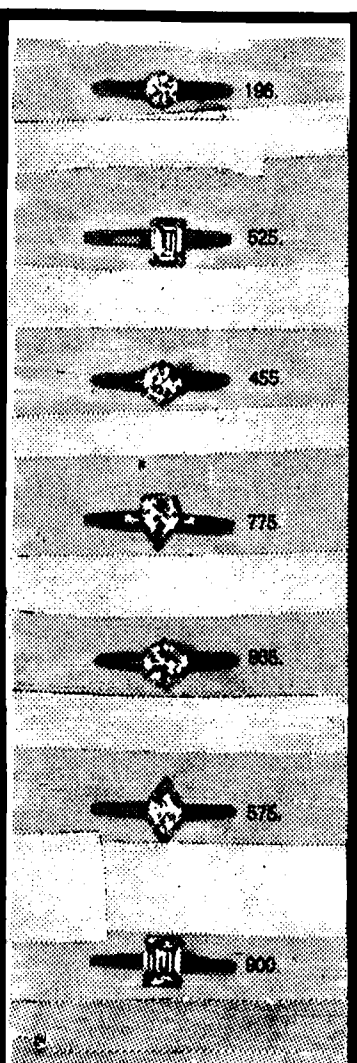
Five Win NSF Money

Five Notre Dame seniors in the College of Science have been awarded National Science Foundation Fellowships for graduate studies.

The five students are: John Longhi, a geology major from Larchmont, New York; John Masley, a mathematics major from Auburn, New York; math major James Mulflur of Sault St. Marie, Ontario, Canada; Richard Noren, a chemistry major from Villa Park, Ill.; and Stephen Schultz, a physics major from Alma, Wisc.

Longhi will study at Harvard; Masley and Schultz will do graduate work at Princeton; Noren will attend Johns Hopkins University; and Mulflur's fellowship is to Yale University.

Two current Notre Dame graduate students were also named National Science Foundation award winners. They are Darrell Peterson of Lexington, Missouri, a graduate student in microbiology, and Gary Mappes of South Bend in chemistry.



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The Mail

Editor:

In Wednesday's edition of the *Observer*, Tom Figel stated that President Johnson "has become insane." Even for a politically naive person like Mr. Figel this personal attack has to be a new low in his constant criticism of America's Vietnam policy.

It is obvious why Mr. Figel, a Notre Dame senior with all the knowledge of a top government official, considers our President to be insane. The President and the decisions he makes concerning our Vietnam involvement are not being affected by the criticism, the ridicule, and the personal abuse directed at him by Mr. Figel and by many others who share the frustration of his political philosophy.

In his deranged state, President Johnson envisions thousands of well-trained, well-armed North Vietnamese troops and tons of military supplies crossing the DMZ into South Vietnam. He thinks that thousands of civilians die at the hands of Viet Cong terror squads directed and encouraged by Hanoi. He attempts to negotiate with the North Vietnamese aggressors who utilize the N.L.F. front as a psychological and political weapon . . . a weapon by which too many American minds have been wounded. He orders bombing raids which destroy military installations and enemy personnel, hamper military mobility, and save American lives. He justifies the deaths of 20,000 Americans by reiterating those ideals of democracy for which America fought a similar limited war in Korea at the time when our conscience-stricken generation was beginning to experience the blessings of "imperialistic" America. In his insanity, our President has lost the moral sense and honor exemplified by our morally indignant society. He is waging an American war in an attempt to avert Ho Chi Minh's Communist domination of South Vietnam.

Yes, Mr. Figel, President Johnson is insane. And you are indubitably correct—in your judgment of President Johnson's insanity and in your position on the Asian situation. Your brilliant comments and amusing criticisms are surpassed only by your political ignorance and poor taste.

Aided by your astute character defamation, President Johnson may soon experience a great awakening. . . and Ho may count yet another wounded mind. And maybe someday, hopefully soon, your brilliant criticism and courageous condemnation, Mr. Figel, will be supported by equally brilliant and realistic solutions to the problems which confront our "insane President."

Respectfully,
Tony Jeselnik

Editor:

Student responsibility is dead. It breathed its last in the forced triple passion pits of Zahm Hall. A specific breach of parietal hours is of little concern to the student body, yet it is of great concern that a large portion of Zahm Hall knew of this incident

and no hall judicial board was convened.

Once again Mr. Rossie has been knifed in the back by an apathetic and immature student body. It must be with great personal embarrassment that he continues to demand more rights when the few scant responsibilities the students now possess have proven to be unmanageable.

For eight weeks the Zahm Hall Judicial Council did nothing, when the incident finally reached the deaf ears of Fr. Blantz he was quite justified in the belief that his hall residents were incapable of handling this issue and the hall judicial council was compromised. There is only one way to be finally rid of paternalistic administrative control, show it to be unnecessary. When do we begin this task?

