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ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME



Welcome news . . .



WE'RE READY TO TALK SPRING AND EASTER

It will do your morale wonders just to stop in and look over our new and fresh inventory of spring . . . say it again . . . spring and summer apparel. As always, we feature only university-styled clothing and accessories from some of America's most famous makers . . . all priced to fit into your budget . . . with terms to guarantee it! We're ready to talk spring and Easter, how about you?

Stop in soon . . . look over our selections



ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME

Editorials

A House is not a Home

The University is building two new high-rise dormitories north of the library. These dorms will alleviate the overcrowded living conditions and enable many off-campus to return to campus.

However many students are afraid that when these buildings are completed, the Administration will coerce students to live on campus. We agree with Fr. Hesburgh that Notre Dame is and should be a residential university. But the Administration does not realize that there are many valid reasons for living off-campus. Many students do not want to live in cramped rooms and be subject to the restrictions on cars and girls in the room. If, when the dorms are completed, on-campus living becomes more attractive, people will return. But these decisions should be left to the individual student. If a student chooses to live off-campus it does not necessarily mean he will take no interest in the University. On the contrary, the extra freedom offered by living off-campus may increase his awareness and responsibility.

In addition, living off-campus should encourage the students to become more involved in the problems of South Bend. The University should not be a place of seclusion where the student ignores the problems of the outside world. This is the effect of forcing students to live on campus.

A residential university cannot be built by force.

—R.M.

The Scholastic

Student Power

Last week Richard Rossie won an overwhelming victory as Notre Dame's Student Body President. The one-sidedness of the election results came as a surprise to the most zealous Rossie supporters; they had not anticipated such an impressive mandate from the students. The results are themselves the clearest demonstration of Rossie's program of "student power." "Student power" has been instantiated at the polls.

Now that Rossie has achieved his initial success, the question remains whether he can continue to translate his mandate into effective political action. Rossie has repeatedly stresses his *own* determination to deal with an equally-determined Administration about the meaning of student self-government. Rossie has wisely made the students' right to self-government of their own personal lives the focus of his program, rather than subsidiary issues like parietal hours. For once the student's right to determine his own personal life is established as a principle, then the solution of minor problems like parietal hours will follow.

We believe Rossie's determination is genuine. His continued success will depend upon the continued and fervent support of *all* the students. Rossie's recent election is just beginning. The true meaning of "student power" depends upon the meaning Notre Dame students choose to give it.

— J. M.

Them and Us

The interview which Father Hesburgh recently granted the SCHOLASTIC editors left us with a few impressions which didn't appear in the written interview but which might we well to share. There were a couple of obvious reasons for the interview: It's generally a good idea to have the thoughts of the University's President down on paper — just for the record. And we can always count on a story about Father Hesburgh being read.

Of course, we have noble motives, too. We want to be a forum for all good opinion, a communication-gap bridge, a middleman for all the factions that make up this self-contained little city-state.

But our attempts never quite match our hopes. Our wires are forever getting crossed. The main reason, perhaps, is that our form is by nature limited. No written interview can really substitute for being there in person, for hearing, seeing, talking to and feeling the other human being. Because we talked to Father Hesburgh personally, we think we have a better understanding of what he is about and why. Naturally, we still disagree with him on many points. But our disagreement is tempered with sympathy for the responsibility he bears.

But if we have such a big problem with our limited personal communication with the Administration, what of the students at large, who have no or very little contact at all? Well, wait, there is a communication of sorts, but it's all of a kind, and it's usually all bad. It comes in "directive" form from Father Riehle and in "letter" form from Father Hesburgh.

Take the recent article by George Kennan. The last time the students heard from Father Hesburgh was over two years ago before the MSU game and it was to tell us, "Don't beat up their band this year." The next letter, in Kennan's words, tell us, Don't be "embattled students . . . screaming, throwing stones, breaking windows, overturning cars . . . and in the case of those on other continents, burning libraries."

Whether Kennan is right or wrong, or whether Fr. Hesburgh is more than "President," "fund-raiser," "the voice of authority" is beside the main point. For the majority of students know him only in these terms. They don't know him as the man who saved the tutoring program for at least another semester because, as President, he was able to persuade the Rockefeller Foundation to spare an extra, \$60,000, for yet another "good cause."

Such "letters" as the Kennan statement do not communicate Administration understanding and sympathy for the students. If anything, they make the barricades a bit bigger, the ivory tower a little taller, the gap between "them" and "us" that much wider.

— M. McI.

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CREDITS

COVER: Stefanie Stanitz; p. 10, U. of California Press; p. 11, Bob Haight; p. 12, Joel Garreau; p. 13, Bob Haight, U. of Notre Dame; p. 15, Bob Haight; p. 16, Ted Williams; p. 17, Gomez, Ashley Simmons; p. 18, Denny Malloy; p. 19, Douglas K. Allaire; p. 21, Denny Malloy; p. 22, Sophomore Literary Festival; pp. 23-24, Fred Quiros.

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letters

The SCHOLASTIC welcomes letters from its readers. No letter will be printed without a signature; however, names will be withheld upon request. All letters are subject to condensation and editing. Letters should be addressed to Mike McInerney; 201 Dillon; Notre Dame, Indiana.

SECULAR AND SHALLOW

EDITOR:

May I take this occasion to express deep regret that you ever published Mr. Markel's vicious attack on Dr. Niemeyer? The tone of his letter is so lacking in knowledge and charity that I cannot understand why you published such junk.

Mr. Markel obviously has a very secular and shallow basis for evaluating a man's character. He seems to immediately doubt the moral character of all those who do not carry signs and protest against a variety of evils. In my mind, Dr. Niemeyer is a very good man and indeed a great professor.

I have had the high privilege to know Dr. Niemeyer in a way different from most students. He has been a source of inspiration to me and many other students. I sincerely hope Mr. Markel has taken the opportunity to reconsider his foolish letter which does not warrant appearance in your publication.

Joseph G. Blake
237 Walsh

DEAR MR. SCHWARTZ

EDITOR:

Demonstrations against Dow Chemical have certainly become shopworn, as old hat as crises of conscience for the draft-age young, as common as death in Vietnam for the friends and the enemies, as trite as undesired survival for those who are not snuffed out. Demonstrations against Dow are as old hat as cynicism and moral insensitivity. They are as shopworn, in fact, as Jay Schwartz's mock-analysis of the local protest against America's maker of napalm. However questionable, cynicism is presumably a prerogative of the experienced. But what experience underlies the arrogant, conscience-judging of a man whose courage on the war is

no more than verbal? Perhaps the war in Vietnam has numbed Jay Schwartz's sensibilities as well as his intellect.

Dow, he argues, does not cause the war. True, it merely profits by it. Napalm, he contends, does save marines, even if the innocent are killed. True, but the innocent are supposedly the ones this war is saving. War, he insists, cannot be a poppycock blend of Christian humanism and tactical nuclear weapons. True again, but the blend is Jay Schwartz's own mixture and has nothing to do with the Christian conception of pacifism or of just war. Christian ethics does not accept the principle that the nation-state may exact any cost and use any means to guarantee its survival.

Willing to admit that some solution must be found to "this maddening war," the young cynic turns to established and now-made-respectable political opposition to the war in Vietnam. Begin, he suggests, at Notre Dame's Mock Political Convention. But can he argue that demonstrations, such as those against Dow, have not enhanced the possibilities of a peace candidate in either of the major parties? To what opposition do McCarthy, Percy, Hatfield, and others appeal if not to an opposition at least dramatized in demonstrations such as these? Does our would-be commentator believe that the national feeling of uneasiness, unprecedented in the experience of George Gallup, for example, is totally unrelated to these effectively symbolic gestures of opposition to this war? Does Jay Schwartz believe that the government or Dow is happy to know that wherever they turn — to Stanford, to Rome, to Los Angeles, to Notre Dame — someone will be there to insist that "this maddening war" stop? Jay Schwartz is willing to criticize the war now because opposition has become respectable and even suburban. He sits on the moral fence as the "ragtag" band goes by, 200 people with 200 different motives. But he prefers the womb-like security of a November 1968 ballot, where, if the choices are something other than Johnson or Wallace or Nixon, it will not be because the opponents of this war have waited until opposition became "nice." Insignificant as such demonstrations may be, they demonstrate that some still believe in an

authority and a law higher than the nation-state, in a principle that the weapons of war must be selective, in a belief that if this nation does differ from other nations, that difference must rest not in power, not in arms, but in ethics, in refusing, at any cost, to compromise what it says it stands for.

How fitting that Jay Schwartz should suggest the mock-convention as his vehicle of doing something about the war in Vietnam, now that others have taken care of the protests. For his column is a mock-analysis of a nonissue about something he calls a gentleman's joust. His column suggests however a wide experience in only two areas: moral cynicism and verbal courage. Tell us, Mr. Schwartz, which is easier and which is cheaper, since you speak as an authority on both.

Sincerely,
Thomas Jemielity
Assistant Professor
of English

IN THE SNAFU TRADITION

EDITOR:

I wish to protest the recent attack, however subtle and indirect, on the General Program of Liberal Studies by the two-year Army ROTC Program. Though the job was poorly done (the grinning gargoyle in the center of the picture is an obvious attempt to discredit the General Program), this is not worthy of protest. It is, in fact, well within the long military tradition of SNAFU, a military term.

My objection as a citizen and a taxpayer is that the ad was placed at all. This was a flagrant waste of money vitally needed for the current war in Viet Nam. Had this money been spent on the war, as all good money should be, we would now be more rapidly securing the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity. In addition to eliminating the very real threat of the "Yellow Peril," such an increase in spending could have had exactly the results that the advertisement had as its aim. It would have shown through the increased involvement in the Viet Nam war, that the idea of a philosopher-king is, in American politics at least, an unthinkable one.

Edward Garvey
(Continued on page 28)

Engineers:

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Campus Interviews

Monday, March 11

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coming distractions

All Week

In the Notre Dame Art Gallery O'Shaughnessy Hall: West Gallery, works selected by Dr. Julius S. Held from the Permanent Collection; East Gallery starting March 3, a one-man showing of sculpture and drawings by Rev. Anthony J. Lauck, director of the Art Gallery, and fifteen drawings from Mexican Processional Figures.

Architecture Gallery: "The Class of 1970," a showing of the works of the current third-year architecture students. Starting March 1, "Two Contemporary Minor Arts," a collection of tapestries by Fritz Riedl and jewelry by Sepp Schoelzer.

Exhibits on the first-floor concourse of the Notre Dame Memorial Library: "Ancient and Modern Greek Ceramics," "Outstanding Reprints and New Additions in the History of Science," "Coffee," and "Literature Mirrors Man." Second floor: "Witchcraft."

Tickets for the Notre Dame-Saint Mary's Theater production of *Enrico IV* will be on sale in the Washington Hall box office from 4 to 9 p.m. Tickets for students and faculty, \$1.50.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1

- 4:00 p.m. Wrestling: Notre Dame vs. University of Illinois, at the Fieldhouse.
- 4:10 p.m. Third Reilly lecture: Professor B. Seymour Rabinovitch, Room 123 Nieuwland Science Hall.
- 7:00 p.m. Japanese Film Festival: *Fires on the Plain* in Engineering Auditorium. Another show at 9:30.
- 8:00 p.m. The Midwest Conference on United States Foreign Policy will sponsor an International Cultural Show at O'Laughlin Auditorium, St. Mary's College.
- 8:30 p.m. Chuck Perrin stars in Luigi Pirandello's play, *Enrico IV*, presented at Washington Hall.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2

- 10:00 a.m. Dr. Hector Garcia-Godoy, Ambassador to the U.S. from the Dominican Republic and former president of the Dominican Republic, will deliver the opening address to the Midwest Conference on United States Foreign Policy on "Foreign Policy with Respect to Latin America" in the Center for Continuing Education.
- 11:30 a.m. Hoosier Hysteria will be broadcast on all South Bend stations, from the big gym in Elkhart. St. Joseph will be the local representative in the Regional Tournament. Finals slated for 7:00 p.m.
- 12:30 p.m. Austin Carr and Company will meet an undefeated Creighton Frosh at the fieldhouse.
- 2:00 p.m. Japanese Film Festival: *Yojimbo* in the Engineering Auditorium. Another show at 8:30.
- 2:00 p.m. Congressman John Brademas, Democrat from Indiana, will address the Midwest Conference on the U.S. Foreign Policy, speaking on "Foreign Policy" in the Center for Continuing Education.
- 2:30 p.m. Notre Dame's NIT-bound basketball squad will tangle with Creighton at the Fieldhouse. This will be the last basketball game in this ancient dwelling. Nostalgia!
- 8:30 p.m. *Enrico IV* in Washington Hall.

