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Kennedy Kicks Off Ind. Campaign With Stepan Center Speech



Photos by Don Dempsey



BY JOEL CONNELLY

A throng of 5000 jammed into the Stepan Center to hear Senator Robert F. Kennedy Thursday afternoon. After speaking and answering questions for more than 40 minutes, Kennedy concluded with a plea for support, saying "I need help in this campaign. I have come here to ask for your help. Only with your help can we change this land."

Kennedy developed a theme of "personal responsibility" in his speech. He stated "Personal responsibility is a vital asset not only here at Notre Dame but in the world today." The Senator raised the question of student involvement as part of this responsibility, maintaining "What we do, who are running for the Presidency, will have a greater bearing on your lives than on our own. I think this world belongs to you. . . You are obligated to take an interest in our political processes. I and those associated with me must bear a share for the blame for the policies we have made, but if we are to form a policy of progress at home and a policy of peace abroad, you must help."

The Senator was repeatedly interrupted by applause as he spoke about the issue of poverty. Kennedy stated "Here in America, there are children so underfed and undernourished that they are crippled for life. Families in our ghettos huddle ten to a room fighting off the cold and the ravages of rats and disease. . . The life expectancy of the American Indian is 25 years less than that of the white man."

"I don't think this tolerable. I think it is indecent. I think we should do something about it where we haven't done enough in the past. In some states, less than two per cent of the poor are reached by food programs. How can a man with no income at all get the \$12 to purchase food stamps? How can this man buy stamps if it costs as much to travel to the distribution center as to buy the stamps? We are spending \$1.4 billion to feed

people abroad as part of the Food for Peace program. It is intolerable that we spend less than half that amount to feed the hungry at home. These are conditions which have existed too long and can exist no more."

As solutions for poverty, Kennedy first proposed making the Food Stamp program free and sending mobile kitchens to isolated areas to "eliminate at once the problems of poverty." The Senator called for a massive effort in the area of employment, saying "The first and most important thing is a matter of jobs." He called for government employment programs and a stimulation of private industry to move into the ghettos. As to housing, Kennedy similarly advocated "bringing the private sector into the battle."

Returning to his original theme in concluding his speech, Kennedy reflected "How are we going to end poverty and deprivation? We will do so by channeling the concern of the individual citizens into that sense of personal responsibility. This is our nation. It is for us to turn this nation toward a path of honor."

Responding to questions after his speech, Kennedy advocated an end to student draft deferments. Maintaining that more than 20 per cent of Vietnam casualties are Negroes, he contended "At least until the Tet offensive, the burden of war has been carried by the poor." In the broader sense, Kennedy stated that the draft is "inequitable and unfair." He remarked that he favors a professional army.

Touching upon Vietnam, the Senator declined to take a specific stand on all the proposals made by President Johnson in his Sun. night speech, saying "All our efforts should be to bring this agonizing war to a conclusion." Kennedy did say, however, that "All political factions in South Vietnam, including those opposed to us, must be allowed to participate in the future political processes of the country."

Dow Protest Draws Admin. Reaction Doan Speech Closed To Demonstrators

By TOM EHRBAR

In a frenzied but non-violent demonstration Wed. afternoon at the Center for Continuing Education, student protesters bitterly protested our nation's continued participation in the Vietnamese War and the Dow Chemical Corporation's production of napalm for that war. The demonstrators, numbering between 50 and 70 students, generally remained restrained and peaceful while harassing Dean of Students Father Riehle CSC, the campus police, and participants in the Cities in Context program which was held all week at the Center.

The incident was provoked by the scheduled speaking appearance of Dow Chemical Company President, Mr. Doan, due to his

connection with the production of napalm. At 2:45 p.m. students gathered in front of the Center, carrying placards with their umbrellas, to directly confront the arrival of Mr. Doan.

Senior Brian McTigue, who organized the demonstration, had acquired permission from Architecture Professor Patrick Horsch for the anti-war group to attend Mr. Doan's talk in an orderly fashion. They intended to bring signs and to raise serious questions. The conferences had been publicized as open to the public. But Wed., a small sign was posted on the front door of the Center reading, "regular conferees only," and the protesters were refused admission. It remains uncertain as to who authorized this sudden revoking of procedure. The students felt the action

was in violation of their rights. Chief of Security Mr. Pears and three of his assistants in plain clothes stood at the front entrance barring the way.

The protestors then sat tightly huddled together at the front of the building, effectively blocking access to the door, and chanted, "We shall not be moved." Similar bands of students, though not as large, also packed themselves against the other entrances.

