

## Gov't Squelched Prof's Mob Report Says Chicago "Clean Up" Committee

BY BILL LUKING

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A 63 page supplement to the report of the President's Crime Commission prepared by Professor G. Robert Blakey of the Notre Dame Law School may have been squelched, according to sources in Chicago, who think the report links some influential people in the Chicago judicial system with mobs.

Blakey who teaches criminal and real property law at Notre Dame and conducts student seminars in criminal law, would

not comment on the report or the mystery surrounding its publication.

When contacted yesterday at his South Bend home he would only say that the entire thing was "like the South Bend winter—eventually it will go away." Blakey added that the situation "required patience. . ."

The report allegedly deals with mob influence in politics and the judiciary in Illinois, particularly in Cook County. Blakey, a former staff member of the Racketeering Section of the Justice Department, and author of a model US code on wire tapping, was a staff attorney for the President's Crime Commission.

When the report of the Crime Commission was made public last spring the Blakey report was not included. In September Sherman Skolnick, Chairman of

the Citizen's Committee to Clean Up the Courts—a Chicago Organization pressing for judicial reform—filed suit against US District Court Judge J.B. Parsons and the President's Crime Commission, hoping to win an injunction forcing the commission to release the report.

According to Sokolnick "the suppression of the report is more important than the data." He cites the document's suppression as an example of the governmental activity his group is attempting to reform.

Today, in the Illinois State Senate, Republican Senator Arthur Gottschalk, a candidate for his party's nomination for governor will introduce a resolution calling on President Johnson to release the report.

Gottschalk's resolution urges President

Johnson to release the report to the Illinois Crime Investigating Commission and the Illinois Attorney general.

Blakey's report deals with mob and syndicate crime in Chicago, New York, and Los Angeles. The section on Chicago reportedly mentions Richard Cain, a former aid to Cook County Board President Richard Ogilvie, Gottschalk's opponent for the party's nomination for governor.

Blakey's report was mentioned in the Sept. 8 issue of Life magazine in a special two part section on the Mob and organized on its alleged censorship. Blakey refused to comment on the report at that time as well.

According to Mr. Skolnick, Blakey has been threatened by both the Chicago gangs and criminal elements who have infiltrated the U.S. Justice Dept.

### ASP Not Dead, Future Plans Mapped

There still is an Action Student Party. Strangely subdued, but always looming behind the scenes, the ASP held a policy meeting last Thursday night. Twenty-five to 30 members were in attendance. General stands were taken on three major issues. As expected the slant was toward greater student freedom and responsibility.

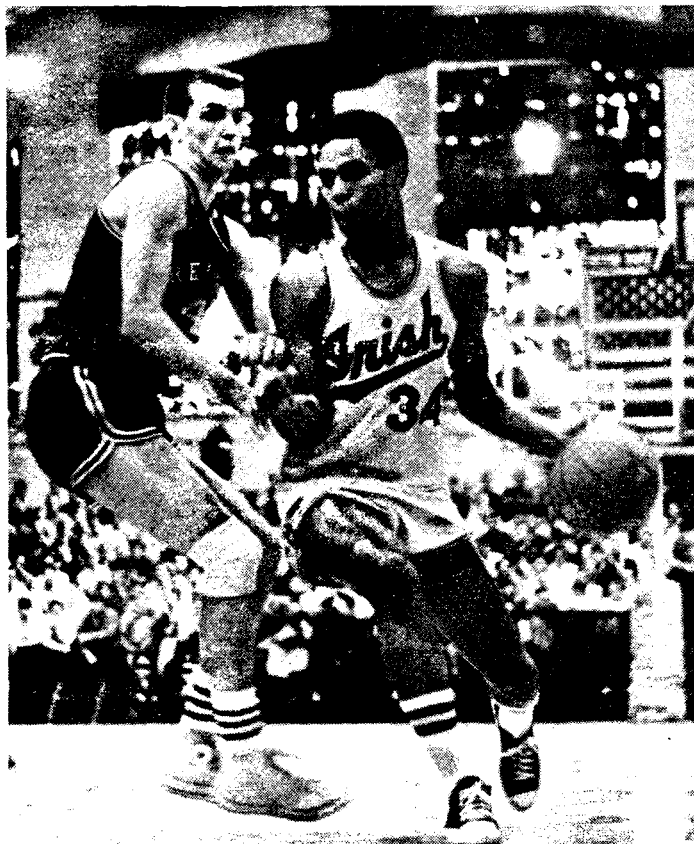
First, the party voted continued support of activity by the Free Speech Movement. In particular, the right of Father Dubay to speak here was defended.

Secondly, ASP questioned the University statute on registration of publications sold on campus. The issue was provoked by the expected debut of the River City Review and its probable difficulties with the administration. The party position was that any publication should be "unrestricted and uncensored" in its distribution and sales.

A third issue, the right of each hall to determine parietal hours, was reinforced. Any type of administrative approach would be opposed.

### ND Wins Last Game In Fieldhouse

By MIKE PAVLIN



AUSTIN CARR — A reason to watch basketball next year.

