

Mock Minority Plank Bid Fails, Convention Sees NLF As Separate

By TIM O'MEILIA

The anticipated battle between the moderates and the anti-war liberals crystallized unexpectedly early in a floor fight over a Rules Committee proposal in the second session of the Mock Political Convention Wed. night. The rule in question required that 667 votes be cast, a majority of the 1333 delegates, to nominate both the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, regardless of the total number of delegates present.

The controversy arose when Garrett Olney, Chairman of the Rules Committee, submitted the rules agreed upon by his committee to the convention. Potentially explosive rules included among them were provisions permitting a delegate from any delegation to call for a polling of any other delegation during a roll call vote and that debate may be limited only by a two-thirds vote of the convention.

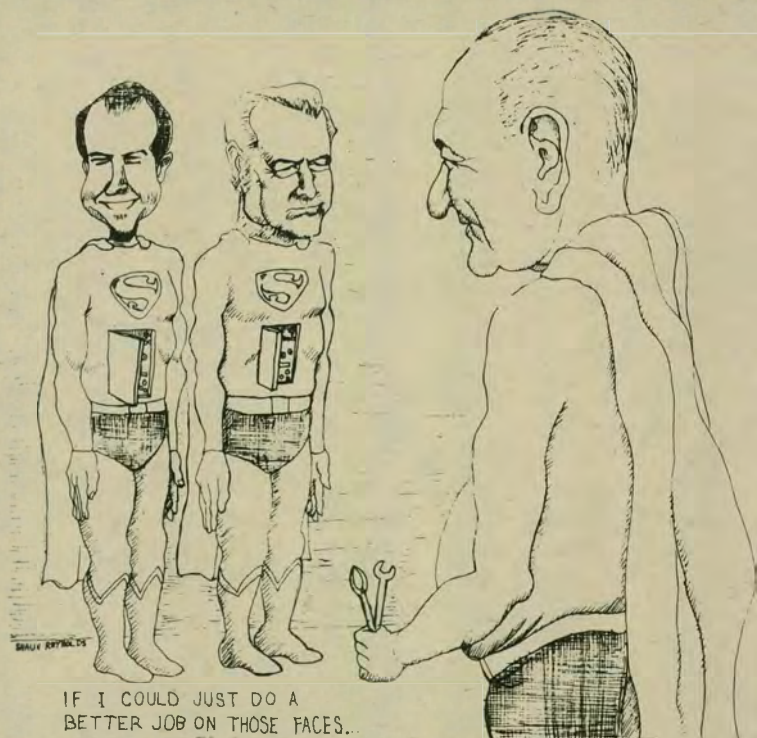
After Colorado delegate Jay Lowery's amendment permitting "friendly" amendments was approved, Bob Heineman of Texas proposed that a simple majority plus one be required to nominate the convention's candidates. In all other cases a simple majority plus one of the delegates present is required to carry a motion.

Olney explained that the importance of the two selections warranted the adherence to the 667 rule, and to help insure that the total number of delegates would be present for the nominations. Washington Chairman Joel Connelly argued that the only way anyone would get 667 votes would be "a backroom deal between two of the major candidates." Pennsylvania's Jim Lynch then motioned that the problem be tabled until Thurs.

The motion to table the decision on the rule passed by a 230-219 margin after a roll call in which there were many calls for polling delegations. In fact only three delegations were polled, the remainder of the requests being ignored. It was later revealed that the original tallies of the three suspected were correct.

After debate among Hatfield supporters Tom Brislin and Jeff Keyes and moderates Dan Lungren and Jay O'Donnell, the amendment was defeated in a roll call vote, 234-202.

Joe Blake was nominated by Permanent Organizations Committee Chairman Tom McCloskey as the Permanent Chairman. He and the remainder of the temporary



officers were accepted as permanent by consensus.

South Bend Mayor Lloyd Allen's sharp criticism of the Democratic Administration in Wed. afternoon's opening session gave indications of the fireworks that were to follow. "Let's face it, the results of the 1964 elections were disastrous. Since '64 the country has turned into a symbol of disillusionment. We need leadership, someone of faith in the American people. Events of the last few days proved that that leader can only come from the Republican Party."