Eventually, the main body of protestors worked its way into the compact area between the inner and outer doors. One security policeman was accused of deliberately twisting a student's arm. Once they were inside, Junior Don Hynes kept a running conversation with Mr. Pears. The general mood of the demonstra-

tion was light and jovial, although the prevalent issues were taken seriously. A small burnt doll was raised as photographers snapped pictures of the protestors. Another student held a lit candle. There was sporadic chanting and singing. Throughout the afternoon each door remained effectively blocked with human resistance.

After the session inside had ended, several participants, led by Dean of Students Rev. James Riehle, CSC, tried to exit through a side door. The incident nearly erupted in violence as one businessman rapped a demonstrator's hand with a lead pipe. Father Riehle's attempt to dispell the anger was futile. The students had, in fact, entrapped those inside. A tunnel, running from the Center to Morris Inn, was also

guarded.

At about 4:15 p.m. a rumor, circulated that Mr. Doan, who had not been seen all day, would talk privately to four of the protest leaders. Senior Class President Mike Minton arrived and tried to get in touch with Mr. Doan. The suggestion was brought to a vote — and the students eventually decided that this would be a compromise gesture, and that the demonstration should be disbanded. Together as a body, the protestors then paraded around the building. Before dispersing, the group taunted and heckled Fr. Riehle and Security officer Pears.

All those attending Cities in Context safely returned to Morris Inn with no further disturbance.

Admin., Faculty, Student Group Considers General Assembly Of Students Legislation

In a meeting Wed. afternoon the Student-Faculty-Administration Committee on Student Life began discussions on the packet of bills from the General Assembly and made several recommendations on the resolu-

News In Brief:

Festivities

Kurt Vonnegut Jr., and Ralph Ellison are the final two speakers scheduled to lecture during this week's Sophomore Class Literary Festival. Vonnegut, a specialist in science-fiction, will speak at 4:00 this afternoon in the Library auditorium, and Ellison, Negro author of "The Invisible Man", is scheduled for 8:00 p.m. in Washington Hall.

According to John Mroz, Chairman of the Festival, a symposium of authors will end the Festival tomorrow afternoon at 2:00 p.m. in the Center for Continuing Education. The symposium is limited to patrons only.

The Faith

"Faith in Our Day," will be the topic of a sermon to be preached Sun. by the Most Rev. Leo A. Pursley, Bishop of Fort Wayne-South Bend in Sacred Heart Church.

The bishop will celebrate the 5 p.m. "Year of Faith" Mass, sponsored by the University Chaplain's Office.

The Environment

Prof. Frank Montana, chairman of the Architecture Department and announced yesterday that Notre Dame will inaugurate a graduate program in environic studies, designed to stress environmental factors in urban and regional planning. The two-year program leading to a master of science in environic design will be interdisciplinary. It will require students concerned with social, political, economic and management forces and with geophysical and other natural factors.

Technical Editor

Tony Ingraffea, representing Notre Dame Technical Review and a contributing editor of the Scholastic, is attending an editorial conference in New York City this weekend sponsored by Humble Oil and Refining Company in cooperation with the Engineering College Magazines Associated. Editors of college engineering journals from 55 universities are attending the two-day conference designed to give the editors professional editorial training, a perspective on world events today, and information on engineering communications career opportunities.

tions passed by the Assembly.

Of the seven resolutions proposed by the General Assembly, the committee considered four, the committee considered four. The meeting was adjourned after a little over an hour of considerations, due to previous commitments of several of the members. Only eight of the committee members were present.

The first resolution, which suggested that "the Notre Dame Bookstore be converted into a co-operative at the earliest possible time", was significantly modified by the committee. The idea of a co-op was dismissed because it was felt that this suggestion might not be feasible. However, Committee member and Howard Hall President Gordon Hunt said the committee recommended that the books be priced comparable to those of

other stores or at wholesale plus ten percent.

Hunt said that the faculty members were especially enthusiastic about the lowering of textbook prices. "We're forced to buy books there; there is no other place to buy them. While we can buy the other items in the bookstore downtown or at some other store, the bookstore is supposed to be a service to students."

Hunt said there was also general agreement on the resolution calling for a student-controlled Student Center. Student Body President Rich Rossie said, "Fr. McCarragher seemed quite open to re-activating the committee." The Student Senate had in the past sponsored a bill, approved by Vice-President for Student Affairs Rev. Charles I.