The final Irish Fieldhouse appearance Saturday afternoon was almost marred by Creighton's Bluejays. The Nebraska team refused to recognize that ND's NIT bound team was supposed to be victorious in its Fieldhouse farewell. The last-minute 73-68 decision, however, was the prize of the Irish.

The 'Jays had to buck the most sentiments since MacArthur's farewell speech and former monogram winners and a capacity house cheering on the Irish. Next session the Irish will make their Athletic and Convocation Center debut.

The frosh won their game 84-70, although the Little Bluejays held a 36-34 advantage at halftime.

Using a pressing man-to-man defense, Creighton forced several errors in jumping to a 16-6 lead. The smaller 'Jays out-fought the Irish on the boards and scored on the outside shooting of Mike Caruso and Frank Hogan.

Austin Carr caught fire in the second half and led the Irish comeback. Carr hit a foul shot at 12:48 to give Notre Dame the lead for good. The edge reached 16 at 7:38, but with Collis Jones and John Pleick out with five fouls, Creighton cut the lead to none at 1:52.

Carr shot 6-12 from the floor in the second half to finish with 25 points and Jones chipped in with 25. Notre Dame finished the season at 6-1, while Creighton dropped to 12-3.

The Irish began the long road back in the second half by out-scoring Creighton 7-2. But Portman continued to fire away and kept the Bluejays up 54-45 at 14:01.

Then a three-point play by Arnzen, two free throws by Jim Derrig, another three-pointer by Whitmore, and a foul shot by Murphy closed the gap to 68-67 at 3:44.

Restovich dropped in a lay-up at 1:46 to put the Irish in front and Derrig iced the verdict by converting both ends of a one-on-one foul shot at :32 and :03.

Murphy managed to stifle Portman from the floor in the last 7:05, but the Creighton sharpshooter finished with 35 points. Whitmore and Arnzen led the Irish with 19 and 17 counters respectively. Arnzen now ranks sixth in all-time Irish scoring with 1,161 career points. Whit is 13th with 1,042. The Bluejays' defeat marked their 19th straight away loss over two years, and left them 8-17. Notre Dames final record stands 18-8.

## No Trouble in River City Admin. Permits Sale on Campus

By TOM EHRBAR

The River City Review, edited by a Notre Dame radical alumnus Lenny Joyce, will be sold on campus. The Review, published for the first time Fri., was expected by editors to garner administration disapproval and possible banning from campus distribution and sale.

Friday afternoon, however, an accord was reached between Review editors and Vice-President for Student Affairs Rev. Charles McCarragher. McCarragher had encountered senior Tom Rice selling the Review on the steps on the South Dining Hall at noon and asked Rice to come to the Student Affairs Office that afternoon to discuss University regulations concerning solicitation and distribution on cam-

pus without the University's permission.

Rice and about 15 other interested students and Review staffers presented themselves at Fr. McCarragher's office later in the afternoon. SBP-elect Richard Rossie was in McCarragher's office when the Review delegation arrived, and was asked by McCarragher to sit in on the meeting.

McCarragher, according to the editor, was concerned about the content of the paper and objected to the possibility of obscenity or the advocacy of the overthrow of the present U.S. government within the paper. At the meeting Joyce agreed to register his paper with McCarragher and to name its editorial and publishing staffs. He categorically refused, however, to submit the Review to censorship of any kind. Both Joyce and Fr.

McCarragher agreed to discuss the matter further.

Members of the Review campus circulation staff said that they would have continued selling the paper even if the administration had banned its campus appearance.

Over 700 copies of the four-page tabloid were sold at ten cents a copy at ND and St. Mary's. This number, although encouraging, was not enough to pay for the first issue's publication. The Review's editors intend to extend its circulation to South Bend high schools and any other potential market.

The next issue, scheduled to appear March 15, will expand to 8 pages and will pick up the Liberation News Service wire.

# Only 7.4% of "Day Dogs" Polled Wish to Return to Campus Life

By JOHN KREIS

Only 7.4% of those who voted in last Tuesday's off-campus poll conducted by the New Dorm Study Committee wish to return to campus at this time. Only 337 students voted in the poll: 167 seniors, 122 juniors and 39 sophomores. Of these 4.2% of the seniors, 6.6% of the juniors and 23.1% of the sophomores wished to come back on.

Jim Barr, head of the committee, admitted surprise by the poor turnout, especially the sophomores who he felt would want to return. Barr said earlier at a committee meeting last month that each week some 120 students go to the Office of Student Accounts looking for on-campus housing.

Barr expressed doubt that the Administration would be swayed by the results; "I don't feel that the University will be too impressed by the results of the poll."

Each student was asked to answer 6 questions: Are you living off-campus voluntarily; would you wish to return to campus at this time; if the new residence halls were completed and much of the present overcrowded rooming conditions were eliminated on campus, would you return; if the university hall life rules (concerning girls, cars and alcohol) were to become more lenient, would you return to campus; do you own a car; do you live in an apartment.

Some of the students were very emphatic in their desire not to return to campus. One irate senior added to his questionnaire: "I resent Fr. Hesburgh's statement relative to the off-campus students being 'day-dogs.' It was entirely uncalled for and showed a definite lack of knowledge concerning off-campus life. The administration kicks people off and

then expects them to do or die for Notre Dame. If they would pay more attention to student life instead of building a new field house, a better university would have already been a reality." This student has lived off for 2 years.