Bob LaSalvia
Greg Strohm

Editor:

After reading the article in the March 29 *Observer* concerning alleged unjust grading on the part of the Department of Modern Languages in its beginning Spanish sections, I feel compelled to speak out in defense of Asst. Prof. Francisco Moreno, who was specifically mentioned in the article, as well as his assistant Spanish teachers. I also took the Spanish 12 departmental mid-term and, although I will readily admit that it was more difficult than any of the exams given during the first semester, it is my contention that those students who were dissatisfied with the results of this test have only themselves to blame for their poor performance.

The truth of the matter is that most of the students in the beginning Spanish sections signed up for the course because they had heard that Spanish was an "easy" language—as if language learning were an easy process. Being completely unmotivated, these students are attempting to sneak through the course without any outside study. Many of them did in fact succeed at this during the first semester because of an extremely liberal grading policy, but one cannot reasonably expect to do well in a five-credit course if one does not do a considerable amount of work—and in language learning, "work" is the proper term—on one's own.

Many of these students who would complain about their grades have not only neglected to complete outside assignments, but have also succeeded in wasting much valuable class time by attempting to prevent their instructor from covering scheduled course material during the daily class meetings through the use of various diversionary tactics which are strictly "high school."

Somewhat I just can't feel any compassion for the persons who signed the petition which was mentioned in your article, for they have merely confirmed in writing what their instructors have known for quite some time now; that is, that they are not mature enough to accept the responsibility of being a student.

Sincerely,
Charles J. Frantz

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BENGAL BOUTS WRAP-UP

The Bengal Bout' 37th edition closed down the Fieldhouse with typically wild brawls and tight decisions Fri. night.

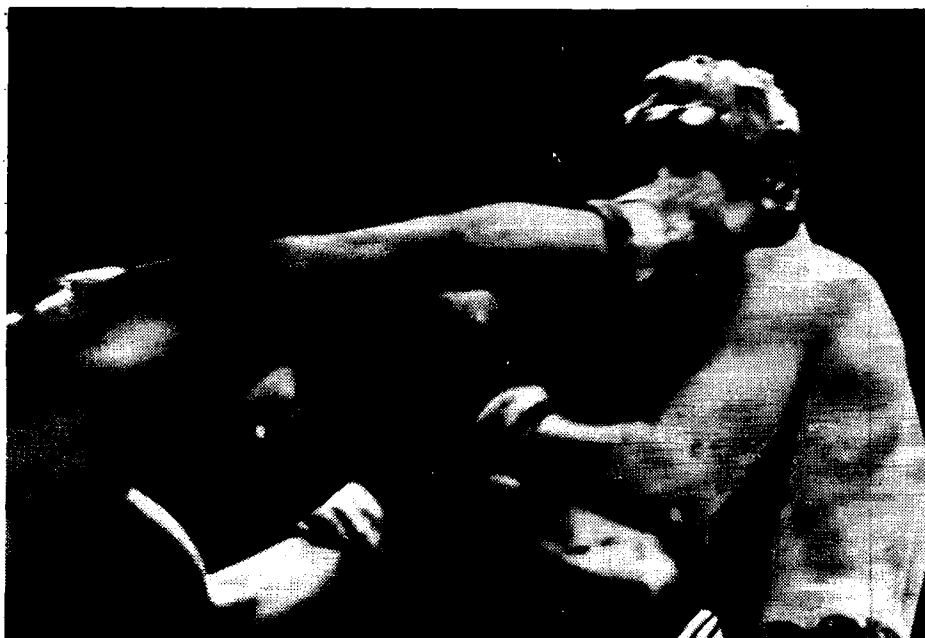
Jed Ervin upset last year's 155 lb. champion Jim Loverde in the championship bout of two fights at that weight. Since both fighters were punchers, all three rounds were jammed with one KO punch after another. Ervin blasted through Loverde's blows in the initial two rounds and hung on in the final three minutes for the unanimous decision. Ervin earned himself the Larry Ash Trophy for best boxer of the tournament by overturning last year's loss to Loverde.

The other 155 lb. bout was no less a feature, pitting the losers in Wednesday's semifinal action, Mike Lavery and Kent Casey. The crowd roared its approval as the fighters bombed each other until Casey blasted under a Lavery lunge and laid him out for the only knockout of the tourney. Casey ended two-time champion Lavery's bid for a third in only 1:19 of the first round.

Chuck Landolfi's expected dominance in the heavyweight final paled in the third round as freshman Denny Allan was neither awed nor bothered by Landolfi's stylish dancing tactics. Finally it was Landolfi's quickness that won him the decision after Allan bounced from the ropes in the third round and knocked down the much larger football player.