McCarragher CSC, which established a committee comprised of three students Assistant Vice-President Rev. Daniel J. O'Neil, CSC, and Brother Gorch. The Student Life Committee also recommends that the Center be left opened until 2:00 am on week-ends and midnight on week-nights. This will hopefully affect the Huddle also. The color television recommended by the bill is presently in the Center. Rossie supported the bill's re-establishment of the committee because he believes the students should have control over the Center's finances. "The books aren't open to public scrutiny. The money is coming from us; we should have control over the money," said Rossie. Rossie said he believes there should be a full time caretaker for the Center

but that he should not be the "seat of authority".

The resolution concerning philosophy-theology was left to the Faculty Senate since it is beginning a re-evaluation of the entire curriculum at University President Rev. Theodore Hesburgh's request. Assistant Physics Professor Rev. James L. Shilts, CSC, said, "it has to be a faculty problem handled by the faculty."

The dining hall and laundry card resolution was not considered at length, although there was sentiment for permitting students to sell their meal cards to off-campus students.

Although the General Assembly bills will be presented to an ad hoc committee of the Board of Trustees beginning on April 27, the Student Life Committee will not meet again to discuss the bills until after Easter.

Hall Presidents Plan "Greek Week" Festivities Set For First Of May

The Hall President's Council will sponsor an Irishman's version of a fraternity "Greek Week" on May 2, 3, and 4. The "An Tostal" weekend will be "something Notre Dame's never seen before" according to Ron Mastriana, Carroll Hall President.

"We got the idea for the weekend from a notice somebody sent us (the Hall Presidents) in the mail," Mastriana said. "It described the ancient Gaelic festival 'An Tostal' which lasts in some parts of Ireland from May to September. We decided that it would be a great idea for a spring weekend at Notre Dame comparable to

'Greek Week' at other schools."

Mastriana revealed tentative plans for the weekend which include three days of spring activities and general all around "hell raising."

"It's the spring season," Mastriana said, "and 'An Tostal' will give everyone an opportunity to get out and let out their frustrations."

The weekend will start on "Gentle Thursday", May 2. A number of co-ex activities have been planned with Saint Mary's including a "folk singing Festival." Besides the girls from Saint Mary's the Hall President's Council has also invited 6 to 10 other girls schools including Barat, Mundelein, Rosary, St.

Mary's of the Woods, St. Xavier, and Holy Cross Nursing School.

Plans for Fri. night include a "beach party" on St. Joseph's Lake. The council intends to hire a band and sponsor a spring bon fire.

Saturday afternoon's activities include a picnic at a site half-way between St. Mary's and Notre Dame. The picnic will last all afternoon. A number of co-ex activities have been planned including a tug of war, egg throwing contest, "no hands" pie eating contest, a bed race, and a greased pig chase. The championship game of the ND-SMC touch football league will also be held that afternoon.

The Sailing Club has also offered to provide boatrides on the lake on Thursday and Sat, afternoons. A "Trivia Bull" Contest will be held on Fri. afternoon.

Mastriana said that the Council is sponsoring this weekend with the hope that the entire campus will get involved. All the activities will be free and the refreshments will be sold at cost.

Mastriana said that he hoped to see this become the "first of an annual spring event."

Mastriana is the General Chairman of the weekend. His committee consists of both SMC and ND students.

The Races Run On and On

Class elections are next Tues. and so far the campaign has failed to stir much interest or excitement. The Literary Festival and the speeches of William Buckley and Sen. Robert Kennedy drew heavily from the candidates campaign time.

Most of the candidates do not have any literature out and no heated contests have shaped up. The wide open race for Senior class President between Dave Witt Scott Reneau, and Mike Phelps has failed to generate the same interest that last year's Minton - Withers contest did. Last year's race included charges on both sides of election and campaign fraud, although several charges of irregular procedure have been filed in this year's campaign.

Incumbent Sophomore Class President Leo Klemm is being challenged by Dave Stumm. Stumm's campaign is based on the promise of less political maneuvering in class government. Stumm promises to open up appointments to key class positions

to all Juniors on a competitive basis. Klemm is running on his record which includes the highly lauded Soph. Literary Festival.

There has been some discontentment over Klemm's administration which took the form of an attempt last month by Sophomore Sam Boyle to form a Coalition for a Junior Class Alternative."

The battle for Junior class vice-president is between Tim Sullivan and last year's secretary Jack Crawford. Candidates for Crawford's vacant position include David Fritts, John Woll, John Rudolf, and Patrick Mc Donough.