On Monday night, March 11, there will be a dinner meeting held at the halfway house at which final plans for the new dorms will be consolidated. Fr. Jerome Wilson, Hall Life Commissioner Tom Brislin, Chris Murphy, Richard Rosie and Hall Life Commissioner appointee Larry Landry are scheduled to be present along with the members of the dorm committee: Barr, Pat Shal, Phil Defliese, John Kreis, Tom Nosek and Page McGirr.

The Committee was instituted last year in the spring. The Committee's research includes the life in the 2 new dorms, old dorm renovation, the possi-

bility of extending the hours of the pay cafeteria, and the student center, and the future of maid service in the halls. Michael J. Murphy, C.S.C. the former rector of Alumni Hall researched the overcrowded conditions in the halls and reported his findings to Fr. Hesburgh on Feb. 6. Murphy advocated the construction of three new dorms with ten floors to house 1500 students. Murphy's report also included the assumption that there would always be students living off campus.

Due to a lesser amount of financial aid than expected the University is now planning to construct 2 eleven story dorms at an estimated cost of somewhere over \$7 million. There are approximately 1200 o-c students while the number of students which overcrowd the present dorms is somewhere near 1100.

## Wanted: New Top Dog

Applications for the position of editor-in-chief of the Observer are to be mailed to the Observer by March 10. All applicants are required to write a two page prospectus with their application which is to include their own name, address, year and college. The job is open to any member of the student body. The position of editor-in-chief of the Observer is selected by an Editorial board of two faculty members and three students who will interview the applicants the week of March 17th. The new editor will be announced summarily and will assume his post April 1.

## Science Fits

The president of the National Academy of Science, Dr. Frederick Seitz, will speak at 7:30 tonight in the Library Auditorium as part of the Arthur J. Schmitt "Challenges in Science" meetings. Dr. Seitz's subject will be "Science, the Universities, and Society."

## Contradiction

The Student Union Academic Commission will sponsor a lecture by Miss Jacqueline Grennan at 8:00 p.m. tonight in the Center for Continuing Education auditorium. Miss Grennan, president of Webster College, will speak on "The Catholic University: Contradiction in Terms." Miss Grennan has been president of Webster since 1965, and last year was granted a release from her religious vows.



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## Hassenger Raps NEA Policy

By BILL MITCHELL

A revised document on higher education contained in the recently published report of the Symposium on Catholic Education allegedly lacked "the real meat" of the document's original version. This claim was made last week by assistant sociology professor Robert Hassenger, author of the original draft.

The higher education document was prepared by 120 educators, bishops and businessmen who gathered in Washington last November for the Symposium.

Sponsored by the National Catholic Education Association, the conference met for six days but was unable to reach agreement on a completed statement by the close of the meeting. A 13-member editorial committee

was then commissioned to compose a final statement for the symposium. When the committee finished the document about a month ago, it sent it to the other participants, who were given the opportunity to disassociate themselves from it. Four of them did, but Hassenger was not among them.

He said he wrote to the committee as soon as he received the revised edition and enumerated his proposed changes. The board made what Hassenger referred to as a token change, but did not include the statements deleted from his original version. Hassenger said he considered withholding his support from the document, but decided not to because, although "it (the document) could be stronger, it isn't

bad."

Nevertheless, he said he was "unhappy" with what he considered the weaknesses of the revisions.

He said his original state-

ment was aimed particularly at such situations as the recent controversies at Saint John's, Catholic and Dayton Universities, where bishops intervened in the academic affairs of the university.



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# Joel Connelly

## Let Us Reconsider



In the fall of 1965 I came to Notre Dame convinced in conservatism and fervently supporting U.S. actions in Vietnam. At that time I felt we were stopping Communism and promoting the freedom and self-determination of a small nation. I believed we were unleashing our power, at last pursuing a policy which would bring us victory.

Better than two years have passed. As I read stories of the latest Viet Cong offensive intermingled with the same absurd Administration predictions of triumph I cannot help but reflect on the inaccuracy of the position to which I once adhered. Like every other American who wholeheartedly supported the war, I allowed myself to be deceived, deceived as to U.S. objectives and deceived as to the effectiveness of the application of U.S. power.