SUNDAY, MARCH 3

- 2:00 p.m. Japanese Film Festival: *Throne of Blood* in the Engineering Auditorium. Another show at 8:00 p.m.
- 2:30 p.m. *Enrico IV* in Washington Hall.
- 5:00 p.m. "Year of Faith Mass." Sacred Heart Church will be the scene of Rev. William R. Jenkinson's hair-raising sermon, "Faith—Honesty to Openness."
- 7:00 p.m. Tryouts for *Guys and Dolls*, Notre Dame-Saint Mary's final production of the year. Singers, dancers, and actors. O'Laughlin Auditorium.

MONDAY, MARCH 4

- 7:00 p.m. *Guys and Dolls* Actor reading, O'Laughlin Auditorium.
- 7:00 p.m. Japanese Film Festival: *Kwaidan* in the Engineering Auditorium. Another show at 9:30.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5

- 7:00 p.m. Tryouts for *Guys and Dolls*, singers, actors, dancers.
- 7:00 p.m. Japanese Film Festival: *Odd Obsession* in the Engineering Auditorium. Another show at 9:30.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6

- 7:00 p.m. Japanese Film Festival: *Drifting Weeds* in the Engineering Auditorium. Another show at 9:00 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7

- 7:00 p.m. Spanish Film: *The Fall* in the Engineering Auditorium.
- 8:30 p.m. *Enrico IV* at Washington Hall.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8

- 8:30 p.m. *Enrico IV* at Washington Hall.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9

- 8:30 p.m. Last performance of *Enrico IV* at Washington Hall.

SUNDAY, MARCH 10

- 1:00 p.m. Call-backs for *Guys and Dolls* at O'Laughlin.
- 2:00 p.m. Fellini's *8½*, other showings at 7:00 and 9:30 p.m.

— Compiled by MICHAEL D. GRANGER

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The Japanese say it with pictures. Each of their words stands for a precise image. Somehow one feels English words are inadequate to describe a Japanese film.

So, starting today, people can see the phenomena firsthand. The Film Society and the Sophomore Year In Tokyo program are bringing to campus a half-dozen of the finest contemporary Japanese features in response to the demands of those who saw *Woman in the Dunes* last April. March 1-6 will display all the lush beauty, mystic atmosphere, and savage action that rake in trophies at the festivals and money at the box office.

We open with cannibalism. *Fires on the Plain* (March 1) is a post-nuclear war film, nightmarish science-

fiction. Men as beasts, as demons, as black humor.

Then *Yojimbo* (The Bodyguard), (March 2) Akira Kurosawa, the man who made the original *Magnificent Seven*, has pulled off a huge pimp on the American Western by transforming John Wayne into a samurai superhero. Every possible cowboy cliché is raked over the coals in a movie that nearly ruined Washington Hall three years ago.

Throne of Blood or *The Castle of the Spider's Web* or *Macbeth* is Sunday's Kurosawa. The film has been called the only Shakespearean play ever translated completely into the cinematic medium or the Oriental idiom. Kurosawa is somewhat more interested in the killing than in the tragedy.

March 4 will see an omnibus of Oriental ghost stories, *Kwaidan*. Its brilliant colors and stylized approach make it a fine vehicle for the occult mysteries it propounds.

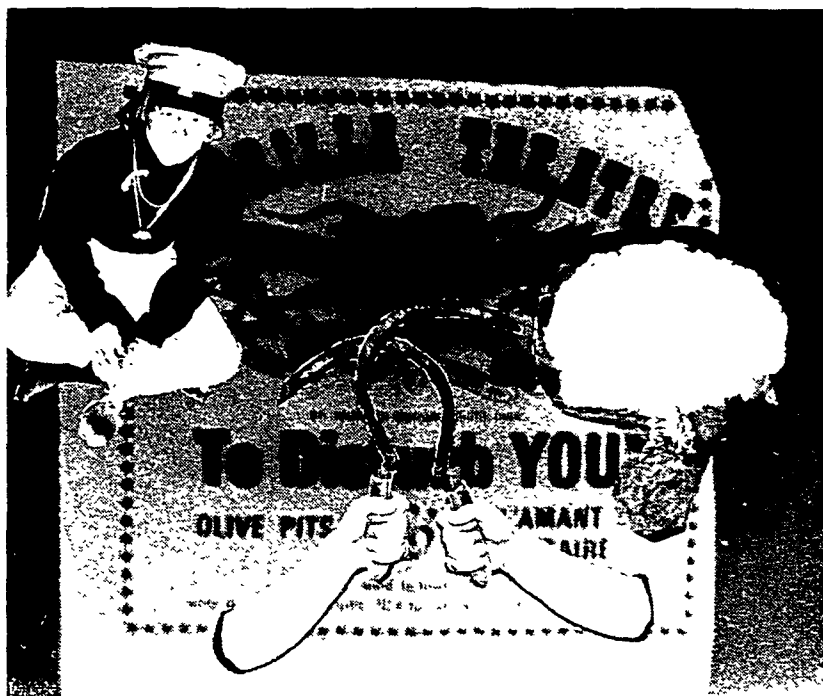
Odd Obsession, Tuesday's film, is perverse in the classic sense. A comedy of bad manners, it received a special award at the Cannes Festival for "its plastic qualities (rendition of skin textures) which raise pornography to a new level."

Finally *Drifting Weeds* is the most Eastern of the group. Its rhythms are more deliberate and its toneless sensational than those of films exhibiting the Western ideals of production.

All in Engineering at 7:00 and 9:30 with a 2:00 o'clock show Saturday and Sunday.

— MARTY MCNAMARA

campus



GORILLA THEATER

Mr. Tim MacCarry, nonhead of the Gorilla Theater, the newest campus organization dedicated to the dramatic and musical arts, defines the group as determinatively antistructural. Groups of four and five interested persons are being gathered to present performances of dramatic and/or musical form, the performances decided upon by the nature and capacities of the individual groups, that is, the Gorilla Theater will present whatever the groups in the theater think they are best qualified to present.

Several types of performances are planned by MacCarry including Washington Hall traditional performances of plays such as Megan Terry's *Viet Rock*, outdoor folk theater presented much like the United Farm Workers of California's El Teatro Campesino or the Bread and Puppet Theater which performed at both last summer's Newport Folk Festival and the fall March on Washington. Somewhat improvised musical performances of such as Arlo Guthrie's *Alice's Restaurant* will also be presented. The individual groups, whose membership will be probably in a constant state of flux, will write a good part of their material and adapt other material so that it is more relevant to the Notre Dame community or in tune with current events.

Mr. MacCarry hopes to experiment a good deal with the Soviet type of theater in which politics and art are completely linked, as opposed to art for art's sake. Whether or not the theater can be used as the highest expression of the politico's consciousness is doubted by MacCarry, but he intends to find out. As the Gorilla Theater hopes to constantly be inventing and developing new material

and as it will constantly need new members to keep from stagnating, Mr. MacCarry, who lives at 320 Holy Cross Hall, hopes that throughout the remainder of the year, people with ideas and the will to act or sing, or in any other way perform, will contact him and help develop this rather novel form of performing arts.

THE STANDARD FOR WEAKNESS AT SMC

Two weeks after grades came out last June, 50 of the 304 freshmen at SMC found out they were going to spend their sophomore year on academic probation. This figure does not include the 23 who were asked to withdraw.

To the large portion of these girls with a 2.0 or better (on the 4.0 system), the letter from the Academic Dean's office was "quite a surprise," as one recipient said. "The matter was brought up for discussion with some administration members this fall," reported Student Body President Stevie Wernig, but no attempt at clarification has yet been made by the administration.

According to St. Mary's college bulletin, "The standard for continuance in college is a 1.8 quality point average for a freshman and a 2.0 or better for an upperclassman." The explanation continues, with what one SMC department chairman described as "a lot of loopholes." "A student whose record is weak, but not sufficiently low to warrant a request for withdrawal, may be placed on probation for *one year only*. At the end of the probation year only a decided improvement would make the student eligible for the following year."

Crucial, then, is the standard for "weak," a standard which has not been publicized in the handbook, in the bulletin, or through convocations.

Recently Sister Alma, academic dean, quoted the figure 2.28 as the cut-off point for academic probation. In a letter requested by the Student Government Executive Board the same week, she named 2.2 as the figure.

All cases of students with "weak" records are brought before the Academic Standing Committee, consisting of six elected faculty members and the academic dean. Every June, the committee meets to decide which students should withdraw and which should be placed on academic probation. Even members of the committee, however, seemed unaware of any figure such as the reported 2.28.

"I don't know where Sister Alma is coming up with the figure," said one member, "although I am sure her source is legitimate." Another committee member, while convinced that "the faculty must have participated in making the decision," admitted to being personally unaware of 2.28 as the cutoff point for academic probation.

Two issues were raised by the faculty members interviewed. Stated one, "The very first thing that should be done is clarification." To inform students of the school's policy, Stevie is planning to post Sister Alma's letter (the one which quotes 2.2 as the limit), and hopes that the statement in the bulletin can be made more definite. She pointed out that "the problem is having to be flexible, having to consider other factors besides the grade point."

Secondly, a student who does not bring her average above a 2.28 in her year on probation can be asked to withdraw, although she may have better than a 2.0. The present standard for continuance in SMC can, therefore, be said to be a 2.28 pointed out two committee members. In their opinion, "only a 2.0 should be re-



quired to stay in."

"Basically, the problem seems to be that the committee didn't even know there *was* a problem," commented one sophomore, "although our class has been unhappy about it all year." Stevie Wernig agreed, and mentioned a proposal made by Academic Commissioner Mary Perrone. Mary has suggested that a student be included on the Academic Standing Committee. In Stevie's opinion, a student would, among other things, be able to keep the faculty informed on situations like the confusion over academic probation.

— K. C.

PARKER'S ELECTRICAL CONVENTION

Notre Dame's 1968 Mock Convention will open the doors of Stepan Center at 2 p.m. March 20 and will conclude the 23rd or 24th with a Republican candidate being nominated to oppose President Johnson in the November election. The Mock Conventions have long been part of Notre Dame, but at each convention new ideas and innovations are conceived. The idea this year is the much-editorialized nomination of Oregon Senator Mark Hatfield, a peace candidate, and the innovation is the use of electronic mass communication.

This is the work of H. Bryce Parker III, publicity director for the convention under Chuck Nau of the University Academic Commission. Parker, one-time disc jockey for WSND, who has also been associated with several radio stations in his native Texas, is no stranger to the mass media and communications fields.

Parker states that his basic job is to organize a clearing house for all convention communications, candidates' statements, and delegation flyers, and to coordinate the national and local press coverage of the con-

vention. He mentions WSND, the *Observer*, the *SCHOLASTIC*, local radio and television stations, *Time* and *Newsweek* magazines, and national networks' news programs as some of the many organizations in the news media business which he hopes to supply with releases, tapes and films for rebroadcast and printing.

Besides relying on mass media to cover the convention, Parker hopes to help the convention make news by the use of mass-media technology at the convention. He hopes that live radio and television hookups, direct-telephone lines to potential nominees for interviews, and possibly candidate speeches which will be videotaped and produced especially to be replayed at the convention, will not only allow the national media to improve coverage, but will give them more reason for doing so.