A lively race is shaping up for Sophomore Class President. Brian Zevnik and Lincoln Soldati face Kennan Senator Barry Doyle. Tim Kennedy, a Breen-Phillips Freshman, dropped out of the race early Wednesday.

The race for Sophomore Class officers is characterized by three tickets. Doyle is running with Jim D'Aurora, last year's class

secretary who seeks to take over the Vice-Presidency. This year's VP, Dave Schmidt, seeks reelection and is running with Brian Cox. Cox is a candidate for Treasurer. Buzzy Rice and Tom Olivieri are running as a

team. Rice for secretary and Olivieri for treasurer.

Other candidates for Sophomore positions include Joe White for secretary and Tom Pontorelli and John Schaffer for treasurer.

Great Union Robbery Still Unsolved

Student Union Vice President Bill Wade revealed last night that the Union has a "few leads that all point one way" in the recent Student Union robbery. The member of the Union staff said that the Union needed "one more shread of evidence" to identify the thief who stole a now estimated \$3300 from the Union office last weekend.

On Wed. the Student Union offered a \$500 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the robbery. A number of students have

offered hypothesis on the robbery. No one has offered any conclusive evidence.

Finger prints lifted from the Union safe by authorities belonged only to authorized Union personnel. Currently, Notre Dame Security Director Arthur Pears, is questioning Union personnel who have keys and access to the Union office.

Lie detector tests for Union officials are scheduled for next Mon. Tues. and Wed.

The Student Union emphasized today that if the money was returned "voluntarily" no charges will be pressed.

McCarthy Addresses Airport Crowd Says Indiana "Next Great Test"

Senator Eugene McCarthy (D., Minn.) opened his Indiana Primary campaign with a speech to more than 1200 supporters at the South Bend Airport Wed. McCarthy told the rally "a few years from now in 1972 or, say, 1984, you will think back on the 1968 campaign. You will say to yourself "I helped restore the spirit of America. I helped lay to rest the fictional 1984."

McCarthy spoke optimistically of his chances in Indiana. Recounting his primary campaigns so far, the Senator said "They had a poll saying we would get six per cent in Wis-

consin, they said we would get 15 per cent of the vote and now we have scored a tremendous victory. Here in Indiana I am waiting for more predictions to be made so we can beat them."

After a motorcade into South Bend, the Senator told a press conference he would refrain from criticism of President Johnson's peace moves. McCarthy maintained "We all hope for negotiations and settlement. It is my sincere wish that the President's proposals will lead to talks in the very near future." He said however, that "the sides appear to be closer to the point of meeting than at any time in the last two years."

McCarthy briefly visited his storefront headquarters on Michigan following the press conference. A mob scene occurred at the headquarters as 150 supporters crowded into the storefront. McCarthy quipped "It got kind of lonely tromping the snows of New Hampshire, but we certainly don't seem to be alone any more." As he pushed through the crowd, the Senator assured his supporters, many of them Notre Dame students, that "Indiana is the next great test." He also remarked that he would be visiting Notre Dame before the primary, probably to speak in Stepan Center. Senator McCarthy received an honorary degree from Notre Dame last June.

During headquarters stopover, the Senator also announced that Notre Dame Government professor Dr. James Bogle will head his campaign in Indiana. Bogle, active in the McCarthy effort since its inception in December, has built Hoosiers for a Democratic Alternative into an organization of 8500 members statewide in the last two months. Following the example of its leader, HDA last month chose to stick with McCarthy when Senator Robert Kennedy announced for the Democratic nomination.

A final event in the Senator's hurried two-hour visit was an address to the South Bend Rotary Club. McCarthy told a club luncheon that "President Johnson's

ten per cent tax surcharge is not the right answer to the problem of inflation." The Senator blamed the Vietnam War for the gold outflow as well as the inflation threat.

McCarthy's South Bend appearance was in keeping with the Senator's style of campaigning throughout New Hampshire and Indiana. Displaying considerable wit, especially during the press conference, he appeared to be relaxed for the duration of his visit. At the airport, McCarthy passed up the opportunity to speak in a strident manner, instead choosing to analyze the meaning of his campaign and its accomplishments in the Wisconsin and New Hampshire primaries.

Mr. Conservative Stresses Student Responsibility

William F. Buckley, Jr., conservative editor of the National Review, spoke to a crowd of over 3800 Wed. night in Stepan Center about the role of the student in today's society.

Stressing the responsibilities of students, Buckley attacked those students who seek to destroy America and her heritage because they feel that this country has not moved fast enough in solving many of its problems.