Quick fists and a fine ability to slip earned Ed Ferrer of Panama the 127 lb. title over Dave Krashna.

John McGrath's combinations and speed rendered ex-champion Larry Broderick's jabs ineffective, giving McGrath the



135 lb. title. Broderick's comeback in the third round was neither strong enough nor early enough. McGrath, president of the Boxing Club, was awarded the Nappy Trophy.

Paul Partyka won a popular decision over Tom Dorsel in the 145 lb. final. Partyka effectively counter punched Dorsel's charges in the last round. The crowd was disturbed by Dorsel's clinching in the early rounds, until Partyka began pounding Dorsel's body in the clinches.

The 150 lb. bout featured two boxers, Dave Pemberton and Jim Hansen, with little damage being done in the first two rounds. In the final stanza Pemberton slipped under Hansen's jabs and was able

to land often enough to gain the decision.

After adjusting to the other half of the left-handed McGrath coningent, Mike Sha-

ffer kept away from and began landing over Bob McGrath's jabs. Shaeffer was rocked several times in the first round until he solved McGrath's style and won the unanimous decision.

Two newcomers in the 167 lb. class battled in the final, with Chris Servant's jab gaining him the unanimous decision over Mike Downey.

Tom Breen's deliberate attack on Tom Etten helped him control the fight and win the championship at 177. He gave Etten an incessant pounding about the head as he hit inside Etten's left hook.

Two freshmen, Hank Meyer and Matt Conally met in the 185 lb. class. In a ragged fight, Meyer falted Connally's rushes to win the title.

Tom Suddes was awarded the Best first Year Boxer Award, and Tony Kluka the Best Losing Fight in dropping a decision to Denny Allan Wed. night. Tom Etten was the most improved boxer and Kevin Coyle won the Sportsmanship Trophy.

THE IRISH EYE

The Game

BY TOM CONDON

The condition of baseball's minor leagues has become such that these once proud institutions are now cannon fodder for the war on poverty. Seedy parks with unseedy playing fields are now a reminder of what once was. In fact, so many minor league teams are operating in the red that the majority of the crowd is made up of people from the CIA.

The reason for this demise can perhaps be seen in the nature of baseball itself. Every major sport, with the exception of baseball, has defined limits of space and time. For the spectator, a game can run on into reality.

The rise of football and basketball have shown the public defined microcosms of sport; a sub-world completely apart from reality where one can vicariously play the game without fear of his escape being detected. Also, the other sports have drawn away many of the great athletes (e.g. Kevin Hardy) that once would have gone to baseball.

But back to the minors. Perhaps their true condition could be better illustrated by an interview I once had the pleasure of doing with Yogi Snodgrass, president, general manager, manager, coach, groundskeeper, umpire and shortstop for the Tomkinsville, Conn., Flying Tigers. I approached Yogi as he was lining the batters box with the fungo bat.

"How does the team look this year, coach, etc.?"

"Undernourished. I hope the outfielders find some game today, we haven't eaten in four days."

"Game?"

"Yes. I'm training them by having them hunt rabbits and coons. If they find any, we eat."

"Do you look for an increase in attendance this year?"

"Definitely. The left fielder's wife had

twins over the winter."

"How about big crowds?"

"We couldn't handle them if we had them. We had to chop up the bleachers to use them as fire wood last winter."

"That's a shame."

"Not really. It should make it more difficult for our opponents to hit homeruns."

Here we were interrupted by one of the players who had to borrow Yogi's bat because it was time for batting practice.

"Do you draw on the road?"

"Only if there is a knifing or something near the ball park. We tried a suicide squeeze last year in Cos Cob and our batter killed himself. We had a thousand people there in no time."

"How do you get to these away games?"

"I can take four in my car. And I like to have the pitchers run along outside—keeps their legs in shape."

"Aren't they too tired to pitch?"

"Certainly. But at the end of the season we enter them in marathons and usually make some dough hocking the trophies."

"I wonder if I could talk to Pinky Schwartzburg, your star center fielder?"

"You could if he were here. Pinky's down at the creek doing the laundry."

"Well, how's Pinky coming along?"

"He was doing great until he found marijuana growing in center field. Now he tries to make shoe string catches with his shoe strings."

"Are you going to have a pitching coach this year?"

"Sort of. We're distributing mimeo copies of Red Smith's column about Whitey Ford. And we have an instructional record made by Bob Feller."

"God! With all of these difficulties, why do you keep going?"

"Baseball is fun to play."

And so it is.



Half of the elements in this picture will be present on Cartier Field this afternoon when Coach Ara Parseghian orders, "Everybody up," for the beginning of spring football practice. Tom Schoen will not be there, but weariness will.