I'M HENRY THE FOURTH,
I AM, I AM

Chuck Perrin, one-time lead singer of the "Shaggs," and, more recently, a SBP candidate, will make his debut in the Notre Dame-St. Mary's Theater, playing "Henry the Fourth" in Luigi Pirandello's tragic-farce, *Enrico IV*. *Time* magazine, in a recent article, labeled this drama, "Piran-

dello's greatest work."

The psychological overtones as developed by the insane dialogue of the main character, who thinks he is Henry IV, prompted many modern critics and commentators to compare this production to Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. Pirandello's brutal but absurd ending, though, has caused many to consider *Enrico IV* an anti-*Hamlet*, a comic imitation of the original. Hence, this play is not a true tragedy as was *Hamlet*; instead, it should be classified as a tragicomedy.

Though the time of the play is the 20th century, the setting is the late 11th century, the period in which Henry IV ruled Germany. For the past twenty years the protagonist has been dwelling in his villa decorated as the luxurious palace of Henry IV. Severe brain damage, caused by falling off his horse, has resulted in the hero's insanity. Living in this world divorced from reality, Henry's created life of fantasy culminates in the final scene, where the true nature of the tragic-farce is revealed.

Co-starring with Chuck Perrin are two veterans of the stage, Richard-Raymond Alaska, as the Baron, and his attractive paramour, Countess Matilda, played by Judith Muench.



Miss Muench should be familiar to many theatergoers, having played Pegeen Fike in *Playboy of the Western World*, and, more recently, Blanche in *A Streetcar Named Desire*.

James Bodary, as the Doctor, adds much comedy to the melodrama, with his psychological, semi-Freudian, analysis of Henry's "insanity." Michael Dooley plays the Marquis Carlo di Nalli, nephew of Henry. Maureen Coyne is cast as Frida, 19-year-old daughter of the Countess and fiancée of the Marquis. These five characters have arrived at Henry's villa for one final attempt at a possible cure for "Henry."

Don Dilg, Timothy J. Donovan, Willem O'Reilly, and John-Paul Mustone are cast as privy councillors, paid by the Marquis to serve the German "Emperor." Their opening scene establishes the setting for the play.

Rounding out the cast are Tim Broadley, as Giovanni, the butler, and Jim Boland and Joe Polito, as the two valets.

The play opens at Washington Hall this evening and continues for six performances, March 2, 7, 8, and 9 at 8:30 p.m. and a 2:30 matinee on Sunday, March 3. Directing this play is Fred W. Syburg. Charles P. Lehman is designing the set, and the costumes, designed by Zack Brown, combine 11th-century garb with contemporary clothing. Lance Davis will serve as stage manager with assistance from Margo Endres.

—M.G.



PERRIN, MUENCH, AND ALASKO IN ENRICO IV
BRUTAL AND ABSURD, REGALLY INSANE

LENNY SPEAKS

For the first time this Friday the *River City Review* will be offered for sale to Notre Dame students and citizens of the St. Joe Valley. The publication will be basically a newspaper carrying stories and features of interest to "partisans of leftist causes," says Editor Lenny Joyce.

Features in the first issue include an article on the antiwar activities of Dr. Spock; a Dan Lewis-authored article on the Dow demonstration; a

feature by Indiana University, South Bend Campus instructor, Ken Lux, on the Korean situation; a bit on the latest in women's liberation, and perhaps something of interest on a radical's view of the ills of the poverty program. Mr. Joyce will present editorials, statements of radical philosophy, and book reviews in future issues.

When questioned as to whether he would ask permission of the University to sell the publication on campus, Mr. Joyce was seized with a fit of laughter and was unable to answer.

FRUSTRATING AND CRUMBLING

H. Bryce Parker III, publicity director for the Notre Dame Mock Convention, former announcer for WSND, this week announced publicly his reasons for resigning from the campus station. The popular ex-host of the Requestfully Yours Show stated that he did not leave the station to take the position with the convention, but was asked to take the job when it was learned he had already resigned from WSND.

He listed the main reason for his departure as pure frustration. "Not only was it personally frustrating to my creative genius, not only was my own show being held back and lowered in quality, but all of the station's talent, of which there was a great deal last fall, has been wasted. Besides this, the station is physically crumbling. It needs complete repairs as much as the management needs renovation. It was finally a dispute with the management that caused me to resign."



RIVER CITY REVIEW
MR. EDITOR, STAFF, AND PARTISAN

on other campuses

"WE HAVE LOST THIS WAR"

A pair of Harvard professors, who were U.S. ambassadors to Asian nations under President Kennedy, attacked the present administration's handling of the war, in Washington recently.

Edwin O. Reischauer (former ambassador to Japan) and John Kenneth Galbraith (JFK's ambassador to India) said the Vietnam war has helped prove that the United States is unable to halt insurgency-type actions.

"I think the time has come for us to realize," Reischauer said, "that we have lost this war in terms of what was our original objective and that was to prove that so-called wars of national liberation do not pay and we can stop them. Obviously, we cannot."

Galbraith proposed an immediate cessation of bombing of North Vietnam as a prelude to negotiations. "They have said they will have negotiations within days or weeks if we stop the bombing, so why complicate things?" he asked.

"Why not stop the bombing and have negotiations? Why do we have to go into this elaborate state department-type of mumbo-jumbo as an argument for continuing this screwy business?"

THE ROCK IS LEADING

A Republican ticket consisting of Nelson Rockefeller and Charles Percy swamped a Johnson-Humphrey ticket in a recent poll on the campuses of Brown University and its sister school, Pembroke College, the *Brown Daily Herald* reports.

The Rockefeller-Percy ticket received 760 votes, as opposed to 131 for the Johnson-Humphrey team. A third party was selected by 360 people, in preference to anything appearing on the ballot. The Republican ticket had been chosen on the basis of an earlier poll among members of the Young Republicans at Brown and the 'Broke.

In a second part of the poll, 652 people said that Vietnam was the main factor in determining their vote. Of these, 615 favored deescalation, 273 favored immediate withdrawal, 149 were for escalation, and 100 supported the present policy.

MARIO SAVIO FOR SENATOR

Mario Savio, who sparked student uprisings at Berkeley in 1964 in protest against rules banning political activity, now aspires to be a California state senator.

The 25-year-old organizer of the now-defunct Free Speech Movement at Berkeley has filed intent to run for the 11th District State Senate seat.

An official said Savio filed last week as a candidate of the Peace and Freedom Party, a newly formed party with branches in California and New York, which is opposed to the Vietnam war.

Savio, who dropped out of the University of California, was later denied reentry because he had violated campus rules. He listed electronics technician as his occupation, and gave a Berkeley address on his application for the Senate seat.

"I THOUGHT ALL THEY HAD IN MILWAUKEE WAS BEER!"

District Attorney Hugh O'Connell has decided not to subpoena editors of the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee *Post*. The paper had run a 20-page special edition earlier on drug use which included polls and interviews with drug users among the university's faculty and students.

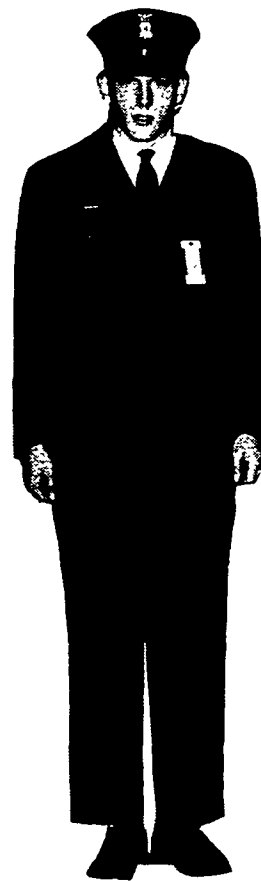
O'Connell originally said he was considering such action but has since changed his mind. He did ask the school's dean of students, David Robinson, to reveal the names of student drug users to him, but Robinson refused. The DA was unable to take Robinson to court because of a Wisconsin law which requires college deans and counselors not to reveal information given them in confidence by students. The law took effect the day the *Post's* drug supplement appeared.

The supplement included polls which showed that 20 percent of the students and 21 percent of the faculty used drugs and 42 percent of the students favored the legalization of marijuana. It also contained interviews with users and historical and factual articles about drugs.

After the supplement appeared Milwaukee papers printed several articles on drug use in high schools.

ROTC DISCREDITED

The Faculty Senate Council of Boston University met recently, and by a "substantial majority" voted to recommend to the University Council that BU cease to grant academic credit for courses taken under the ROTC Departments of Aerospace Studies and Military Sciences. Students enrolled in these courses had received from 1 to 3 credits per course per semester.



DOVE GETS THE BIRD FROM SOME HAWK

A junior at Boston University has been fired from his post as editor of the school's fraternity newspaper, *The Scarlet*, over a disagreement on Vietnam.

In the last issue of *The Scarlet* before Christmas vacation, editor Tino Galluzzo printed a front-page editorial entitled "Christmas Card to LBJ," which expressed antiwar sentiments through a collage of photos of the Vietnam war.

The collage contained some pictures from *Life*, *Look* and *The Saturday Evening Post*. Galluzzo ran them without prior permission from the magazines, although he has received retroactive permission from *Look* and *The Post*. There was no protest from the magazines, but some members of the publishing board were distressed nonetheless.

Members of the board, who have the right to fire the editor, decided to do just that in the face of what they termed an "upsetting" editorial.

NOW WHY COULDN'T SOMETHING LIKE THIS HAPPEN TO THE SOUTH BEND "TRIBUNE"?

The news monopoly has been ended on two campuses. Students at the University of Colorado, and Brooklyn College have begun printing a second student newspaper, in competition with the established sheets.

At Colorado, the Associated Students approved the establishment of a second paper after students complained about the liberal, national issue oriented Colorado *Daily*, insisting on more campus news.

The *Daily* replied to the charges with an issue of what it called "campus news," containing such items as "Pajama Party Planned," and a 20-inch story on the week's menu in the dining halls.

The opposite provided the impetus for the establishment of a new paper at Brooklyn. Staff members of the new publication, *Nova Vanguard*, charged that the regular paper, the *Kingsman*, was controlled by the administration and did not print controversial opinions.

DO-IT-YOURSELF HASHISH

The active constituents of hashish have been synthesized by three members of the Department of Chemistry at Princeton, *Innisfree*, student magazine at MIT, reported recently.

The three chemists, Prof. Edward C. Taylor, Youval Shvo, and Katherine Lenard, completed what they described as a "simple one-step synthesis" in October, 1965, and published

their results the following January, in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 88:2.

According to Miss Lenard, the process could easily be duplicated but requires knowledge in organic chemistry. She also noted that it must be done in a lab, since one of the principal reactants, olivenol, is not available commercially.



A SIMPLE ONE-STEP EUPHORIA

GUEST ADDRESS AT WMU

The Western Michigan *Herald* recently printed an editorial on the draft. The editorial was not written

by a member of the *Herald's* editorial staff, but rather by a well-known U.S. Senator. The following is an excerpt from that editorial:

"Not is it, sir, for the defense of his own house and home, that he who is subject of the military draft is to perform the task allotted him. You will put him under a service equally foreign to his interests and abhorrent to his feelings. With his aid you are to push your purpose of conquest . . ."

"If, sir, in this strife he fall—if, while ready to obey every rightful command of government, he is forced from home against right, not to contend for the defense of his country, but to prosecute a miserable and detestable project of invasion, and in that strife he fall, 'tis murder. It may stalk above the cognizance of human law, but in the sight of Heaven it is murder; . . . May God in his compassion, shield me from any participation in the enormity of this guilt. . ."

The editorial was taken from a speech made on the floor of Congress by Daniel Webster in 1814.

QUOTE(S) OF THE WEEK

On the front page of the February 9 issue of the Brown *Daily Herald*: "It became necessary to destroy the town to save it."—A major in Vietnam.

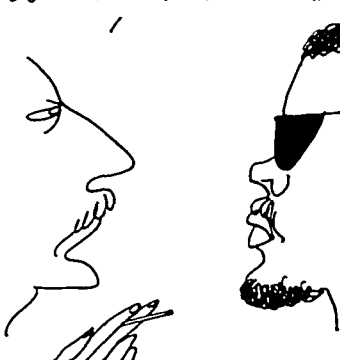
On the front page of the February 2 issue of the Holy Cross *Crusader*: "The only way to stop killing is to stop killing."—Joan Baez.

feiffer

IT'S EASY TO WANT TO BURN EVERYTHING DOWN.