Buckley extolled the virtues of the American system and of the American heritage. He spoke about the efforts that student should make in the future to see that the American system continues to work.

He said that the primary responsibility of students was to confront ideas in an intellectual atmosphere so that they could be prepared to assume their roles in society after they graduated.

He attacked activist student associations which were calling



for active student revolution. He said that students could never compensate for the privileges that are received at a great university.

"How can you return what you find on a single shelf in your library," Buckley asked.

"Your teachers," Buckley said "you owe them your respect, combined with a courteous skepticism concerning their ideological pretensions."

Buckley talked too about President Johnson's withdrawal from the Presidential race. "People, like Lyndon Johnson, do not give up power—they are pushed out." Buckley named Bobby Kennedy as the "pusher" behind Johnson's withdrawal.

Buckley wondered whether or not the United States was going to give South Vietnam to the Communists. "What will the Communists ask for next? The Philippines?" And then added, "perhaps the government will be prepared to give them New Hampshire."

In talking about the draft, Buckley said that he was opposed to any form of the draft. He said that he favored a paid professional army.

He said, though, that as long as the war went on it would be necessary to fill the military requirement by the draft. Asked what he thought about Robert Kennedy's idea of a national lottery in place of the selective service, Buckley said that it was a "pretty good suggestion."

Buckley directed a few remarks against Kennedy. "There are ways to not say things and yet say them," Buckley said, "like I never said that Bobby

Kennedy was ruthless."

Kennedy also had four "advance men" in Stepan Center looking over the surroundings for Kennedy's visit yesterday. As a jet plane flew over Stepan in the middle of Buckley's speech, he turned to Chuck Nau, Student Body Vice-President and a Kennedy supporter and asked, "more Kennedy advance men?"

Commenting on the way to stop race riots, Buckley noted that the way to stop them was to "make them unprofitable." Anyone would be encouraged to steal a television set "if it were cheaper than to buy it."

He said that he thought that people who condoned last summer's racial riots because they thought that America "deserved" them for the inequalities that the Negro suffered were wrong.

"There is no need to destroy America," Buckley said, "The need is to build."

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THE OBSERVER

An Independent Student Newspaper

WILLIAM LUKING, Editor-in-Chief

FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966 NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Significance

For those of you who haven't heard, and we suspect you are many, class elections will take place Tuesday, April 9. Reflecting on this fact, we might ask the question WHO cares when the class elections are, anyway? Moreover, who cares who wins?

Class government at Notre Dame can perform certain vital functions. Projects such as Junior Parent Weekend and Patriot of the Year Award are indeed significant projects. When a class chooses to, it can work imaginatively and accomplish a great deal. Chuck Nau's fine work and the Sophomore Academic Commission last year and the Junior Class' drug seminar and the magnificent Sophomore Literary Festival are testimonies to efficacy of class government.

However, there is also a somewhat ridiculous spectre to certain class activities. All too often class government gets bogged down in social trivia. Battles are waged between, say, the sophomores and the juniors to see who can wangle the Laural Club out of the dear Friars and who will be relegated to Christ the King. The nature and location of the Senior Bar becomes a source of friction and heated controversy. Toga parties vie with miniskirt parties each Saturday night.

Class elections seem too often to reflect this uglier side of class government. While this year the situation may just be different, all too often class elections are only a battle of the flashy posters. This is understandable, too, since there cannot really be a clash of issues in the race for most class offices.

We nevertheless urge you to vote in Tuesday's election. We can only hope that some unusual proposals are made and that some clash of issues develops. Otherwise, as in past years, class elections may well turn out to be a venture into triviality and a disturbing prediction as to what is going to happen in class government this year.

Martin Luther King

For the United States of America, the loss of Dr. Martin Luther King is an enormous tragedy. The nation has been deprived of one of those unique leaders who can arouse the consciousness of a people. King was one of those uncommon men who organize and inspire, who lead and persuade.

Thirteen years ago, buses were segregated in this nation. Public accommodations refused to serve individuals because of the color of their skin. Millions of Negro Americans in the South were deprived of their right to vote. School desegregation was a court ruling, and nothing more. King was the man who set the example, who was among the first to be arrested. Throughout his battles, he constantly maintained a dignity and eloquence which moved Americans and more than once helped pressure a reluctant Congress into passing civil rights legislation.