Keynote Speaker Senator Robert Taft, Jr. of Ohio alternately praised Republican thought and Democratic action on the economy, spending, and the war. But he said it's not enough to criticize. "If we provide an affirmative campaign, then the voters in limbo, the undecided, may not drift over to the other party." This does not however, "involve quick or trick solutions in Vietnam."

In his address to the evening session Temporary Chairman Nau told the delegates they had a choice of choosing the man they think will ultimately win the Republican nomination or who will fulfill the convention's principles.

Student Keynote Speaker Jeff Keyes blasted President Johnson for the promises he has failed to keep in Vietnam

Keyes said in 1964 Johnson called the Vietnam war for Asian boys, promised to have most of the soldiers home for Christmas, and labelled as warmongers those who wanted to begin bombing the North.

"We do not need Lyndon Johnson in the White House for four more years." Keyes called for equalized welfare benefits, Federal aid to education and more Federal housing. He concluded with "in the 20th century power wears a mask of tragedy."

An attempt to substitute a minority report on Vietnam for the original plank agreed upon by the Platform Committee failed by a count of 221-337 with 24 abstentions at the Thurs. afternoon session. The amendment, proposed by David Gans of Mississippi, was more moderate than the original plank.

The minority report suggested a temporary cessation of all bombing in an attempt to bring the North Vietnamese to the negotiating table. It also required that the National Liberation Front be regarded as an arm of the North Vietnam government. It emphasized that "victory in the South must be political as well as military." However, the results of negotiations must be regarded as more important than military victory.

New Jersey's Bob Narucki criticized the Platform Committee's plank on the

grounds that it limits the number of candidates who can run on it. He said, "It violates American ideals and Republican policies." Dan Lungren of California added that the minority report was more flexible, enabling more to run.

Colorado's Jay Lowery opposed the amendment claiming that the NLF in fact had different goals than the North Vietnamese government since it desires two Vietnams. Five other minor amendments were considered, three passing and two failing.

Governor John A. Volpe of Massachusetts told the convention that young people should become involved with their country and not "drop out." Speaking of changing the horse in midstream, Volpe said, "The sorry steed we ride now is bogged down and may never make it to the other side."

The convention decided to call for the voting age to be lowered to 18, a reevaluation of the roll of foreign aid and its distribution, and a reassessment of the allocation of military funds.

The delegates defeated an amendment to replace conscription with a voluntary army.

The most important defeated amendment was a motion by John Schlafly of Missouri to strike the entire Vietnam plank in favor of one advocating escalating the war immediately to attain a decisive victory.

Alabama nominated University of Alabama Football Coach Paul Bryant as a "symbol of winning" for the Republican Party to follow. A demonstration followed with delegates tooting horns, waving flags and placards and marching within the Stepan Center.

Alaska yielded to Oregon to permit Jeff Keyes, Chairman of the Florida delegation to nominate Mark Hatfield. Keyes called for a moment of silence for peace in Vietnam but was interrupted by Chairman Joe Blake who said his time was up. Chuck Nau seconded the nomination telling the delegates they could be either for or against the war and that Hatfield was the only candidate fully opposing the war. Joe Blake apologized for interrupting the moment of silence claiming he misunderstood. The silence then followed.

Dayton Ruins Irish Hopes, 76 - 74

By TERRY O'NEIL

NEW YORK, Mar. 22. Coach Johnney Dee was being pressed and second guessed by reporters last night in a Madison Square Garden locker room shortly after his boys had dropped a 76-74 overtime decision to Dayton in the semifinals of the NIT.

Who did you set up for the shot with 2:05 to play? Why did O'Connell and Derrig take those long shots in overtime? Wasn't Arnzen fouled with four seconds left in regulation time?

Dee wasn't hearing any of it. "When you lose, you can look back at every missed shot and say it was a bad shot. I don't want to do that. We came in here unheard and almost got a shot at the championship. I can't feel too bad. Now we're going to go after third place. We're not making any excuses."

With the score knotted 68-68 and :04 remaining in the fourth period, Notre Dame had possession under its basket. Bob Whitmore and Dwight Murphy were at a low post on the right side while Bob

Arnzen and Jim Derrig faced the hoop from either end of the foul line. Arnzen raced around to the right corner and took Mike O'Connell's inbound pass.