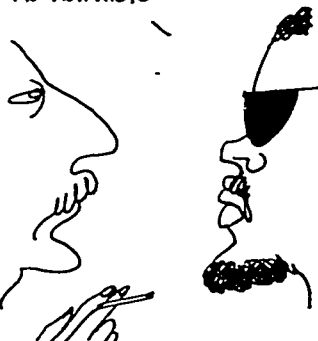
BUT WHAT'S YOUR PROGRAM?



OUR PROGRAM IS BLACK GUERRILLA WARFARE.



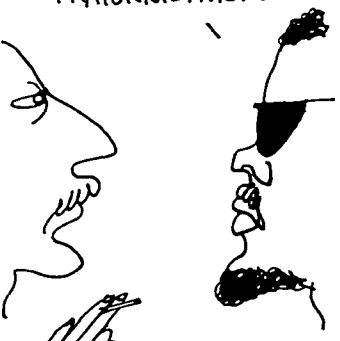
FOLLOWED BY SAVAGE WHITE RETALIATION.



FOLLOWED BY TROOP OCCUPATION OF THE GHETTOS.



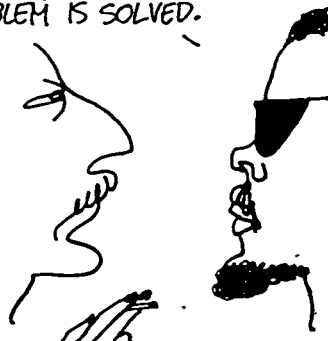
FOLLOWED BY FRATERNIZATION.



FOLLOWED BY INTER-MARRIAGE.



ONCE WE GET TO BE AS ACCEPTABLE TO YOU AS EX-NAZIS AMERICA'S RACE PROBLEM IS SOLVED.



Dist. Publishers Hall Syndicate

OMG SUB EFTER 2-25



How I Learned to Appreciate REAL MUSIC

by John Noel

ONCE UPON A TIME . . . there was a young man named Boswell. Boswell was a student at the University of Notre Dame, a most respectable educational establishment in the warm, cheery little city of South Bend, Indiana. His proficiency in doing all the latest pop dances, knowing all the words to every pop song that was written since 1960, and being able to snap his toes in time to any tune quickly made him the most sought after music authority on campus and a most popular party guest.

On day in March, 1968 — it was March 8, as a matter of fact — Boswell was walking with his friend Dusko to LaFortune Student Center, the hub of campus activity, to say nothing of student government. They were licking their lips in expectation of a delicious "Huddleburger" when suddenly, Boswell's ears turned blue and contracted, as they always did when music was in the air. The two continued walking, but Boswell's entire body began having nervous spasms. Upon asking for an explana-

tion, Dusko learned that, for the first time in his life, Boswell could not identify (with) the sounds he heard. It was unbelievable! But, despite his spasms and his ears which had changed at least five shades of blue, Boswell demanded that they go to the source of this music and talk personally with the leader. This they did, and 36 hours later they had learned a great deal.

They learned that the musicians were some of the participants in the 1968 Collegiate Jazz Festival. To their amazement, their sensitive musical ears had been deaf to previous Festivals, even though the CJF was ten years old and had been written about in most major publications including the widely-read adult comic book, *Time*. In addition they learned that this music was not a new brand of rock 'n roll or folk music. Nor was it directly related to any archaic or non-toe snapping music of previous centuries. Incredible! Furthermore, they were shocked to learn that this music, while not having repetition or lyrics, was lively and compelling and was the driving force behind almost 200 people of their own age. Yet, after being convinced that it was worth their while to part with a few dollars to gain a new experience at the CJF, they discovered that the 200 participants were certainly not amateurs.

On March 8 and 9, Boswell and Dusko heard big bands that crinkled the quilted foil in the Stepan Center from the U. of Illinois (Champaign, Ill.), Ohio State U. (Columbus, Ohio), Tufts U. (Medford, Mass.), Roosevelt U. (Chicago, Ill.), Michigan State U. (East Lansing, Mich.), Indiana State U. (Terre Haute, Ind.), Memphis Tenn.), Wright College (Chicago, Ill.), and MIT (Cambridge, Mass.). They also heard combos, some of which had no drummers at all, and others which used electronic devices, from U. of Miami (Coral Gables, Fla.), Roosevelt U. (Chicago, Ill.), Philadelphia Musical Academy (Phil., Pa.), U. of Illinois (Champaign, Ill.), Reed College (Portland, Ore.), Ball State U. (Muncie, Ind.), Southern Methodist U. (Dallas, Tex.), Michigan State U. (E. Lansing, Mich.), MIT (Cambridge, Mass.), and Northwestern U. (Evanston, Ill.). These participants competed for group and individual awards including a trip to the Newport Jazz Festival sponsored by the Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., eleven front line instruments, scholarships, cash awards,

trophies and plaques—in all a prize purse worth over \$7,000.00.

The judges were equally impressive. They were Ray Brown, the ex-Oscar Peterson bassist and winner of innumerable "Best Bassist" awards; Dan Morgenstern, the Editor of *Down Beat* magazine; Oliver Nelson, an extremely versatile musician, arranging, composing, and playing several reed instruments; Robert Share, the Administrator of the Berkley School of Music; Gerald Wilson, a most respected arranger and band leader; and Freddie Hubbard, a young and very forceful trumpeter. Other important people that were on hand were the Master of Ceremonies, Willis Conover, the deep-throated jazz impresario of the Voice of America, George Wein, producer of the Newport Jazz Festival, three people from the Department of State Cultural Presentations division, and dozens of reporters from the local and national press.

Boswell and Dusko, of course, had never heard of any of these people. Thus, their immediate urge was to dismiss them as inconsequential. But by the end of the weekend, our two friends had learned that names like Howling Wolf, Wilson Pickett, Percy Sledge, and James Brown which were better known, were not *really as cool* as the "names" that attended the CJF. (As a matter of fact, Boswell and Dusko took an on the spot survey at the Saturday afternoon session which revealed that nine out of ten people who attended the Festival in any



LALO SCHIFIRN, BOB SHARE, DON DEMICHEAL, HERBIE HANCOCK, WILLIAM RUSSO, AND DONALD BYRD IN THE PROCESS OF MAKING THEIR AUTHORITATIVE JUDGEMENTS AT CJF '67.

capacity were cool—the remaining one out of ten was almost without exception the "bad" half of a dating combination.)

Since both Boswell and Dusko were so impressed by the Festival itself, they also decided to attend the other weekend events of the CJF. The most memorable event was the Jam Session. It was very loud, very cheap, and very wet. Despite this, Boswell and Dusko had a most enjoyable time, and floated merrily home. To balance the Jam Session, the CJF also produced "The Current State of Jazz, Part II" symposium in the Kellogg

Center for Continuing Education which was free and open to the public. Ironically, these two pop enthusiasts missed the session that might have interested them most of all. "Pop and Jazz: Fission or Fusion?" was the topic of discussion at 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday evening, March 7. The panel included all the CJF judges and Carl Hager, C.S.C., Head of the Notre Dame Music Department. The discussion, of course, centered around the importance of similar and dissimilar elements of jazz and pop and to what extent the two forms will be able to come together. The second session of the symposium took place at 10:00 a.m., Saturday morning and dealt with "The Role of the Jazz Composer-Arranger". This was somewhat technical, but Boswell and Dusko loved it because it helped them understand what they heard at the Festival.

The biggest regret that Boswell and Dusko had after the CJF was all over was that they had not attended the CJF pre-Festival concert "The Chicago Fire." This "blues-rock-jazz aleatory group" performed in Stepan Center at 7:30 pm Sunday, March 3. The instrumentation for the group included three guitars, an electric cello, an electric flute, an electric organ, a tape recorder, and a vocalist. The Fire played all types of music, much of which was used to demonstrate a lecture by their leader, William Russo, on improvisation. Boswell and Dusko would have been especially interested in the light show of "Captain Electric" which supplemented the concert-lecture. And to think it was only a fifty cent admission charge!!

Needless to say, Boswell and Dusko had become confirmed jazz enthusiasts by the end of the weekend . . . and they lived . . .



A SELF-PORTRAIT OF THE UNPREDICTABLE U. OF ILLINOIS JAZZ ENSEMBLE I (AND DIRECTOR JOHN GARVEY) WHICH WAS THE BEST OVERALL JAZZ GROUP OF CJF '67.

The long, low building on the corner of Angela Boulevard and Notre Dame Avenue that stares at you as you get mugged coming home from Frankie's is not as sinister as it seems. It is the Northern Indiana Children's Hospital, a surprisingly nonclinical and pleasant home for retarded children that has attracted a large number of volunteer workers from Notre Dame and Saint Mary's.

How do you relate to a child who has an IQ of 40, is barely trainable and speaks with difficulty?

I went to the Northern Indiana Children's Hospital, an institution in South Bend that cares specifically for severely retarded children, with not a little trepidation. I wasn't sure how I'd react to a group of such children, especially when I envisioned them living in a gray, clinically sterile atmosphere.

I was pleasantly surprised with the looks of the place. Much of it is quite plain, but many of the rooms are cheerfully decorated in an attempt to interest the children in their surroundings.

It was David, however, who changed most of my ideas about what I was to expect. David appears to be about nine years old. He is not as retarded as some, and attends the Logan School. When I met him, he was sitting on a table in the recreation room. He put his arms around my shoulders and gave me a great big sloppy kiss on the cheek. One of the staff members reminded him that he

A Little Sunshine in Room "G"

by Maureen Hunter

was to "shake hands with the ladies," and he seemed properly abashed. Nevertheless, he went busily about looking at the contents of my purse. He gave it back when I asked him for it and was pleased with himself when I told him I liked him.

David is one of the luckier ones. I saw many children who are unable to walk or move around under their own steam. There are others who spend their lives lying on mats, recognizing only those who feed them. These children are helpless and "profoundly retarded." The best that can be done for them is to make their lives comfortable. Several wards at the hospital are devoted to the care of these children.

A supervisor of training, Miss Kathleen Phillips, gave me a tour of the "classrooms" and playrooms. These rooms are devoted to the children who can be helped, even if it is only to show them how to hold objects in their hands.

* * *

We visited room "G." It looks like a nursery school classroom with play wall phones, name charts, a television, and a playhouse. There were five children in the room with a staff mem-

ber, Miss Ricka Allen. The five children were neatly dressed, friendly, and very well behaved. I was told that the staff concentrates on teaching the children to behave well, for it is hoped that some of them will be returned to their families and will be able to assume a place in some sort of social environment.

One of the girls, Fanny, wanted her picture taken tying her shoes. She was the first of the five to learn how and is very proud of her achievement. The staff uses ingenious ways to teach children how to take care of themselves. Some of the children are taken on weekly bowling trips, and since this means changing to bowling shoes, they're given an added stimulus to tie their own shoes.

These five children are part of the "Sunshine House" group. They are the most trainable and can feed themselves, talk a little, and perform tasks with admirable efficiency. They take care of their classroom, including the mopping and sweeping. They rotate the tasks weekly, and Miss Phillips told me "mopping" is the favorite job. The child, whose turn it is to mop for the week, is an object of envy to the whole group. The children also draw and learn to print their names. Much of the day is taken up with purposeful games.

The children have a small menagerie of stuffed animals. Jimmy, a small towheaded youngster with a delightful smile, showed me his favorite: a small white cat. When asked the animal's name, he laughed, and then said "Cat" and puffed up with pride as if he'd let me in on one of the world's secrets.

In addition to the paid staff at the hospital, about 123 volunteers help with the children as aides. About 40 Notre Dame students and 32 SMC girls are in the program. We stopped at a playroom where Chris Basche, a Moreau student, was playing with a group of kids. He was giving one child a ride on his shoulders while two or three others were riding go-carts in circles around him. Another tiny boy was shooting baskets with fantastic accuracy and intense concentration. Helping these kids is demanding, but perhaps more rewarding in terms of response than some of the volunteers' other tasks.