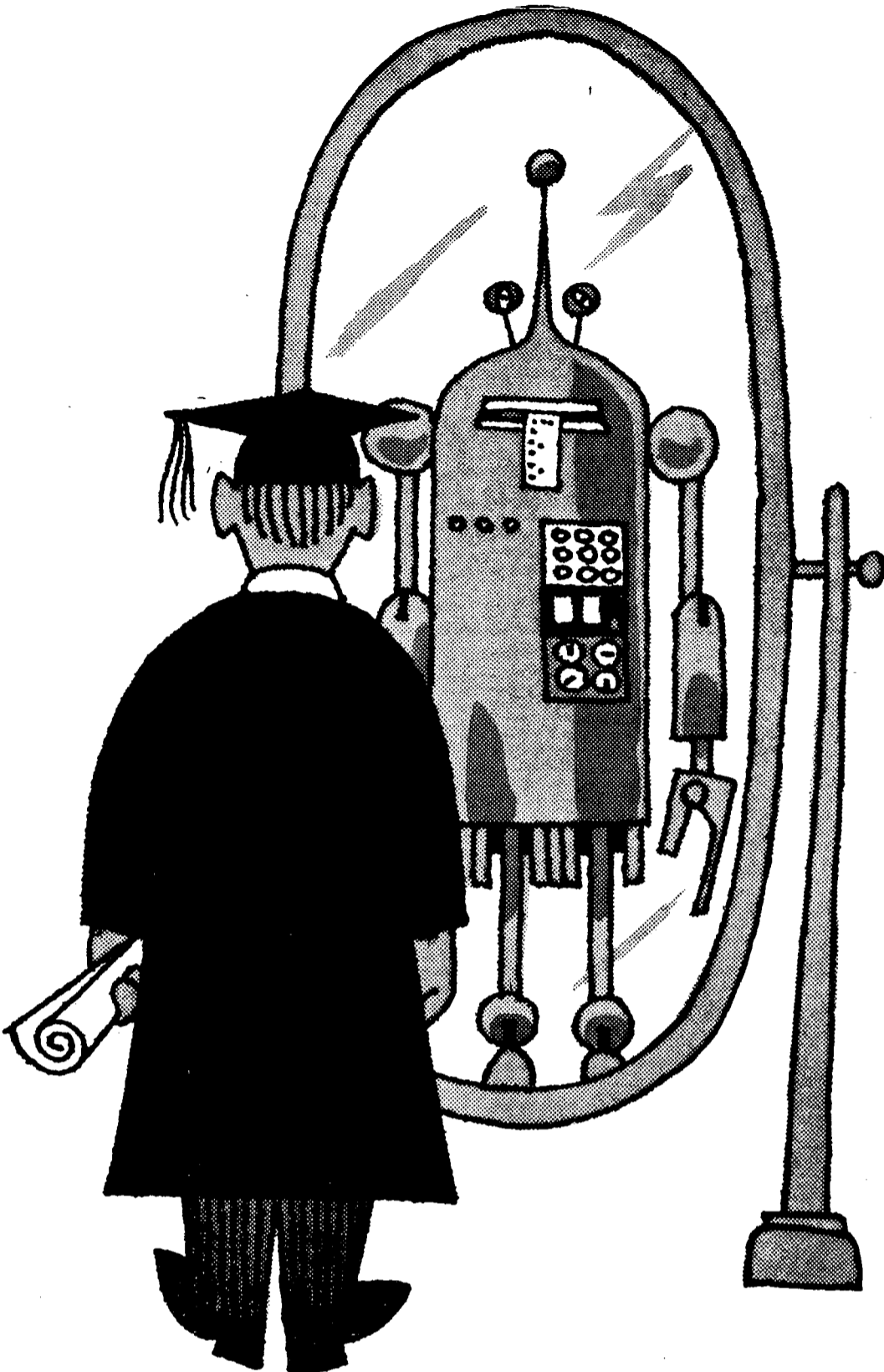
A simple observation of any newspaper today shows the quandary of the United States. We are, first of all, overcommitted. As Russia moves into the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Alliance disintegrates, the United States pours its forces into a small country in Southeast Asia. At the same time, it applies those forces in such a manner as to scatter them and allow a small and relatively backward nation to inflict devastating defeats upon us and maintain control of large areas of South Vietnam. Thus America finds herself hamstrung internationally and desperately spread out and unable to concentrate in the region she has sent her forces. Thus strategically the war has had a devastating effect.

Overcommitment is not simply a matter of deployment. It is a matter of emphasis. As our cities explode we spend two billion dollars a year on a poverty program, two billion which is cut back and nearly strangled. Meanwhile, we spend a ballooning \$29 billion on a limited war 8,000 miles from our own shores. With the money we spend on Vietnam, it costs an average of \$250,000 to kill every Viet Cong soldier. At the same time, the Neighborhood Study Help Program in South Bend cannot even get a yearly grant of \$80,000 renewed. The war has damaged our priorities.

There is one more question, a moral one. We are waging a war of attrition in Vietnam. The Administration admits this. Yet, the enemy continues to pour in men and materials. Our strategy has failed, yet one thing is clear from viewing the ruins of Saigon and Hue after the latest battles. We are wearing down the people of Vietnam. There are already a million and a half refugees in Vietnam, more than 10% of the people we are supposed to be saving. We bomb cities with napalm. Perhaps the Administration's intentions are best revealed in the comment of a U.S. officer looking over a ruined Delta village: "We had to destroy this village in order to save it."

I look over all of the things I have cited, plus the plummeting prestige of my country, and feel that I was in error. My feelings are strengthened as the Fulbright hearings reveal what really went on in the Gulf of Tonkin, as I read of the increasing militancy of the Administration and determination to escalate, even to the point of tactical nuclear weapons, when escalation has failed. The Vietnam War is hurting this nation and wounding its spirit.