With Dayton's Jerry Gottschall and Dan Sadlier hounding him, Arnzen threw up a base line from a poor angle. It hit the top of the backboard just before the buzzer.

In overtime Whitmore gave ND its last lead (70-68) with a jumper at 4:20. Then the Flyers banged in six straight points for a 75-70 margin at :54. O'Connell's layup brought the Irish within two, but Bob Hooper's two free throws made it 76-72 at :17.

Murphy's fielder ten seconds later brought ND within striking distance. The Irish fouled Goschall at :05. He failed on the first of a one-and-one, but Dayton rebounded and time expired.

Final statistics showed that Dayton won the game on the boards. The Flyers with a front line which averaged 6-7, compared to ND's 6-5, held a 50-38

rebounding edge. More important, they got 80 shots, many of them taps on the offensive board. The Irish had a 49 per cent to 39 per cent advantage in field goal accuracy, but took just 59 shots.

NIT NOTES - - High scorer: Don May 32, Whitmore 26, Hooper 18, Arnzen 16. . Including the Creighton, Army, LIU, and Dayton games, "Dixie" Restovich is on a streak of six consecutive field goals without a miss. . All American May's reaction to ND: "They're real tough."

It was Scalper's Night out here; five dollar tickets went for fifteen dollars***Attendance was a turn-away 19,500. . Dayton was a two point betting favorite. The Irish engage St. Peter's, the Home-town Honey from Jersey City, N.J. at noon Sat. in the consolation game. Kansas, a 58-46 victor over St. Peter's last night meets Dayton at 2:00 pm in a nationally televised final.

Now It's As Uptight As It Can Be

By DENNIS GALLAGHER

This is the third in a three part series on Detroit six months after.

The sky is cold and lifeless. The sun is shining, a dead yellow reflecting the rubble that the snows have left behind. Winter is almost over and soon spring will come to Detroit. The brown grass gives that promise as it takes on a pale greenish color. And after spring, there will be summer.

Why did black Detroit riot last summer? "A lot of it was sheerest accident," says Bill Standing, "There was no rain for the last seven or eight days of July.



Detroit was extremely complacent, now it's as uptight as it can be. Very few people considered a riot an extreme improbability, yet few felt it would happen."

Standing is a white man. He used to teach at Wayne State. Then he got involved in the West Central Organization, a Saul Alinsky type community organization which represents one of the several Negro neighborhood areas in the city.

WCO had a major confrontation with Wayne State over an expansion move which entailed tearing down a lot of housing in the area. 35 people were arrested and Wayne State got a lot of bad publicity. Bill Standing no longer teaches at Wayne. Some of his friends claim he was fired because of his connection with

WCO, but Standing says he simply lost interest in teaching about urban problems once he began to be directly involved in trying to solve them.

In an upper middle class Negro bar in the midst of a black neighborhood, a very good jazz combo is playing. One of the patrons is a well-dressed man of about thirty who works as a serviceman for the electric company. "Sure, there's segregation in Detroit," he says, "You don't feel it so much when you're growing up. I went to an all-black high school, ran track, played basketball and I never felt it. But the people feel it when they try to get jobs. They either get no job or a bad job. Then they get mad."

"The riot last summer never really stopped," says Bill Standing, "There's a fire bombing every two or three days. Negroes are shot down on the streets. Meanwhile, there's no police commissioner and no papers (Detroit's newspapers have been shut down by a Teamsters' strike for several months), and this lets the cops go wild."

Detroit's white radicals fear that another riot in Detroit may lead to massive retaliation from the white Establishment. Frank Joyce, head of PAR (People Against Racism) notes that the state legislature has passed close to 100 anti-riot bills. He doesn't foresee any peaceful solutions. "I'm just fighting for time," Joyce says. The whites will organize for genocide, but the blacks won't go as easily as the Jews in Germany. We've got to convince the white community that the price they'll have to pay is too high."

Bill Standing is more optimistic, less committed to the rhetoric of revolution. But from the middle of the situation, he too sees the white reaction, the gun clubs and the paramilitary organizations, as a move toward Fascism. He hopes that the West Central Organization's newly formed suburban action program will have some effect before the summer comes. "The white middle class has a strange combination of hate and fear for the Negro," he says, "But probably they fear Fascism as much or more."