(Continued on page 27)



This is the last of a two-part series on the fieldwork of Notre Dame's law students. Jack Rowe is a third-year student and former SCHOLASTIC contributor.

NOT FAR from Natchez lies a small national park — according to the ranger there, the only integrated recreation spot in Southwest Mississippi. And so it was, at least in law, and on occasion in fact as well. For Gene and Joe and Eddie, three Negroes from a nearby town, the occasion was a Sunday picnic. They brought away from that day a summons for their first court appearance. The charge: disorderly conduct on a federal reservation. Not much of a charge as things go, but a federal offense. The trial lasted two days in Federal District Court in Jackson, tried before a judge with a national reputation. The authorities representing the United States government put on their case: the complaining witness, Mrs. White, who had taken her children on a picnic, only to have it interrupted by the arrival of the defendants in the *same picnic area*; the 17-year-old daughter who identified one defendant as having called out to her an indecent phrase: 'come here and sock it to me'; the 15-year-old daughter who swore a second defendant had raised his middle finger in her direction; and lastly the 10-year-old, blond, blue-eyed son, who swore to both occurrences and then, when asked on cross-examination if he had actually seen the events, cheerfully said, "No, my mother told me to say that."

Many law students, dedicated to their profession and having a somewhat inflated notion of the value of their classroom learning, leave the campus each year to "practice" law by offering their services for a summer to corporations, government agencies and law firms. As is traditional with legal services generally, the acquisition of this talent is usually based on the ability to pay. Thus the public defenders, the legal aid attorneys, the human relations commissions of this country — those whose budgets are measured by the depth of the public commitment to social equality — are unable to seek student clerks on a competitive basis.

Recently, however, some progress has been made toward alleviating this disadvantage by the establishment of legal internship programs. Funded by government or private sources, they provide financial support for law students who then work for public-service agencies which are unable to pay them. As part of this

LIKE IT IS

BY JACK ROWE

program Owen Moon, Tony Siemer and I served internships with the Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Jackson, Mississippi.

Some people have told me that the whole project was a waste of money, another misguided effort by a well-meaning, liberal foundation. And I have yet a certain sympathy for that view. A purported purpose of the program is, after all, to further the legal education of the interns, and somehow the thought of teaching one about the law by sending him to Mississippi does seem incongruous.

But not so. Like other student interns and clerks around the country, we three witnessed — in its everyday, hometown real-world operation — the administration of the American system of justice; although there were times when it seemed not to be administered with an even hand.

Each of the three defendants in the case described above was found guilty, including the one against whom, the judge agreed, no evidence was brought. In the opinion of this presidential appointee, they were "all in this together." The sentence would "make an example of you boys." The boys, 18 years old at the time, received the maximum sentence — an exemplary six month, to be served at the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta. A pending appeal will explore, among other points, the question of whether their conduct would have been equally criminal had they been white — or the girls black.

There were times, though, when there was no question of unequal application of criminal sanctions. For certain laws may simply be ignored, and with impunity if the parties involved have the appropriate skin color.

1967 was an election year in Mississippi, one unlike previous election years. There were several score Negro candidates, an tens of thousands of Negro voters. Sam Jackson was one of the voters.

The morning after election day Jackson went to work as usual with his son, his grandson and two friends. They all worked on a nearby farm,

and were at work when the owner drove up. He had heard that Jackson had voted the previous day; Jackson admitted that he had. The indignant farmer, Charles Davis, ordered the five to line up, saying he was going to kill them all as a lesson to others. He left without fulfilling his threat. But before he drove off, he did fire one shot from his twelve-gauge shotgun. It struck Sam Jackson from fifteen feet, ripped open his chest and splattered bits of his flesh on the others. Davis drove to town and told the sheriff he'd killed old Jackson. He must, of course, wait until he is tried, but he isn't worried that the long record will change. They say no murderer has ever been convicted in a Mississippi court, so long as he was white and his victim black.

At times it is wisest not to ignore the law, however, for the law can be a useful instrument.

James Dunlap first came to the attention of the important people in his home town when he began trying to organize a voter-registration drive. Negro voting strength began to rival that of the whites and rumors began to circulate that Dunlap and his friends would run for local office. He was promptly convicted of a series of crimes, but lawyers kept getting him freed pending appeals. More traditional methods failing, the local folk turned to a novel (but today rather common) means to rid themselves of a young local nuisance. Dunlap was still under 26.

In the county where Dunlap lived, roughly 77% of the people are Negroes, but coincidentally the local draft board's members all come from the other 23%. The board found time and time again that it was necessary to review Dunlap's draft status. Within a short time and without any medical examination, Dunlap's classification went from 4-F to 1-Y to 1-A, and he was inducted. Before he could contact a lawyer, he was transported to a military base in another state. These actions may have secured the traditional way of life in one small Mississippi town, but they contributed little toward the strength of the armed forces. James Dunlap was 4-F because he is an epileptic who requires regular medical treatment.

When the usual societal structures do not provide the basic protections for which they are established — when, that is, the sheriff is the last man in the county who would call for assistance if danger threatened — then the conviction that the law as we commonly think of it has failed breeds a different sort of law, with

(Continued on page 27)

RICHARD ROSSIE on:

The “As Long As the Boat Isn’t Rocking, Everything’s Fine” Philosophy.

In the last two issues of the SCHOLASTIC the man at the top of Notre Dame’s organizational totem pole — Fr. Hesburgh — has discussed the future of Notre Dame. This week, SCHOLASTIC editors Bill Cullen, Joel Garreau and Tim Unger interviewed the President-elect of the Student Body—the broad man at the base.

Scholastic: Do you have any opinions on the role of student power?

Rossie: I say in my platform, in the area of our personal lives we have control. If students must obey the rules, they should make them. They should enforce the rules that pertain to the purely personal lives of the students at Notre Dame, that would mean hall autonomy.

Scholastic: What about parietal hours? Do you think that this is a purely personal matter, pertaining only to students?

Rossie: Yes. Parietal hours are, however, a secondary issue. The primary issue is one of self-government. Self-government implies that the students should make their own rules and regulations. If a hall chooses to make its parietal hours and have women visitors, then they should be allowed to do that. If they don’t choose, they should have the prerogative to do that also.

Scholastic: The alumni have always been cautious and conservative in their approach to students, and you’re taking a liberal approach. How are you going to avoid a clash?

Rossie: Well, I hope to avoid a clash. If a clash is what it comes to, they will have to be willing to meet anything. We’ll have to be prepared for any sort of confrontation. The point is I don’t see how long the Administration can continue to perpetuate a system where they say we don’t have any visiting hours, where in fact we do. There are many halls where we have *de facto* women visitation hours and *de facto* drinking on a very wide scale. I don’t see how they can call themselves intellectually honest when they say we don’t have visiting hours, and don’t have drinking at Notre Dame, when in fact we do. How can they call themselves honest, morally upstanding, driven by what their consciences tell them, when they say one thing and yet another thing occurs. I just don’t see how they can continually live in such a situation. It’s so hypocritical.

Scholastic: Aren’t you begging for a crackdown in these areas?

Rossie: I’m asking them to be honest about it. I’m

saying that they’re not going to be able to crack down, unless they’re willing to have a confrontation, and they will have a confrontation if they go back to the old ways. I don’t think they can go back. There is only one other way that they can go, and that is forward.

Scholastic: You have at least three policy-making bodies; the Senate, the Hall-Presidents’ Council, and the Student-Faculty-Administration Committee. You have three groups of people trying to help the students, and not only are they redundant; they are also contradictory. Who’s going to be doing what?

Rossie: As Student Body President, I think I am ultimately going to be the one to define what sort of direction each body takes. As leader of the Senate, it’s going to be my job to define in what direction the Senate will go in this whole process. I hope that the chairman of the Hall Presidents’ Council will be one who meets regularly with the presidents. We’re going to have to sit down and define what directions and what policies this body is going to make. I think perhaps the Student-Faculty-Administration life committee may become a central organizing committee for all these activities. However, I don’t see any decisions this central committee makes as being binding if the Senate or hall presidents disagree with it.

Scholastic: You see, then, the Hall Presidents’ Council as another legislative body, equal to the Senate?

Rossie: I think the Hall Presidents’ Council *should* be a legally defined body. I see the role of the Hall Presidents’ Council as a body determining the nature of relations between the Student Government and the halls. Any plan of action between Student Government and the students in the halls should be enacted through this body.

Scholastic: What action do you plan on taking concerning those measures passed in the General Assembly? That is, what are you going to do immediately, what are you going to do after April 1, and what are your long-range plans?

Rossie: Right now, I’m working with Chris Murphy in trying to implement the General Assembly measures. Self-government is the primary concern. Also, some sort of response on the parietal hours question. As I see it, I’m simply going to reason with the Administration. I hope they make a statement one way or the other before I take office. If they don’t, I’m going to press the issue that they do make a statement, a formal statement on the self-government bill, that they do make a formal

statement on the parietal hours. The thing is they have never made a written statement on why they oppose parietal hours and giving us their rationale. And this is what I want — why they won't give us self-government, why they won't give us due process of law on this campus, why they won't set up a legitimate rule-making process on this campus. I want written rationales. If they don't, then I'll go out to the students and see what they want to do then.

Scholastic: Do you think Chris Murphy accomplished a great deal as Student Body President?

Rossie: Well . . . I want to be Christian, I want to be Christian on this one. I think that his effectiveness as S.B.P. was cut down considerably by the fact that he was not present on the campus to the extent that he should have been. I do think that there have been a few positive inroads, however.

Scholastic: Do you think Fr. Hesburgh owes him a debt of gratitude for his work on SUMMA?

Rossie: Yes, I think that Chris did contribute a lot to the fund raising. I still feel that his primary duty was to the student, and not to the SUMMA campaign.

Scholastic: What is your view of Fr. Hesburgh's idea of ND as a residential university?

Rossie: I think that it is primarily a myth. It will be a myth. I think it's a wonderful idea if you had all of the students wanting to live on campus and you didn't have these ghetto-like living conditions. Then, it would really be wonderful. But, I just don't see the Administration still committed to this idea that an individual has freedom of choice when it tries to tell those students — especially those 21 years old and older — that they must live on campus.

This brings up another matter I'd like to comment on. In the recent SCHOLASTIC interview with Fr. Hesburgh, he stated that a committee had been set up to study Notre Dame - Saint Mary's relations, and the possible cooperation of the schools. This committee was composed

of half administrators and half faculty members. I think there should be an equal number of students on this committee. I find it to be an affront to the student bodies that students are not seated on the committee. Although cooperation seems to be mainly of an academic nature. I see this as a breach of courtesy to the students. Students have asked me about this merger with SMC. We aren't even being consulted about it. I think that we should be consulted because the students should have a say in their relations with the other school.

Scholastic: Do you believe that Fr. McCarragher and Fr. Riehle are open-minded enough so that you will be able to deal with them effectively and meaningfully?

Rossie: The only thing I can say about that is that I hope so. At times I feel like I'm dealing more with hard-core politicians than with any other sort of individuals. My relation with Fr. McCarragher so far has been rather cordial, open. Fr. McCarragher has not given me any indication that he is not open. I haven't talked to Fr. Riehle since my election.

Scholastic: Do you agree with the business-like manner with which student discipline is handled this year?

Rossie: I definitely disagree with the manner in which they handle student discipline this year. There are an ample number of cases, this year alone, where students have been treated just as if they were objects. They broke the rule and damn it they were going to get it. It seems to me that there hasn't been a real concern about giving justice to the students, rather only in seeing that the rules were enforced.

Scholastic: Do you think that the attitude of these priests is one that looks ahead to progress, or one that feels that as long as the boat isn't rocking, things are fine?