What should be done? What can we do? These are most complex questions. I do not pretend to have answers to them. I believe there are no simple solutions. I can only urge those who still feel we are on the right path to look around and see where we have been led. For one who has gone along with what we have been doing it is a most sobering observation.



### If you don't agree that business destroys individuality, maybe it's because you're an individual.

There's certain campus talk that claims individuality is dead in the business world. That big business is a big brother destroying initiative.

But freedom of thought and action, when backed with reason and conviction's courage, will keep and nurture individuality whatever the scene: in the arts, the sciences, and in business.

Scoffers to the contrary, the red corpuscles of individuality pay off. No mistake.

Encouraging individuality rather than suppressing it is policy in a business like Western Electric—where we make and provide things Bell telephone companies need.

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# THE OBSERVER

An Independent Student Newspaper

EDITOR - IN - CHIEF

PATRICK COLLINS

FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966 NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

## Parietals

University rule number nine is very explicit: "students may have women guests in student rooms only on occasions announced by the Dean of Students." Now we all know that on certain weekends in the fall, permission is announced, and if it weren't —no matter—women would be guests in the rooms despite the rule. In past years, rule number nine has been no deterrent to many pre-Lenten revellers as well. Rectors openly permitted women guests in the dorms at Mardi Gras, or at least quietly turned their backs.

This year the Dean of Students generously allowed women guests in the rooms at hours even later than during football season. As far as we can tell, Notre Dame was left unshaken. Few even bothered to look at the bulletin board as they hurried upstairs with their home town honeys. It was a pleasant weekend if you had a girl, but hardly a different situation than any other weekend.

Actually women are guests in most halls now whenever students want them in. We all know this. So does the administration. They tacitly acknowledge these parietal hours by their non-enforcement of rule number nine. But sometimes, just to show us what good guys they are, they officially recognize de facto parietal hours, like during this past weekend. This raises the question of why not on other special occasions as well, like Groundhog Day or Good Friday (sub Immaculate Conception if necessary) or Everyday. The administration's arguments against parietal hours have always rested on flimsy grounds, and every occasion of permitted parietal hours undermines them still further.

The administration shouted never on cars and apartments several years ago. Now it shouts never to parietal hours. But at the same time it is gingerly testing campus sentiment. An administration trial balloon on weekend hours enforced by hall boards was rejected as inadequate by the Hall President's Council last fall. Now we have another try this weekend. Never is being replaced by maybe. The Administration is trying to find some way out of the corner into which it has backed. The permission was a small concession to reality. Many more are needed.

## Gardner

On Wednesday night the Senior Class will present its Patriot of the Year Award to John Gardner, who finished second in the balloting to one of our University President's favorite authors, George Kennan. While it is unfortunate that Mr. Kennan could not accept, former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Gardner is an excellent and worthy substitute.

John Gardner is a man well respected by his peers as one of the finest cabinet members ever to serve under a President. It is no secret that Mr. Gardner refuses to stay within an administration that continues to carry on a ridiculous stalemated war to the neglect of the rising crisis in our cities.

Men of such political capability and courage are too rare upon the American scene. As a dedicated and honest American, he deserves fully the praise we shall accord him on Wednesday night.



## We Got No Trouble

JAY SCHWARTZ

Right here in River City sang the man of seventy-six trombones and right here it is. Yes sir plebians, puritans, pilgrims, progressives right here it is — a veritable journalistic tour de force on the newstands.

The latest contribution to the editorial hodge-podge is an almost nonsensical tabloid with the rather cute name of "The River City Review." Since South Bend is located on one of the south bends of the St. Joseph River and since everyone remembers Robert Preston, that bourgeois imperialist, who conned the poor peasants of their money for non-existent music and since this area is the province (and the exclusive province) of provincialism, therefore the name of this publication is "The River City Review." Q.E.D.

Well anyway the revolutionary gazette which is "A bi-monthly gas bomb against the status quo, a litany to the liberation of our people" is supposedly here to stay and step right up because for the mere sum of twenty-five dollars, yes sir, twenty-five dollars you, yes you, may have a copy on your doorstep (if you have a doorstep) for eight and one-third years right up until the Eve of the Revolution which shall arrive on July 1, 1976. As you might have noticed this projection is convenient since this is also a capitalist holiday being the end of the fiscal year.

It doesn't really matter which way you read this under-water bikini of a newspaper because it isn't the kind of publication that matters anyway. On the fourth and last page of this erudite grab bag we find the liberated woman. A relevant picture tells the entire truth of "a woman who is grooving, liberation style — with Che, and The Pill." Unfortunately beauty is in the eye of the beholder and sometimes only skin deep. Miss Dawson continues in her article to show that women liberation is a movement much akin to Black Power. "In both instances, the ultimate goal is not to become a woman, or to become black, but to become a full human being." Evidently written in the finest tradition of black humor, dear Denise is not only charming but her sharply analytical mind and pen have caught the qualitative differ-

ence between being a woman and being human. Q.E.D.