The death of Dr. King is tragic in another sense, too. Like Ghandi his inspiration and example, King was a non-violent man, one who chose to light candles rather than curse the darkness. Non-violent revolutions are those which have inspired change in this nation. It takes longer to organize than to scream, but Martin Luther King took the time. His loss will be felt by his people, and by all peoples.

Don Hynes

Funny Thing



The demonstration had been planned for some time. Ted Doan, president of Dow chemical was going to speak on ethics at Notre Dame. So naturally, all the long haired, red-facist, hippie dope freaks gathered together and formed a conspiracy to undermine the proceedings.

Their first arch-sinister move was to go to the head of the Conference on "Cities in Context," and reveal to him their vicious plan of wanting to hear Doan's speech, and then to ask him some questions. He fell for their clever ploy of honesty, and encouraged them to attend, but those defenders of truth, justice, and the American way, the campus police, were yet to come.

When the freaks arrived at the Kellogg center they found plainclothesmen (campus cops cleverly disguised as real people) guarding the door. It was on Father Joyce's order that no one but registered architecture students were to be allowed in, they said, and when one of the freaks turned out to be an architecture student, the cops cunningly replied that registration was over.

The peace-niks had the notion that they were being treated unfairly, so they decided to sit down and boycott the conference. One officer opened the main door for a "registered" delegate, and suddenly found a doorway full of hairy bodies at this feat. The police bravely responded with knees into the heads and backs of the demonstrators. One dedicated man was even so courageous as to grab one of the arms out of the pile and began twisting it virily. The hippies kept up their sneaking feint of peace by not resisting, but that didn't fool our heroes.

Mr. Arthur Pears brought the infinite light of wisdom to the scene by stating forthrightly, "You boys don't belong here." When the freaks tried to trap him with a devious why, Artie came

right back with "because you're not supposed to be here." Another more clever why, but Artie was home free with the stopper, "because you don't belong here."

The action lulled, except for a few songs and speeches, (typical psychedelic radical happening), until those inside tried to get out. The scene shifted to the side door where Father Riehle had momentarily come out and was trying to get back in. Men inside began trying to force the door open, more freaks crowded in, and Father Riehle began pushing one of the hippies (who was disguised as a married student in coat and tie) with his umbrella, using the Thomistic rationale of "he was blocking my way."

The hip queers began to pile their bodies into the doorway, and one squat fellow in high heel boots began roughing up one of the hairs. An ND student, Dave Walsh (obviously a vassal of Riehle's roundtable), grabbed one of the freaks in the pile by his long girlish hair, and began pushing him out or pulling him in. It was hard to tell because Dave's valor in facing imminent danger from a head in a pile of bodies was awesome.

The demonstration was breaking up when Mike Minton approached Lenny Joyce, Jack Lavelle and myself. He said that Mr. Doan was in disagreement with his valiant protectors. He wouldn't hate to, might even like to, talk to a few students. We went up to his room in the Morris Inn, and he didn't seem shocked that we didn't bite him or throw lye in his face. Surprisingly, Mr. Doan, talked pretty frankly and seriously with us, for freaks. He even took us to dinner, long hair, beards, jeans and all.

He said something about freedom of speech, need for open discussion, or something.

Funny thing, Fathers Joyce and Riehle, he was even interested in what we had to say. Funny thing.

Doug Marvin

There Is No God



And he gathered his friends around and told them this parable:

During another time there was a group of shepherds who lived in a fertile valley. Each of these men worked hard. On beautiful days these shepherds would gather together under the warm sun. They would enjoy the beauty that surrounds them and they would discuss matters of common concern. However, these discussions were unlike any other because they were shared with the beauty of day. What I mean to say is that these conversations could not be separated from all that composed the peaceful life of the shepherds.

One of the shepherds, particularly engrossed with the clear day, became puzzled.

"I wonder what keeps our lives so perfect? Why is all so peaceful?"

"Why should this bother you? Enjoy what you have and accept what you cannot understand," they cautioned.

One day, a stranger came to this peaceful valley; he was a gentle man. He was capable of doing the most wonderful things. He cured the sick and made the lame to walk. The questioning shepherd was moved by this kind person; the shepherd questioned the stranger (as he questioned everything else).

"Where do you come from? Why do you do those things?"

"I come from the house of my tather. He has sent me to tell you the truth of the world."

The shepherd was intrigued. He and the stranger talked for many hours. The stranger spoke of his father's kingdom and of its limitless wonder. The shepherd travelled with the stranger and continued to observe his good works. The shepherd knew that this man must be telling the truth because his works showed him to be a good man.