Rossie: I think that the attitude of most of the Administration officials that I have talked to, especially regarding disciplinary areas, is one concerning the immediate situation: don't rock the boat, keep things as

(Continued on page 27)





Granville Hicks has brought a wide and varied background in teaching, writing and criticism to his position at *Saturday Review* as principal fiction critic. A profuse author himself, Mr. Hicks has for years been the most widely quoted observer of the contemporary literary scene and has constantly expressed his faith in the modern novel and its practitioners, opposing those who contend that "the novel is dead."

Born in Exeter, New Hampshire, Mr. Hicks attended Harvard (M.A. in 1929) and Harvard Divinity School. Since 1929 he has held numerous teaching positions (Harvard, Smith,

N.Y.U., Ohio University, and New School among others), he served on the editorial staff of the *New Masses*, worked for a publishing company, produced a radio show "Speaking of Books" and, before coming to *Saturday Review* in 1958, he was literary consultant for the *New Leader*. His authorship has taken him into as many fields as his occupations — he has written novels, biography, literary studies and, most recently, published an autobiography.

Mr. Hicks has, since 1958, read, digested, examined and criticized more books than most people could hope to read in a lifetime. His column in the *Saturday Review* does not merely criticize, recommend or condemn what it examines, rather he applies his years of experience in the literary field to an analysis of the causes of a book's excellence and likewise to the

reasons why others fail. He has, for example, severely criticized a noted novelist like Herman Wouk while praising and recommending otherwise unknown authors as authors with limited commercial appeal. He has tried, as he puts it, to "discover what the author was trying to do" and not merely say the expected things about the generally accepted and lauded authors.

Mr. Hicks will be the keynote speaker for the Literary Festival and, assuredly, no one is better qualified to introduce a week-long study of contemporary fiction than the Dean of American critics.

We proudly present the 1968 Sophomore National Literary Festival keynote speaker, Granville Hicks, speaking on March 31 at 8 p.m. in the Law Auditorium. In two weeks Peter De Vries.

Literary Festival

Granville Hicks

Joseph Heller's first published work, *Catch-22*, after a slow start during which its sales were primarily restricted to the New York metropolitan area, soon skyrocketed to the top position on the international best-sellers lists and established its author as a major talent in American fiction. *Catch 22* is a Rabelaisian tale about a handful of the wildest flyboys of World War II stationed on a tight little Mediterranean island full of loose Italian women. Heller has envisioned a paradoxical hell exemplified by such self-contradictory statements as "And if that wasn't funny, there were a lot of things that weren't even funnier." The novel has been nearly unanimously applauded by critics, fellow authors, and readers, none of them mild in their praise. A sample of these accolades indicates the enthusiasm with which the book has been received: The *New York Times* praised the book as "wildly original, brutally gruesome, a dazzling performance that will outrage nearly as many readers as it delights. Realistic in its powerful accounts of bombing missions with men screaming and dy-

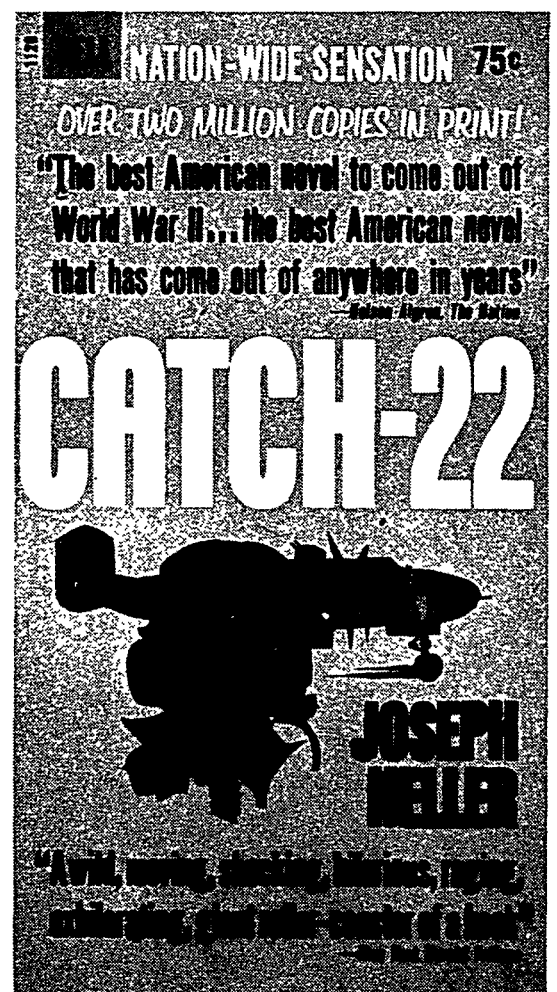
ing and planes crashing . . . *Catch-22* is vulgarly, bitterly, savagely funny. It will not be forgotten by those who can take it"; Nelson Algren in *The Nation* called it "the best American novel to come out of World War II . . . the best American novel that has come out of anywhere in years"; author Alexander King commented, "If Mr. Heller never writes another line, his reputation is high and secure."

Before the publication of *Catch-22*, Heller worked as the promotion manager for *McCall's* magazine. His college years were spent at New York University, Columbia University, and Oxford University where he was a Fulbright Scholar. Other honors he has accumulated include a Phi Beta Kappa membership and a National Institute of Arts and Letters grant in literature which he was awarded in 1963.

In an interview in *Mademoiselle*, Heller elaborated on what he does in his spare time: "Nothing. Really, nothing. I have no hobbies, no recreations. I hate sports. I also hate gardening and walking. I don't go to the

(Continued on page 28)

Joseph Heller





sidelines

"HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN SPORTSCASTING ANYWAY?"

Last fall, the SCHOLASTIC wrote with enthusiasm of the possibility that Notre Dame hockey games would be telecast this year. Indeed, some games have found their way onto the local tubes; but it hasn't been exactly what you would call a dream come true. If you didn't see the Notre Dame-Northern Illinois game Sunday, it wasn't necessarily because you had the wrong channel. It may have been due to the fact that the solitary cameraman was positioned somewhere between the Burger King Stand on Dixie Way North and the basement of the Geology Building. Oh, there was another cameraman; but he was busy eating a deviled ham sandwich during the encounter at Howard Park and managed only a momentary flash or two between bites.

Of course, the announcer, a Mr. Bill Etherton, compensated for any inadequacies on the part of the technical crew. Identifying every sixth player, he breezed along, exuding fathomless hockey knowledge: "What size is the puck, anyway?" And "How long is the period?" But we can excuse these lead-ins as attempts to educate area hockey neophytes. Things began to get worse though: "St. Monica's of Mishawaka is having an athletic night tonight with bingo and fun games. . . ." The climax came some fourteen minutes into the first period; for some reason, unbeknown to slumbering

fans, he casually chuckled, "I feel like an elephant." Yes, Bill Etherton; this is your life.

MEDIA'S MANIA

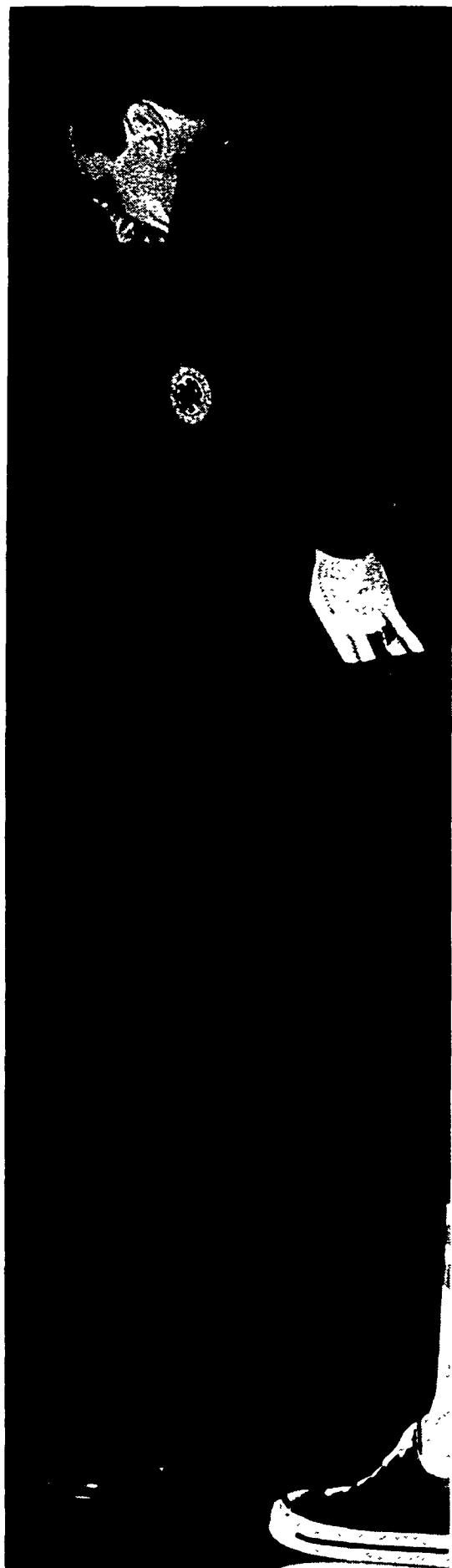
The Sunday morning edition of the *South Bend Tribune* for Feb. 25 ran six lead stories on its front page. "U. S. Planes Attack Hanoi River Port," read one headline and "'Secret Testimony' on Tonkin Released" read another. It could have been a story on World War III and still not be the major headline, for this month is the time of year for Indiana's perennial prelude to spring fever, known as Hoosier hysteria. The headline? "St. Joe, Penn, Laville Win." Win what? A state championship in basketball, perhaps? Well, no. They were victors, but only in the first-round sectionals of Indiana's state basketball tournament.

The strange part of this mania is that all the media seem to be addicted. Two South Bend radio stations are simultaneously broadcasting the Indiana high school tournament. Even last week's crucial game with N.Y.U. was partially pre-empted on radio by high school basketball. The TV basketball fan can watch every round of the school tourney on either of two stations, but has to wait till the last round of the N.C.A.A. to see any college basketball. Maybe it takes a Hoosier or a Pole to understand, but the priorities set up by the mass

media in South Bend seem questionable even in the sporting world. High school basketball conceivably deserves much of the coverage it receives, but the needless duplication of coverage suggests that the average sports fan is being shortchanged.

THE EVIL EYE STRIKES AGAIN

The jinx which has plagued *Sports Illustrated* for 10 these many years apparently is catching. It all began last year when the crew and baseball squads greeted SCHOLASTIC coverage by going oh-and-four for the weekend. We laughed that one off, but two cover jinxes in two consecutive issues are no laughing matter. The less said about the Dowd endorsement the better. No real upset there, anyway. But the fencers looked like a sure thing when they went into the weekend with 29 straight wins. Thanks to SCHOLASTIC publicity, they came out with a streak of 1 straight. Don't shed any tears for Coach Mike DeCicco, though; he has a few good omens going for him. For one, that one victory of this past weekend (16-11 over Illinois) was number one-hundred for him. More significant is the precedent concerning win streaks which Oklahoma set in the early fifties. Their streak, too, ended at 31 (by Kentucky); one year later they lost to Notre Dame, tied Pitt, and embarked on the longest skein their sport has yet seen, 47 straight. Fencers, your opportunity lies ahead.



BASKETBALL'S DEE

Talks About:

*the season, the NIT, the
new arena*

Interview by RAY SERAFIN and MARK SEEBERG

Scholastic: Coach Dee, how will Notre Dame's entrance into the NIT affect this school and your basketball program here?

Coach Dee: I think it's a real plus-factor for our program. It comes at a time when our program is reaching its final stages; it helps us because it's a *major* tournament, and getting invited is recognition of the work these boys have been putting into basketball (in helping us raise it to a high plain). I think it proves that Notre Dame has a real interest in its basketball program. Because we haven't gone to the NIT in the past we've been handicapped in our recruiting.

Scholastic: Did you expect any difficulties in being allowed by the University to accept the bid?