On page 3 the reader encounters a well-written article on grades and education by errant mystic, Ken Lux. Mr. Lux's prose stands by itself but his logic falls on its face. Lamenting the carrot and stick character of the present grading system, Lux calls for internal rather than external motivation. Yet what he advocates (good student gets to have a friendly pat and more busy work, work, work) sounds like a new name for the same old donkey and incentive routine. Unfortunately Lux violates good taste (mine if not anyone else's) when he finishes his article with a typical, devil-may-care obscenity.

The front page piece tells the reader that the peace movement has taken a new turn due to the recent Dow demonstration. The movement "finds itself the representative of the majority rather than a tiny unrepresentative group trying to provoke thought." Incredible bourgeois that I am — and all the time I thought the idea was to convince rationally and to take political action politically. Yes sir, revolution in a sandbox. It's just amazing what General Giap's writings can do for a gang of guys.

Finally the reader catches a glimpse of the truth in the never ending editorial. "Presently, the educational system in this nation is designed and used as a filling station for the military-industrial complex." Beware students who want to work after graduation or you who want to be psychologist, urban planners, teachers, writers, movie magnates, doctors etc. because you are going to be members of you know what.

The River City Review cons its name from the "Music Man." There are other songs in that musical like "You Gotta Know The Territory" or "Gary, Indiana". Perhaps the revolutionary gazette should realize that they just don't know the territory or they should move to the steel city. The River City Review claims to be a molotov gas bomb. Actually it's a firecracker and a dud at best.

## The Mail

To the editors:

I hope you will publish this letter in the interest of the dissemination of correct information. The story you published on the Committee on Academic Progress and the Collegiate Scholars (February 28th) contains several errors. The following paragraphs are intended to correct some of those errors.

The Steering Committee of the Committee on Academic Progress selects Collegiate Scholars from among those who have applied by April 25th. Applicants are expected to have excellent academic records: hence special notification of the Collegiate Scholar opportunity is sent in early March to juniors who either study under the C.A.P. or have, at the time, Dean's List standing.

Applicants are judged on the basis of their record, a written proposal describing the program they wish to pursue as a Collegiate Scholar, and an interview. Applicants do not continually submit proposals until one is found acceptable.

Finally there is no fixed number of Collegiate Scholars. The number depends entirely on the number of students who are, in the judgement of the Steering Committee, able to benefit from this arrangement.

Sincerely,  
Walter Nicgorski  
Chairman, C.A.P.

Editor:

In recent issues you have given considerable coverage to the exclusion policies of the NYAC. In reading these articles, I am struck by the bourgeois and ridiculous nature of such protests. To consider this "a real issue of flagrant social injustice" reveals a vapid ignorance of contemporary social problems.

The effort to narrow this protest to the NYAC is first un fair. The club has no monopoly on the "one rather strange idiosyncrasy." Most gentlemen's clubs or country clubs have followed exclusion policies for years. That is in the very nature of the idea of a club. In most instances, their policies have worked against Negroes, Jews, Italians, and to a lesser degree, most Roman Catholics.

The fact that the NYAC is a so-called "Catholic" Club does not somehow make its exclusive policies all the more heinous. Would not exclusion policies based on race, religion, or creed be just as reprehensible at an "Episcopalian" or "Jewish" club?

The present furor over this NYAC policy concerns me because it reveals the frustration of its advocates. They appear to be concerned over the gleam in their neighbor's eye while venting the gleam in their own

eye in this verbal self-righteousness. In their frustration, they have vented their tears over splinters in the social eye. The issue today is not club memberships which are at best a middle class concern. Rather they seem to be ignoring exclusion policies in education and employment. These are the real issues of social injustice.

It will be many generations before Negroes are members of NYAC in any appreciable degree if these real problems are not solved. We must eliminate the barriers to basic opportunity before we do battle with the paper dragons at the NYAC. I for one would much rather see the Notre Dame alumni declare themselves in favor of equal employment and let the NYAC, or for that matter, any exclusive club pursue its petty policies.

I do not mean to imply that their exclusion policies are justifiable. However, should the NYAC disband its objections to people on the basis of race, color, or creed; I certainly hope they will continue to exclude Stokeley Carmichael, Jimmy Hoffa, and a few other undesirables from membership. After taking a second glance at Mr. Condon's likeness next to his column, this might also include him.

Sincerely,  
Joseph Blake

Last week the Observer received two statements on the Vietnam war, one from Michael Ryan, editor of the Juggler, who submitted his piece for publication in the Dome; and the other by Mike Trombetta, a senior from California.

Although we do not necessarily agree with the statements presented in these articles, we would like to pass them on to the student body. The Observer as always welcomes response to anything which appears on its features or editorial page. —Ed.

## Immorality

By MIKE RYAN

This was the year of the draft. With a characteristic lack of sense and morality, Lyndon Johnson and his friends cast grave doubts on the future of academic pursuit in the United States by summarily abolishing deferments for graduate students and teachers in the humanities and social sciences. This neat maneuver serves two functions for the Johnson cause: it provides cannon fodder for the genocide and obliteration of Vietnam and it draws life-blood from the institution which houses his most articulate and committed critics. Yet perhaps this very gesture will explode in his face like a Vietcong grenade. Increasing numbers of students are refusing to participate in Johnson's malady; sentiment in the academic community has become overwhelmingly anti-Vietnam; whereas many have been able to study and teach uninterrupted by governmental intrusion in the past, the new order forces more decisions of conscientious objection or non-cooperation. Although Johnson currently has this resistance under his control, he will soon be faced with thousands of resisters whose very existence calls into serious question the morality and tenability of a conscriptive system.