"My father," said the stranger, "is so wonderful that he made this entire valley. My father

made you and, because of this, he loves you. You are my father's son and he loves you as a father loves a son."

"Will I ever be able to meet your father? He is truly great; he answers all of my questions. When can I see him?"

"All you have to do is go to him. He lives on the other side of the great mountain. You cannot see his house, but it is there. However, because of his greatness, once you see him, you will not want to return to this valley."

The shepherd thanked the stranger and then ran home. He packed his belongings and set out for the great mountain. On the way he met several of his friends. They questioned him; he told them of his journey. They feared for their friend who was undertaking a journey for such

On the hurried trip to the great mountain, many thoughts flashed through the shepherd's crowded mind. At last he would be able to know all of the answers to all of his questions. Surely this father, with all of his greatness, would know everything. No longer would he simply discuss with his friends of the peaceful valley; now he could resolve any issue.

As the days wore on, the shepherd began to tire. He couldn't help but feel sorry for his friends who never questioned as he had questioned. How could they be foolish enough not to want to know everything? In a minute he would be on the other side; he would see the father's great house.

It was misty on the other side; he peered through the atmosphere and he saw—another valley. This valley was just like the one he had left. Why? The shepherd was humiliated; surely he could never return to his ignorant friends who never wanted to know things.

Now the parable was over and everyone wanted to know what it meant. "Why ask so many questions about this parable? Be careful, for someday your head might fall off."

Michael O'Connor Sanctity Of State

The religiosity of American foreign policy and, indeed, politics in general is obvious; the image of the current war is nothing more or less than that of a crusade. It is a religiosity that has resulted preliminarily from the Puritan notion of the intimacy of God and man in the government of New England. It is, however in addition, a more powerful testimony to the failure of the institutional churches in the modern world is the fact that ninety percent of the Italian working class belongs both to the Catholic Church and the Communist Party.

The failure of institutional religions only provided the opportunity for the growth of the basic American political vision through another institution. Constitutional government has taken the place of those religions as the source of the morality of America. It has also provided a national identity; everyone realizes that the Puritans and maybe even the Indians were here first, but that has nothing to do with the stuff of America. America arose in the negative belief that the forms of government in Europe which restricted freedom in certain ways were wrong; America is a serious attempt to eliminate those restrictions, while, imposing others. The nation that is America has always been the constitutional government we now live under, and without that constitution it just wouldn't be America.

This leads naturally to the imputation of a certain amount of blind faith in the constitution and the life style that has grown up around it—a largely middle class one.

The initial reaction to a charge that the war in Vietnam is immoral is one of asking why people, i.e., Americans, have had to die there; to accept the answer that they have died absurdly is a terribly difficult thing to do. But the more basic reaction is caught up with the limits of American political cynicism that derive from the Messianicly based faith in government; Americans are willing to question politicians, but only insofar as they exist distinct from the government.

To go any farther requires that the premises of a basically shallow religion be questioned, and since that self-image of participating in governing oneself through the modulation of the constitution is not one that can tolerate close scrutiny in a moral dimension, such scrutiny is avoided.

To say that an Administration in the execution of the constitution is following stupid or immoral practices is to personally wound Americans where it hurts, in the areas where they pride themselves on, being moral. This is not patriotism as a Briton would practise it; this is a self defensive patriotism, one that is fighting back at an attempt to destroy the meaning of living in America.

What America does abroad is a crucial test of the validity of what it values and believes. (We hold these truths to be self-evident, without ever [seriously] supposing that someone might doubt them.) When that validity falls apart, when people's foreign policy sells—anti-Communism and a capitalistic technically based society—are not only not worth the asking price, but also not the only worthwhile comparable buys on the market, America may be so hopelessly undermined in its belief in itself that it will not be prepared to begin anew, that it will not be able to act at all.



"My guru is more tranquil than your guru."

Bill Luking

Beyond The Law

NOTRE DAME, Ind., April 5 — The long awaited premiere of Norman Mailer's *Beyond the Law* here this week was overshadowed by a Notre Dame Student Union production of the same name.

The Notre Dame production, subtitled *Bust 3000*, marked a gargantuan step in technical innovation. Filming was done in total darkness in the Student Union of the third floor of the University's LaFortune Student Center. Hoping to have the work judged solely on its artistic merits and qualities of aesthetic unity, an aura of anonymity has been preserved. The production staff, director, and cast have, as yet, not been named.