But the lines of communication are few. Last summer, Grosse Point was defended by crack Federal troops specially trained in anti-riot techniques, while poorly trained National Guardsmen were assigned to

the middle of the riot areas. Now, the good burghers have their own weapons, their own gun clubs, and wait and watch as the rumors about 'them' sweep up from the heart of the city.

In the heart of the city, a white man learns to be self-conscious, aware of his color the way a Negro always must be. In a store, a tall, massive white man goes up to the counter to pay for his six-pack of beer. A boy of fifteen, slender and a foot shorter, bumps into him hard. The man looks around, surveying the sea of black faces and the boy's dark, opaque eyes. "Sorry," the man mumbles, and moves cautiously to the door.

The time for buying their friendship is over. "Material projects are not likely to make ghetto life better," says Bill Standing, "Just jobs and housing alone without self-determination will not cut it." "We must keep Malcolm X alive in our hearts," say Rev. Albert Cleage and his Federation for Self-Determination, "because he taught us to believe in identification with Africa, racial pride, self-defense, Black Power, control of our own communities!"

And the few remaining patches of dirty snow are melting, and the sun turns the mud on the sidewalks to gray dust. The children play and fight as they run from school to home. And they tap their fists at the boarded windows of the empty shops as they run by. And slowly, yet inexorably, summer is returning to Detroit.



Sports Writers Needed

A sports writing workshop will be held Wednesday, March 28, 7:00 p.m. at the Observer Office, 2nd floor of the Student Center. All persons interested in writing sports for the Observer should attend. No previous experience is necessary. The clinic will be run by Observer sports columnist Tom Condon.

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Statement Guarantees Rights

St. Mary's Student Government has submitted a proposed "Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities" to the student body for suggestion. The statement was prepared by a Student Rights Working Board composed of students, faculty members, and administrators. After students' comments are reviewed the final statement will be submitted to the students, faculty, administration, and College Board of Trustees for approval.

FOR SALE By Owner:
Large 4 bedroom, 2 bath home at 330 South Twickenham Drive, South Bend. Master bedroom (17 by 22), Fireplace, carpeting, screened porch and patio, fenced back yard, dining room, attached two car garage. In the Jefferson, St. Anthony, and Adams school district. Before 5 p.m. call 234-7118 (Mr. Andrews); after 5 p.m. 288-5103.

lege Board of Trustees for approval.

The statement guarantees students their personal, social, and academic rights as well as Student Government rights and the rights of due process. The preface to the statement points out: "It must be emphasized and fully accepted by those concerned, that with any right there is a correlative responsibility."

The section on personal rights guarantees that "Each student as a citizen, has the right to freedom of speech, peaceful assembly, and rights of petition. They also possess the same civic and legal rights and responsibilities."

A procedural manual will be written which will indicate how the statement can be implemented.

ed. Student Government leaders believe that implementation will be the test of the worth of the statement. If it cannot be applied as a basis for using student opinion to bring about change it will be little better than the "Grant of Responsibilities" which Student Government has been working under for the past two years. Kathy Lammers, Junior Class President and a member of the Working Board, feels that the statement "depends on how it is interpreted. The board is putting a lot of faith in the system."

Members of the administration and faculty held an advisory position on the working board because the student statement is a "community project". Lammers said that "the role of a student can't be determined without considering the individual roles of faculty and administration. But the students have the largest say."

Dennis Gallagher**If We Went All Out**

Today is January 15th, 1971. I'm Chet David and here's the news.

Skirmishing continued today between Cuban Communists and state militia on the streets of Miami. In Washington, President Johnson reaffirmed his moral commitment to what he called, "the brave and heroic struggle that the Floridians have waged against unequal odds. I only wish that there was something we could do to aid them in their struggle." Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba predicted that his forces would crush remaining opposition within the week. "We're going to miss Miami Beach," said Secretary of State Dean Rusk, "But security priorities must come first."

General Westmoreland today appealed to Congress for more troops to press vigorously the Vietnam offensive. If his demand for two hundred thousand more troops is met, it will raise the total number of U.S. troops in Vietnam to thirty-four million. Westmoreland added, "Those who oppose our actions are giving aid and comfort to the enemy. We could win this war in a month if only we would go all out."