Coach Dee: I don't believe there has ever been a time when Notre Dame has been extended an invitation to the NIT *alone*. By that I mean that in the past seven Notre Dame appearances in the post-season tournaments, both the NIT and the NCAA were interested in Notre Dame and, of course, the NCAA would take precedence at any time. So it's not so much that there has ever been a policy against it, I just think that it's the first time an invitation has been extended. Naturally, I was thrilled when Fr. Joyce, Mr. Krause, and the athletic board OK'd our acceptance.

Scholastic: Looking back over the season, has the team lived up to your preseason expectations?

Coach Dee: Back in November I went over the coming schedule, trying to estimate our chances against each opponent. As you know I'm not a pessimist, but I put down UCLA as the only definite loss of the year — it was at Los Angeles, it was with two West Coast officials, and so on. I put us down for 16 wins, teams I thought we could beat, and I had nine question marks. From this I felt we could come up with a season between 17-9 and 23-3, and so I think we've lived up to my expectations. Way down deep I felt we could win at least 11 of our

12 home games and play .500 ball in our 14 road games, which is exactly what we have done. Of course I can't say that I'm satisfied, because we've lost five or six games that I think we could have won. But, I'm realistic about the shortcomings of our ball club — every club has its strengths and weaknesses — and I have to compliment the boys for staying tough despite some very discouraging defeats.

Scholastic: The team got off to a very fast start, going 13-3, but then ran into a midseason slump, losing five of six games at one time. Do you think the team peaked too early?

Coach Dee: I felt it was mandatory that we have a good December. We have probably the toughest December schedule in the country, playing teams like Wisconsin, Indiana, Utah State, UCLA, and Kentucky on the road. We came out 8-3, so we did get off to a quick start. I think we worked hard at being in midseason form in December because we felt that the games we won then would be as important to us as any we win now. After going 13-3 we had a ten-day period during examinations to get ready for the last ten ball games. That's one of the reasons we wanted to get off quickly, so that if we could split the last ten games, all of which were against difficult opposition, we could make the tournament.

Scholastic: Are there any circumstances which might have especially hurt the team's record this season?

Coach Dee: I hate to be a complainer, but if I had one observation to make it would be that we had four very serious injuries. Bob Arnzen has had a great year as a junior, but probably not anywhere near as great a year as he could have had if he had not missed six weeks of practice due to an ankle injury. I think that the work he missed in November has affected his whole production as a junior. Mike O'Connell missed eight weeks of practice with a torn thigh muscle, missing seven games. Those two injuries were quite damaging. At the end of last season we were counting heavily upon the regular freshman center, Jay Zizniewski, but during spring football practice he tore up his knee so badly that we didn't foresee him playing this season at all. In addition a hamstrung muscle has continually bothered Mike Franger every time we got to the point that we thought we'd be using Mike a little more. If we didn't have the injury factor, I've got to believe that at this point we would have won three, possibly four more ball games, and that would be an conservative estimate.

Scholastic: How has this season fit into the program you first formulated when you came here?

Coach Dee: Overall, when I look at where we were two years ago today, finishing up a 5-21 season with a six-game losing streak, and here we are now up there with tournament teams, I think we've moved along in the right direction about as rapidly as we possibly could have. Last year we figured to be coming back to respectability, and this year to be competitive, that is to

be able to play with anybody. This year we've only been beaten by more than eight points on two occasions, so with a little luck we could have won all but those two. We feel that next year we will be at a plateau of greatness that we hope we'll never have to retreat from.

Scholastic: Concerning next year, do you agree with a statement by Joe Doyle (of the *South Bend Tribune*) that Notre Dame fans are only dreaming if they think that Notre Dame will be in the same class with UCLA next season?

Coach Dee: Well, I think what Mr. Doyle means is that UCLA is one of the greatest basketball teams ever put together. I don't think I've ever suggested that we'll be as good as, or better than, UCLA. I think next year we can *play* UCLA; I don't think we played them this year, since we got beat by 51 points. I think that next December, with the crowd of boys that we're planning on having available, we can play them and have a shot at them. I think that's quite an accomplishment, if this is in fact the greatest college basketball team ever put together. But UCLA is only one game next year. I think the real pressure is the time element, that is, the pressure of having the basketball program at a peak to move it out of the Fieldhouse and into the new arena. I think that next year we should make the NCAA and have a reasonable chance of getting past our regional and into the final four. I think Notre Dame is going to have one of the greatest basketball teams it's ever had.

Scholastic: Do you foresee doubleheaders or tournaments in the new Convocation Center?

Coach Dee: I can't see the feasibility of tournaments, or bringing in three teams to play two nights in a row. With 26 games available, it's difficult to play two games in two nights, either at home or on the road.

Scholastic: Could you run down some of the teams who will be coming in here next year?

Coach Dee: Next year before Christmas we'll be playing UCLA, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Indiana. At the present time we're waiting on the final word from Niagara, with Calvin Murphy. Over and above that we have Air Force, DePaul, Butler, Georgia Tech, Michigan State, Utah State, Creighton, and Houston in the Astrodome. What I try to do, rather than playing people home-and-home, is to get somewhere between 35 and 40 schools involved in our basketball schedule. We will play these schools say, three out of every five years, which will give us the flexibility we need. The following year we've got St. Louis, Kansas, and hopefully Princeton, as well as Marquette, St. John's, West Virginia, and probably either North Carolina or Duke.

Scholastic: Then you do think we can fill this place without resorting to doubleheaders?

Coach Dee: I certainly think so. I would anticipate at this time that there is an excellent chance of selling the arena out before the season even starts. ■

The Captain's Table

Track captain Pete Farrell won two middle distance events in last week's CCC's, including the meet record in the 880-yard run.

Track and Field, as evolved by the Greeks of the Classical Olympic Age, consisted primarily of man's spiritual attitude—his mind mastering his body. Beginning with his fair share of potential, the trackman must continuously improve his mental attitude until he feels ready to meet his opponent on the track, in the ring, or over the cross-bar. With all aspects equalized, idealistic logic dictates that the better man will eventually emerge victorious. But this is not always true in track. A man's mental attitude and physical condition can be determined by the individual's hard work and by the suffering to which he willingly submitted his body during his basic training period. The better man, at the Central Collegiate Conference Championships, was not decided during the stretch drive for the tape, or the moment of release or takeoff, but by the individual's mind, his thoughts, and his reaction to those thoughts as he dug his feet into the soft spot of sand on some deserted beach in August; as he labored over the hills of the golf course in October; and as he pounded the pavement of the Michiana area during the cold bleakness of December.

Any good trackman on our team realizes he must learn to allocate his efforts to two or three or more demanding races so that Notre Dame's point-score will stop the total compiled by the opposition. Victories in all our dual meets and the Conference Crown on February 24 were the goals set by Coach Wilson and the team early in December. With our dual meet record at 2-1, the stage was set for the CCC Meet and the crowning glory of the Indoor Campaign.

On possibly the best balanced team in Notre Dame's track history, Bill Hurd stands out as the individual who has contributed more to the team's success than any other two competitors. Sprinting speed is a God-given talent, but to allocate this gift for 3 x 100 yds. the dashman must develop the stamina and attitude of a long-distance runner. Bill had been training for a year with this equation in mind. Though victory in both races and the long jump eluded him by inches, Bill proved to his opposition and to the crowd that he, not Crosby, Randolph, or Wallace, was the man to be reckoned with.

True, Bill Hurd was the dominant performer of the meet, but the victory, like all our victories, was in no way an individual achievement. There was John Madden vaulting a foot and a half over his previous best to clear 15'2", a new school record, and a second place for the Irish. Victories in the high jump and shot put by leapin' Eddie Broderick (6'8") and converted footballer Jim Reilly (5'2") gave us just the right amount of points to offset any of our opponents' compilation in the field events.

That left the meet up to our traditionally strong middle distance and distance men. Mike McCann, our speedy soph star from Canada, started us off with a fourth place finish in the 440. Our one-two punch of Bob Timm and Doug Breunlin supplied us with 3rd and 4th places in the 600 yd. run. Kevin O'Brien and Joe Quigly combined with myself to give us an insurmountable total of 18 pts. in the 880 and 1000; while our established milers of Chuck Vihom and Ken Howard took home the gold and silver in the glamour event. Our distance crew is composed of Bob Walsh, Bill Leaky and Dan Saracino with senior member Walsh placing a respectable third in the Centrals. Our hard-nosed core of distance men can rely on the support of runners like Mark Walsh, Bob Watson, Jim Lehner, Dave Scykally and Joe Quaderer all of whom scored on relays last Saturday.

Thus far the season has been a success. Those of us who will compete in the IC4A's in New York and the NCAA's in Detroit can only add icing to the cake. The goals for the outdoor season will be much the same as the ones set for indoors. Our achievement of these goals will, of course, depend primarily on everyone's willingness to continue to work during the holocaust of inclemency known as the South Bend spring. I personally feel that we have the talent, capacity and attitude to bring this year to a successful conclusion as Notre Dame's greatest track team.

—PETER FARRELL

For The Record

BASKETBALL: (17-8)

St. John's 83, Notre Dame 81
Notre Dame 64, Bradley 61
Notre Dame 70, NYU 67
Notre Dame 87, Valparaiso 75

SWIMMING: (4-6)

Purdue 74, Notre Dame 48
Western Michigan 63,
Notre Dame 50

FENCING: (14-1)

Notre Dame 14, Ohio State 13
Notre Dame 21, Michigan State 6
Notre Dame 18,, Duke 9
Notre Dame 20, Milwaukee Tech 7
Notre Dame 14, Iowa 13
Wisconsin 15, Notre Dame 12
Notre Dame 16, Illinois 11

WRESTLING: (3-4)

Western Michigan 23,
Notre Dame 14
Marquette 22, Notre Dame 13

INDOOR TRACK: (2-1)

Michigan 76, Notre Dame 64
CCC Meet — 1st

HOCKEY: (11-3)

Notre Dame 8, Northern Illinois 5

TONIGHT

Fencing: Case Tech and Oberlin at Cleveland

Wrestling: Illinois at Notre Dame

Track: Cleveland K of C Relays

This Week

MARCH 2

Basketball: Creighton at Notre Dame

Fencing: Buffalo and Syracuse at Buffalo

Swimming: Northern Illinois Invitational at De Kalb

MARCH 5

Wrestling: Wheaton College at Wheaton, Ill.

MARCH 8

Hockey: Notre Dame at Air Force

Wrestling: Four I Tournament at Cleveland

MARCH 9

Track: IC4A Meet at New York

Wrestling: Four I Tournament at Cleveland

MARCH 15

Track: NCAA Meet at Detroit

Rossie Interview

(Continued from page 21)

smooth as possible. They have no long-range approach. This year the Dean of Students' office has been concerned with the immediate situation rather than anything else. I really do believe that the Administration is a good three years behind the student body and faculty in attitudes, or perhaps even further. I think that there is an enormous feeling of change among the students, among the faculty, and I haven't seen this demonstrated by the Administration. Besides, you have heard Fr. Riehle say many times that Notre Dame has a long tradition and she does things slowly. I think that this attitude predominates in many Administration officials' minds.

Scholastic: Another big part of your platform was academic reform. What concrete ideas do you have about academic reform?

Rossie: Fr. McCarragher has indicated to me that a limited pass-fail system that has been passed by the General Assembly will more than likely go into effect. There is also a good possibility that we will get unlimited cuts passed around the middle of this semester.

I'm going to set up a student-academic council, which will probably be composed of six to eight students. What this council will do is to meet regularly with Fr. Walsh to lobby for changes with the University Academic Council. Moreover, the purpose of this council, as I see it, will be to try to arrange a merger with the University Academic Council, so the students will have a voice in the policy-making decisions. I think that this will bring about a fundamental change.

I think that we have work for limited goals, such as the Pass-Fail system, experimental courses in psychology, sociology, etc. We also must realize what are our ultimate goals, what we want to achieve in the long run, and start working for them as well.

Scholastic: To which programs will you give priority?

Rossie: I'm going to give priority first, to self-government, then to academics. The basic problem underlying

the whole thing is that the students are on the bottom of the totem pole. If you go after one thing at a time, you'll be beaten down, but if you go at them on all fronts this is the only way that you can effectively move up the pole.