And indeed it should be questioned. As the selective service system now operates in the United States, every male between the ages of nineteen and twenty-six is virtually a slave to the American military machine. If you are reasonable healthy, you face the choice of military service, alternative service (for example, as a hospital orderly) or jail. To call ourselves free under such a system is hardly realizing its effect on our lives; an individual who can not fight a war which flagrantly violates his personal convictions is forced to take a \$50-a-week job cleaning bedpans if he is lucky or spend as much as five years in prison if he is not.

Resistance to the draft, then, is inextricably linked to resistance to the war in Vietnam, for it is of this war, at this time, that conscription is a tool. The great horror for the future is that the American system of government has degenerated to such an extent that one man has the ability to perpetuate an undeclared war by decree, that the draft policy which infringes on the lives of all Americans can be molded without due process of legislation by Congress, the so-called representative body of the people.

## Wizardry

By MIKE TROMBETTA

Welcome folks, once again it's time for everyone's favorite television program, Mr. Wizard. Today Mr. Wizard will be interviewing Bobby, an average eight year old.

"Good afternoon Bobby."

"Hello Mr. Wizard. What are we going to do today?"

"Well Bobby, today I'm going to explain Vietnam to you. You have heard about Vietnam, haven't you?"

"Sure Mr. Wizard, that's where every loyal red-blooded American boy who believes in freedom and the right way goes, isn't it?"

"That's right Bobby. Now do you see those two rifles over there on the table?"

"The one with the infrared scope on it was developed by superior American technology, and is used by our American Army in Vietnam. It is just another product that our government has designed that's going to enable our country to win the war that will end all wars."

"Well Bobby, I'll take the rifle with the scope and you take the rifle without the scope. Next we'll turn out all of the lights in the building."

"Hey, Mr. Wizard! I can't see anymore."

"Oh but I can see you Bobby."

bang, bang, bang

"Mr. Wizard, you shot me."

"Yes Bobby, just like Vietnam. Don't forget to come back on the show next week Bobby, when I'll teach you about first aid."

## Pirandello Power

By SUZANNE SMITHER

One of the most exciting and valuable aspects of educational theatre is that it not only provides a training ground for those involved in the production itself, but also challenges its audiences to a greater awareness and appreciation of the theatre as an art form. Many believe that the most vital theatre in America today is being produced not on Broadway, but in repertory companies and on college campuses, where there exists the freedom so necessary to experimentation and development of the dramatic arts.

Last Friday evening in Washington Hall, the ND-SMC Theatre attempted to interpret a most delicate and difficult work, Luigi Pirandello's Enrico IV. They used their freedom well; the presentation of this philosophical tragi-comedy was a success. More important, it is a tribute to the maturity of these performers.

The box sets had a geometric simplicity, providing a backdrop for the tensions of madness, sanity, terror and absurdity which were brought to the stage. The rich design of the throne, before which most of the crucial points of the play were enacted, seemed calculated to fit equally into eleventh-century Germany and the present.

Zack Brown should be congratulated for his conception of the costumes and the two portraits at either side of the throne. These elements were important to the aura of intermingled reality and illusion and the sense of two periods in history presenting themselves simultaneously.

The minor roles contributed an element of the ordinary. Since they represent those "clowns" who take part in the human comedy without knowing who they are, there was little room for individuality in their interpretation. However, Maureen Coyne as Frida was as real as her role could allow. She managed to strike a note of convincing terror several times which added to, rather than detracted from the main plot.

Jim Bodary had a demanding task to fulfill as the Doctor, the most ridiculous buffoon of them all. He came close to underplaying the first act, where, according to Mr. Fred Syberg, director, the revelation of the Doctor as a coward is necessary groundwork for the faster moving second act, in which his "cure" must be seen as a destructive force. In Act II, Bodary does well as vehicle for Pirandello's contempt of the pompous pedants who use a "logical" system as a basis for

determining the state of a man's mind.

The Baron, played by Richard-Raymond Alasko, and the Countess Matilda, Judy Muench, are merely a "lecher" and a "harlot" to the Emperor in his moments of insight. Consequently, these characters must be artificial, yet deep enough to show their tragic ignorance of the travesty they live. Miss Muench's portrayal of the Countess was done with the grace that has always characterized her stage appearances. Yet she was less human than she might have been. When in Act II, Scene I, she insisted that "Henry" recognized her, we cannot quite believe her. The mask of self-interest is somehow still present.

Alasko presented his role in a slightly different manner. He seems to suspect the flaws in his character, but he doesn't trouble himself to solve them. He plays his artifice to the hilt, laughing at himself as well as the rest of the world. Thus he supplied much of the comedy in the play, while remaining callous enough that we can sympathize with "Enrico" when he murders him, and still feel the loss of a man who was more perceptive (his last words show us that he knows "Henry" is not mad) and perhaps more honest than most of the characters. Alasko was outstanding in his combination of the tragic and humorous elements that form his role.