In other Vietnam news, Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker today indicated his belief that the fighting was nearly over. Speaking from the super-secure Saigon embassy (now located in Abilene, Kansas), Bunker said that the recent Viet Cong offensive was a failure despite territorial gains. "Our figures show that two hundred million Viet Cong have been killed since the war began," Bunker said. "Either they are just about out of men or they've found some way of creating life from river mud, because God knows that's the only raw material left in Vietnam."

Vice-President Hubert Humphrey was formally committed today to the Massachusetts State Home for the Bewildered. In his last public appearance on Dec. 15, Mr. Humphrey re-iterated his support of Mr. Johnson's Asian policy, Mr. Johnson's civil rights policy, Mr. Johnson's fiscal policy and Mr. Johnson's life insurance policy. Towards the end of his speech, Mr. Humphrey unaccountably began screaming, over and over again, "HUBERT WANT A CRACKER! HUBERT WANT A CRACKER!"

The House Appropriations Committee called today for cuts in the anti-poverty budget. Mr. Johnson has asked for \$15.42. The committee would like to cut it to \$6.50.

Former Vice-President Richard Nixon announced today that he will be a candidate for the Presidency in 1972. Nixon narrowly lost in 1968 on his vigorous campaign based on the slogan: "I can win the war, end poverty, stop violence, and do other fine things." Nixon revealed that his 1972 campaign will be based on a far more radical Vietnam stand. "I think the war in Asia might be unwise," Nixon said, "I think a re-evaluation of the present policy might be in order, and after I'm elected President, I'm really going to study the problem and maybe drop a few less bombs. Or a few more."

Meanwhile, nine million youthful demonstrators massed outside the Pentagon to protest the Vietnamese war. Pres. Johnson said, "These few dissonant radicals do not represent the youth of America." The demonstrators were not admitted to the Pentagon building itself, so they surrounded the building and picked it up. At last report, the Pentagon was moving at about two miles an hour down Highway 51.

**Tom McKenna****What Then ?**

Tonight the 1968 Republican Mock Political Convention will choose a presidential candidate. We will be presented with the opportunity to voice our concern for the United States and her present policies. The word "mock" is utterly misleading. Sure we will have our fun shouting, debating and making like oratorical geniuses, but our decision is a serious one. We are not voting for fun. We are voting a political alternative to the present national course.

For the young collegian, today is not a happy time. About our neck hangs a bloody albatross. Vietnam pervades each of our conventions. Vietnam affects our every decision. Words are flowing freely, feeding the ever-increasing sea of conversation. But we are in danger of dying from thirst. The cool, refreshing spring of action is waiting to be tapped. Tonight we must begin. Tonight we must nominate Mark Hatfield.

What then? We begin to move. We begin to realize that we are a powerful entity on the American political scene. The unlimited energy and potential that we possess must be applied and those of us who see hope in the future must work toward that hope to effect that future.

Politically we now have two choices:

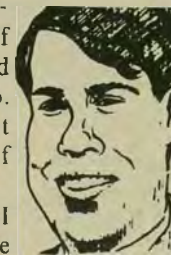
**Tom Brislin****If We Fail**

There is always something especially exciting about student conventions of any sort. Young people are usually more open to argument and interaction than their elders. Unfortunately, this pattern will probably hold true in comparing the Notre Dame and Miami versions of the 1968 Republican Convention. Hence, I felt somewhat regretful entering Stepan Center for the first night of the convention. The misplacing of our Marco Polo student body president had altered my destiny towards the National Catholic College Conference in New York instead of politicking for John Lindsay at the Notre Dame's Cow Palace.

Yet before leaving, the urge to hear my old debate partner, Jeff Keyes, took me for a last sitting to the Pennsylvania delegation standard. Any veteran of his mesmerizing rhetoric would have predicted that the assembled would-be kingmakers would hear a brilliant speech assaulting the crises of Vietnam, our cities, and our political leadership. And he did not fall short of his verbal napalming of the White House.