Scholastic: One last point on academic reform concerning the philosophy and theology requirements. Given the general mediocrity of the courses and the disinterest of many of the students involved, do you think that they should be continued?

Rossie: I seriously do not believe that theology and philosophy should be abolished. I do believe definitely that the number of requirements should be reduced. Why this requirement should be continued is that a certain amount of philosophy and theology is required in the context of a Christian university and a Christian education.

Scholastic: Have you read the latest "Alumnus" magazine?

Rossie: Yes, unfortunately.

Scholastic: They had quite a spread on what the alumni are thinking.

Rossie: I think in a university like Notre Dame, the alumni have a great influence, this goes without saying. The Administration from a practical point of view has got to consider the alumni reaction. But as I see it, a university, has to be true to its character. If in being true to its character, it goes against the alumni, then that's the decision it's got to make without question. This University has got to be a University first and foremost. It is *not* a parish! It has got to be a place where *every* question is examined, as Fr. Hesburgh says, not just what the alumni wants to see the students question, but *everything*. If this gets the alumni angry, its just a chance we'll have to take. I have always maintained that for every parochial mind that gives to this university, there is probably a nonparochial mind that refuses to give simply because they cater too much to parochial minds.

Like It Is

(Continued from page 19)

operation outside of those structures.

During the period when the Negroes of one county were organizing to assert their rights, a number of persons clad in white robes and hoods visited the home of a Negro couple at night and the house was burned to the ground. Such events had happened before, and law enforcement officials were each time unable either to locate those responsible or to prevent recurrences. This night, however, a certain prominent citizen of the area, a gentleman farmer, was seen returning home — carrying a hood, dressed in a white robe. Shortly thereafter, that man, returning from a trip, discovered that in his absence his new barn had been consumed by fire under somewhat irregular circumstances. There has since that

time been neither a house nor a barn destroyed by fire in that county.

"Taking the law into your own hands" is an activity not suited to winning the approbation of a lawyer. It is generally recognized as the antithesis of "law and order," the cardinal virtue of the moment. But these simple phrases, like the learning gained in the classroom, can be called into question by the experiences of a summer. When a man reverts from reliance on our legal system and employs a violent means of self-protection, it may be said that he is rejecting the order of society. It seems it may be that he is only making a desperate effort to create some order where society provides him with none.

But the primary lesson that summer in Mississippi teaches is not what may happen if the law fails, but simply that it often does. ■

A Little Sunshine

(Continued from page 18)

We passed the music room, where a group of children were seated in a circle around a record player with a staff member and two volunteers. Some of the children can't really sit up by themselves; instead, they're put in a light harness attached to a lightweight webbing and aluminum chair. Some of the kids were doing their best to clap to the music. The volunteers spent most of their time keeping the kids sitting upright, helping them to clap their hands.

Sue Dickey, a SMC senior who has volunteered at the hospital for a couple of years, talked to me about her work there. She said that you can't expect a response from the children; sometimes it happens, but it often comes only as a surprise. Sue seems to have a way with the children there,

however; I visited several of the playrooms with her. Many of the children recognized her and wanted to show her things or just hold her hand. Miss Phillips also has quite a rapport with them; the children seem to recognize and accept affection readily. They need it.

The hospital attempts to give the children as normal a life as they are capable of leading. With the help of civic groups and private individuals they provide the children with outings and parties and special activities. One volunteer brought a string of horses to the hospital last year for the children to see, and at Easter brought out a few rabbits.

The children are taken on bus rides and sleigh rides. The hospital has a small pool which most of the children

love. They are shown movies frequently. During the summer the children are given weekly picnics.

Even the most advanced of these children will need some supervision in the future. The hospital hopes that some of the children will be useful to themselves and society later. Perhaps they will be able to live in workshelters, or halfway houses, or their own homes. There is a problem now in getting the general public to accept this idea, but many of the retarded can be taught to perform simple industrial and domestic jobs well.

The atmosphere at the hospital is one of constant attention and friendliness; the children need love and they get it in large doses. As Kathleen Phillips said, "the staff and the aides don't treat this so much as an eight

to five job; they think, "This is one of my kids that I'm taking care of." ■

(Those interested in volunteer work at the hospital should contact the volunteer services at the Northern Indiana Children's Hospital.)

Literary Festival

(Continued from page 22)

movies or the theater or watch television. What I *do* like doing is lying down. My best thinking is done going into or coming out of naps." Despite his claims of inertia, Heller's pen has not been idle, and he will have little time to indulge in his favorite pastime in the near future. Already successful as a novelist and a scriptwriter for motion pictures (*Sex and the Single Girl*), he has turned his satiric talent to the theater. His new play *We Bombed in New Haven* was recently produced by the Yale Drama School Repertory Theater and awaits production on Broadway. The *Life* magazine theater editor, Tom Prideaux, reviewed the play last January: "Heller looses that same wild imagination on his play that he loosed on *Catch-22* . . . It revealed some extraordinary values which make it potentially, I think, the best war play of our own particular day . . . No other recent play will convey to the people of the next century a better idea of how a large number of Americans felt about war in the late 1960's."

The tremendous appeal of *Catch-22* to college audiences should make Joseph Heller one of the most popular authors at the festival. The Sophomore Class Literary Festival is proud to present this talented and entertaining author and playwright in lecture.

Letters

(Continued from page 7)

COURSE EVALUATION

EDITOR:

May I quote from page 12 of your *SCHOLASTIC* of February 16: "Notre Dame's Student Course and Teacher Evaluation will present only the computerized results of an objective student questionnaire." This statement was made in contrast to the course evaluation that Saint Mary's College is running, but is not true at all. Notre Dame's Evaluation will include both student and faculty comments. Had you taken the time to consult the questionnaire or faculty members whose courses were evaluated. This fact would have been quite apparent.

Yours sincerely,
Clark Stanton
Chairman

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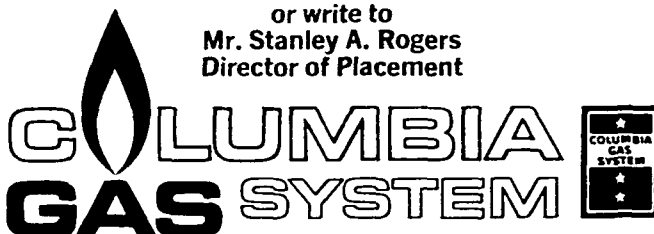
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The Last Word



THE SELF-PARODY photo of "The Notre Dame Family" which we ran as the cover for our issue of January 12 was generally thought at the time to have been the best cover to appear on a SCHOLASTIC in years, i.e., if we can judge from the many compliments both public and private we received when it was published.

What made the cover news again was a sudden rush of letters which came to the office last week, many of which were clipped to a newspaper reproduction of our cover. A typical letter is the one received from a Mr. A. Widmer (?) of San Diego, Calif., who scribbled in red ink the following:

"I am so damn angry!! You bunch of bums!! You filthy crumb!!"

What apparently prompted Mr. Widmer's exasperation was the cut-line below the picture headed "New

Catholic campus 'humor.' It read:

"This irreverent — if not sacrilegious — picture was the cover of the Jan. 12 issue of the Notre Dame University student weekly publication. It is a parody of the Last Supper. 'Twin Circle' reproduced the picture here to alert its readers to the trend on Catholic campuses that allows ridicule of the most sacred teachings and events in Catholic history. See Frank Morriss's column in this issue for comment."

It took us a while to secure a copy of the Feb. 18 *Twin Circle* but we finally managed it and proceeded to Mr. Morriss's column. Mr. Morriss, it turns out is the editor of *Twin Circle* which calls itself "The Year of Faith Newspaper."

Among other things he implies we (i.e., myself and those who posed for the picture) were "knowingly irreverent about the most sacred parts of the faith," calling the picture itself "a disgusting parody of the Last Supper." While some might think the picture "has the excuse of being a serious intellectual exercise," Editor Morriss cautions his readers not to be fooled, and then quotes "The Last Word" of that particular issue as conclusive proof of "irreverence."

"Objectively, of course, this is all close to blasphemy and sacrilege. Such, however, require a certain maturity of evil intention, so that we simply say these youths have perpetrated a gross irreverence.

"We could speculate that this parody in the Notre Dame student publication is the result of the casual approach to the liturgy that is being adopted by some of the new breed. There isn't much of a step from 'consecrating' hot dog buns and putting pop bottles on the altar to outright mockery of the Mass. After all, some of the underground liturgy is itself close to being a parody of the Mass."

Taken out of context (as was our cover) Mr. Morriss's column might be seen as a mere misunderstanding or something akin to missing the point of a joke. But a quick glance through the rest of *Twin Circle* indicates it was no accident which led him to his odd conclusions: The editors clearly see themselves as the Church Militant — Christian soldiers figuratively and literally.

Checking with Fr. John Reedy, the editor of *Ave Maria*, we were able to come up with some information about the newspaper which was first published only last November. With one or two minor exceptions the paper is wholly financed (ad-wise at least) by the Schick Safety Razor Company and Twin Circle Publishing Company, both subsidiaries of Eversharp, Inc. Ever-

sharp is owned by Patrick Frawley who Fr. Reedy describes as "a businessman admirably uninhibited in his support of the fundamental virtues of traditional religion and patriotism." Not surprisingly, Shick fills a fair share of ad space in Moral Re-Armament's *Pace* magazine (see "The Last Word" for Dec. 15).

Said Fr. Reedy of *Twin Circle* prior to its debut: "There are some responsible, conscientious Catholic journalists collecting around this publication, but there are also a few propagandists of a social message whose concern for the integrity of the Catholic press is only incidental to their chief purpose. These people are willing to use the Catholic press as an instrument for their message, the way they would buy billboards or television commercials.

"Obviously, they have a right to argue their point of view in our society. But, as one who thinks that the Catholic press has its own important function in the life of the Church, I am concerned about any attempt to buy it or to use it for ulterior purposes."

From the looks of this particular *Twin Circle*, Fr. Reedy wasn't much off the mark. The paper's "liberal" columnist is Wm. F. Buckley, Jr.; on the far right we have Father Dan Lyons, S.J., who left *Our Sunday Visitor* because it was too progressive for his taste, and Frank Morriss, who left the *Denver Register* for the same reason. The publisher is Dale Francis, a former director of Notre Dame's Office of Public Information, whose center section is relatively moderate; e.g., on protestors: "Some people are opposed to service for their country simply because they don't want to risk their lives or get involved."

Just a few headlines will do to give you an idea of *Twin Circle's* political flavor: "No lack of evidence on crimes of World Communist conspiracy," "No youth demonstrators on Taiwan," "Muggerridge answers students on 'academic freedom,'" "Growth of Communism in Vietnam." Well, we could go on and tell you about the picture of George Washington they ran along with the SCHOLASTIC cover on the front page, but you wouldn't believe us.

Which is worse we wonder: *Pace* cloaking its super-patriotism with the smiles and songs of naive youth or *Twin Circle* doing the same thing with religion? *Twin Circle's* self-parody is almost as funny as the SCHOLASTIC self-parody. With one difference. We *knew* we were being funny; they don't know they are being funny. Will someone please let them in on the joke?

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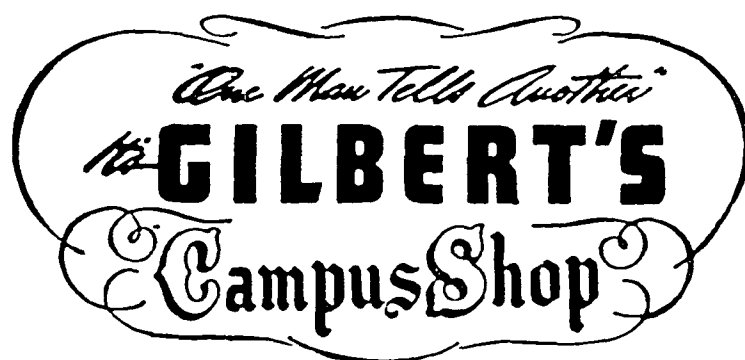
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