Chuch Perrin, as the mad (sane?) "Enrico IV" drew the conflicting forces in the play together into a viable dramatic entity. He was by turns courageous as a man continuing the lunacy which others imposed on him; awesome facing the audience and convincing them of his madness; comic, in his childlike delight at playing with illusions; and pathetic as a trapped individual whose creativity will always be doubted by others who, lacking the insights which make him unique, will always face him with fear and suspicion. Perrin switched easily from symbol to symbol as he entwined them in a spellbinding performance which must be experienced to be understood.

What is Pirandello saying about madness, creativity, truth and illusion? The interpretive direction of Mr. Syberg has succeeded in making us fell. Perhaps we can never understand the plethora of meanings in this play, but due to a skillfully balanced presentation, we cannot experience Enrico IV without knowing that we are intrinsically involved in its magic. This, and the reaction of each of our subjective minds, is the most important significance of the work.

## Japanese Films - Ah So-So

By BILL SISKA

Perhaps a general difference between the Japanese and American style of film lies in the former's honest depiction of violence. It is this honesty which is often interpreted as an obsession for the putrid and gory. When an arm is severed, we see the arm, we hear the screams of the unhappy amputee. When a dog dies its blood spurts onto the hero's face, starving soldier's look sickly, and a man shot bleeds and groans. This is what war is about, what death is about.

In an American film, an explosion merely kills but does not break and batter bodies; victims of the gun either go down silently or sweat out a few last goodbyes, never losing their composure. We still believe in the Hemingway hero who never opens his mouth, who dies without emotion or response to pain. But this is just a myth. Japanese directors Kurosawa and Ichikawa are not bound by our commercial and cultural niceties and use their art to show things more as they are.

This is not to say they are in bad taste. Akira Kurosawa's Yojimbo and Kon Ichikawa's Fires on the Plain show manslaughter as it occurs, at the pace it occurs, and the effects it has on both its perpetrators and victims. The themes of both are Western, Eastern-style.

Yojimbo stars Toshiro Mifune as an unemployed samurai (translate: hired gun) who has to rustle up some grub and keep his shootin' irons, i.e., sword, warm. Like John Wayne in Howard Hawks' Rio Bravo, Mifune takes his lumps but dishes out more. It is a vicious caricature. Where Wayne is lucky to kill three

or four in a flim, Mifune bags fifteen, six in a single thirty-second onslaught.

Both heroes have a hard exterior and a soft heart, can't get the girl but clean up the town. Hawks and Kurosawa both engage in visual jokes, some brutal, but their camera styles are radically different. Whereas Hawk's camera is nearly static at eye level, moving in and out from the action and cutting deliberately and without ellipsis, Kurosawa stays as close to his characters as possible as they move on and off the screen. The camera seems hungry for what is going on; it moves with the characters, and the story is told primarily in close-up.

Ichikawa's camera is sober compared to Kurosawa's, and his composition is not so carefully planned. But he treats his subject matter with the same forthrightness as the other director. Fires on the Plain is about the effects of the conditions of war on the men who fight it. Sickness, hunger, and in-fighting dominate the lives of the emaciated Japanese soldiers on the Phillipines in 1945. Their only contact with Americans is through artillery shells and machine gun bullets. They perish and they retreat, and when they run out of food some of them eat each other. Ichikawa shows if nothing else that the army is a granfalloon.

The Japanese festival continues with Kobayashi's ghost story Kwaidan tonight, Ichikawa's Odd Obsession tomorrow, and Ozu's Ukigusa Wednesday. One can absorb from even a few films much of a culture to which we have pitifully little exposure, but which has much to enrich us.

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There’s a lot more to the IBM story than Jim has mentioned. For more information, visit your campus placement office or send an outline of your interests and educational background to I. C. Pfeiffer, IBM Corporation, Dept. C, 100 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606. We’re an equal opportunity employer.



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### Godoy Blames Impatience For Dominican Woes

Former Dominican Republic President Garcia Godoy blamed his people's belief "that they would advance overnight," as one reason for the revolts in his country. President Godoy spoke here Saturday as part of the Midwestern Conference on Foreign Affairs.

"Free elections were held in 1962," said Godoy, "But the men who overthrew the government established by the elections were intent that there would never again be free elections in the Dominican Republic. At that point things were very tense. Any little flame could have started a very big fire."

He said that the situation of the country was viewed by the way in which the people themselves were living; but that 80 percent of the people were not living the same way. Godoy said that Americans should not judge the people of the Republic until they have travelled there and seen how all of the people live.

Godoy said that traces of unrest could be found as early as 1962, and that the Americans there felt the situation had changed radically by 1965. On April 28, 1965 when the Marines landed in Santo Domingo the entire city was divided in revolt. But interventions by Cyrus Vance and McGeorge Bundy failed to relieve the situation.

Godoy said the common complaint from the peoples was their frustration at not being able to participate in the governmental system. He said the political solution was the only possible one. Godoy said there are political situations in several countries in Latin America which cannot be solved by military revolts. Godoy said he was convinced that the military would not like the free elections so, he said, he made sure that the opponents in the military were removed from command.

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