It was only then that I hesitated to leave for the unmanageable city that John Lindsay was struggling to govern in the face of a losing cause because of the perverted political priorities of a Texas cowboy who had attempted to swim through quicksand and was now pulling in his countrymen to save him.

Last fall I had unenthusiastically taken up the John Lindsay campaign with the intent that his strong views against the war in Vietnam and for shifting political priorities to the cities and poor might be considered. It has always been obvious that Lindsay would have little chance of winning here. Rockefeller is the man that most of the large middle will vote for. He has that acceptable image as a nice, experienced liberal who is concerned about all the problems — but not concerned enough to take positions proposing any-



Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy. Those who criticize Kennedy's entrance into the race have overlooked two important factors. First, the object of the Democratic alternative movement is to unseat Lyndon Johnson and then win the presidency. Robert Kennedy can accomplish this. Eugene McCarthy cannot. Secondly, if Eugene McCarthy was a sacrificial lamb, why hasn't he stepped aside? Is it possible that he has been affected by the "drive for power" that we so readily attributed to Kennedy? Has this lonely and altruistic battler now tasted the sweet victory of primary success, envisioning the ultimate power of the presidency? And if he did enter the race to protest the war, why doesn't he step aside for the admittedly stronger Kennedy candidacy? The danger is that Lyndon Johnson will stroll between a divided peace movement and America will be faced with a choice (?) between Johnson and Nixon. This problem has to be resolved before the convention, not after.

I criticized Kennedy for not coming out for McCarthy, for not running himself, and for general lack of action in regard to his Viet Nam criticism. But now he has acted. He is in the arena and it is not valid to attempt to destroy him simply because he was second. In politics, opportunities must be seized. McCarthy proved a point, but Kennedy is the man to implement it.

thing, for that would cause disaffection among the discontented middle.

John Lindsay has always been a little too bold to play the role of the national politician. Older party politicians have always considered him a little bit too pushy on civil rights, civil liberties, welfare reorganization, and Vietnam. And the emerging talk of his national possibilities has sunken into the quagmire of governing New York City.

Yet after studying Lindsay's record and ideals, I began to realize that he, in fact, is exactly the kind of man that this country needs and the type of political leader Jeff Keyes exhorted us to nominate. This country has been too long plagued with the same tired old men leading the wings of its political parties — men who have turned their faces to so many sides of so many issues, and who refuse to commit themselves on any degree such that even intelligent people can understand what they mean, that the whole country has borne the suffering of their inability to redirect our politics.

But the murmurings of our discontent have given rise to the courage and vision of men such as Lindsay, Kennedy, Hatfield, and McCarthy. They are men of the nation and appropriate for the season. And if we fail to support them, we deserve to sink slowly with the likes of Lyndon Johnson.

And so I go to New York hopeful that the Notre Dame community will not let down those that look to us for a new vision of politics, and that the remaining Hatfield and Lindsay people will work to ensure that result. And I depart remembering a meeting at the NSA congress last August that generated the leadership of the students' crusade that won in New Hampshire, and hoping that we can do the same in New York.

**OBSERVER
FEATURES****Chris Jarabek****Yet This Same RFK**

Question of the week: Where was RFK when we needed him?

On November 30, 1967, Senator Eugene McCarthy outlined for the nation his previously acknowledged concern with regard to the administration's present and projected Vietnam war policies and announced his intention to challenge President Lyndon Baines Johnson in the Democratic primaries of four states.

As late as January 30, 1968, Senator Robert F. Kennedy stated, "I have told friends and supporters who are urging me to run that I would not oppose Lyndon Johnson under any foreseeable circumstances."

"Foreseeable circumstances" obviously did not include McCarthy's success in the New Hampshire primaries.

While McCarthy was delineating his dissatisfaction with the administration's handling of the nation's foreign and domestic problems, and offering some alternatives, Kennedy was voicing his dissent on Capitol Hill, but refusing to carry that dissent to the nation via the people who could decide his party's policy through the primaries. Kennedy even went so far as to state that he would support President Johnson's bid for the Democratic nomination.

RFK indicated that he was fearful of provoking a split within the Democratic party, that he was hesitant to make a move that could be interpreted as part of an alleged vendetta against the man who had succeeded his brother to the Presidency.

Yet this same RFK announced his candidacy last Saturday with the statement that he was running because he was "convinced that this country was on a perilous course and because [he had] such strong feelings about what must be done that [he was] going to do all [he] can." The "disastrous, divisive" policies of the administration could be changed only by opposing President Johnson.

Noble sentiments, these.

Yet one can not help but point out that the country's "perilous course" had been charted by "disastrous and divisive" policies long before McCarthy's gains in New Hampshire indicated that President Johnson could be challenged successfully. Where were RFK's "strong feelings" earlier? For that matter, where was RFK?

McCarthy should be commended as a man of principle for political courage in carrying out his convictions while others checked to see if the winds would be favorable to their own political careers. How ironic that McCarthy seems to have come closest to John F. Kennedy's ideal of statesmanship as set forth in his *Profiles in Courage* than the man who is so closely imitating his brother's very mannerisms.



News In Brief: "The Paper Was Damned Good"

The Muse Again

A poetry reading by Notre Dame faculty poets will be held on Friday, March 22, from 8:00 to 9:00 p.m. in the Library Auditorium. Featured in this Academic Commission sponsored event will be Prof. James Dougherty of the English department and Dr. Ernest Sandeen chairman of that department. Mr. Peter Michelson of "Eater" fame will be on hand to m.c. the occasion. Prof. Dougherty's works have appeared in Fiddlehead and Cross Currents, and Dr. Sandeen has been printed in the New Yorker and has had two volumes of poetry published.

Pat Collins, Editor-in-chief of the Observer announced today that Bill Luking, a junior from Connersville, Indiana majoring in History will be the Observer's new editor. Luking and a new staff of columnists will take over on April 1.

"Bill knows what he's doing," Collins said. "I don't think my absence will hurt the paper at all." Both Collins and Luking

agree that the Observer, transformed this year from an occasional publication to one which publishes three times per week, still has room for growth. "We hoped to go daily this year," Collins said, "but three a week was all we could afford."

Collins said that the Observer had shown this year that it could publish according to a regular schedule and publish as

"something the students can be proud of. Our series idea seems to be popular, our columnists have been able to stir up campus opinion, and, above all, our news has been just that: news. The Observer has been believable this year."

Luking said that "In my opinion, one of Collin's best ideas was the columnist idea." Luking plans to run weekly columns by Don Hynes, Michael O'Connor, and St. Mary's junior Betty Dorr. Joel Connelly will continue as both a columnist and as executive editor. Guy De Sapio, a freshman, will become news editor and the position of managing editor will be held by Paul Schroeder.

Merger with the Innovator, which recently replaced the Crux, is also under consideration, Luking said. "We use the same office facilities and often cover the same events. During the past year each staff has helped the other quite a bit. Merger will probably be discussed but I don't know if it will, or should, occur."

If funds can be obtained, Luking hopes that the Observer will publish "at least" four times per week next year. He also plans to give St. Mary's news more coverage and, possibly, "to distribute the paper on St. Mary's campus."

Luking said that other ideas include expansion to national news coverage, something which "can be done if we're able to go daily," through a UPI or AP trunkline. "Ultimately," he said, "the Observer can be as good as the students want it to be."

Outgoing editor Collins credited his staff with much of the Observer's success. "For example," he said, "Tom Figel did a good job, I think, of keeping the Vietnam issue under consideration on this campus. And Condon and Gallagher have been superb."

"When it comes right down to it," Collins said, "I think the paper's been damned good and anyone who says otherwise hasn't been reading it."

Boards Hinder Travel

Bob Stark, coordinator of the Notre Dame - St. Mary's student flight to Europe this summer, said yesterday that approximately fifteen seniors were forced to cancel their reservations because

their local draft boards had refused to give them permission to leave the country.

Another twenty persons have also cancelled, most of them parents or alumni, primarily because of the proposed increase in the Travel Tax Law. Stark said that the new law would enable the government to begin taxing all tourist expenditures above twelve dollars per day.

A few people have asked me to contact them again in May", said Stark, "if the new law has not been passed by then". The number of confirmed passengers for the flight which leaves New York on June 4 and returns from Paris July 10 has dropped from 90 to about 55. Because of this decrease Stark said he was forced to cancel an original contract with Air France for a chartered jet

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