Since no cast list has been released and since identifications has been rendered impossible by total darkness cinematography, recognizing the stars and supporting players poses several problems. Although it will be December before the New York critics will rank their favorite films of the year and next April before the Notre Dame production can win an Academy Award, *Bust 3000* is unquestionably the most skillful production of its kind ever attempted.

Although mystery and anonymity still shroud the film, reviewers, critics, students, Student Union officials, and University administrators are now admitting that they passed up a lifetime opportunity by missing the motion picture's premiere either Friday or Saturday evening.

Both a lack of publicity and a weekend crowded with spring fever and Junior Class parents have been blamed for the fact that the premiere was attended by no one other than the motion picture's cast and production staff. It would seem,

though, that disinterest in the production was due mainly to exceedingly poor publicity.

Even the productions' backers seemed unaware of the potential success and merit of their work, scheduling the initial performance as a second feature to a Henry Mancini concert.

The film's high artistic rating is perhaps eclipsed by the fact that the production has been a fantastic financial success. The film's premiere, the showing which no one attended, grossed over three thousand dollars. It has also been suggested that the Student Union grant a reward of five hundred dollars in recognition of a superb cinematic, if not financial, accomplishment.

It has been rumored that future film productions similar to *Bust 3000* are being planned in world movie capitals, on other college campuses, and again at Notre Dame.

One of the big questions about *Bust 3000* is whether, as one critic contends, local amateurs were used for starring roles or if outside talent was imported. Most students contend that there is an abundant supply of the talents demonstrated in *Bust 3000* on the Notre Dame campus. According to one student, "productions like last weekend's show have been going on for years; the three thousand flick is just a more grandiose display of talent than we've been used to."

A movie madness seems to have overrun the campus. Appearances at Notre Dame by William Buckley, Jr., and Senator Robert Kennedy this week have failed to evoke the interest of students as have elaborate schemes for future artistic productions modeled after *Bust 3000*. Past exploits into the realm of motion picture making have become a considerable topic of interest, and reviews are forth coming on unknown productions of the past.

OBSERVER FEATURES

Betty Doerr

How It Is

It's time Saint Mary's College faces the fact that it can't survive without Notre Dame.

Saint Mary's College has had a separate identity in the past, but today its identity should be found in a larger community, Notre Dame-Saint Mary's. It simply is not true that we at Saint Mary's "travel to the beat of a different drum", nor should it be true.

In her swan song Sister Mary Grace spoke of "maintaining our autonomy" in reply to the suggestion of merger with Notre Dame. By merging Saint Mary's would not be selling out, nor would it be swallowed up by an ogre across the road. Co-operation provides a more efficient education for



St. Mary's students. Greater participation in the co-exchange program, lecture series, and social functions benefit students on both sides of the highway. St. Mary's students may soon take part in the collegiate scholar program at Notre Dame. One newspaper serving both campuses will move us even closer together. St. Mary's has much to gain, and very little, if anything, to lose.

Last year a Saint Mary's Social Commission flyer asked for suggestions to "fill the void between weekends." Weekdays usually serve a purpose on a college campus. But that doesn't mean that Saint Mary's students have to be locked in the ing the week. Much more is to be had from Notre Dame than dates on Friday and Saturday night. And more Notre Dame students can benefit from knowing Saint Mary's girls than the minority of men who cross the road on weekends. Notre Dame and Saint Mary's students can become educated together.

One of the few ways in which a small college is going to survive in the next twenty years lies in joining a cluster of colleges. So let Barat come. The more the merrier. Saint Mary's girls can't date seven Notre Dame men at once, anyway. And let Rosary and Mundelein come too. We're not afraid.

A song seldom heard these days is "The Belles of Saint Mary's." That in itself is encouraging. It's time we stopped looking for an identity in Saint Mary's College. It just can't be found. We won't grow to be women by learning and growing along women in a vacuum. We may become women by learning and growing along with men. We can begin to look for identity in ourselves as individuals. Perhaps then complaints of "the vapidness of the SMC girls" will come to an end.

Flicks. . . Mailer Goes Beyond The Law

By BILL SISKA

Beyond the Law is built more on picaresque than plot, and as such its effect is made up of high and low points rather than a sustained build-up. The end of the film is more a gratuitous finish than a satisfying conclusion. The beginning is slow merely because what is happening is uninteresting and so are the characters participating. The film relies much on personality, screen charisma, as it were. The best actors come off best: Rip Torn as a smiling hippy and George Plimpton, well cast but misplaced as Mayor Lindsay, possess a screen presence which, like Dylan's, affects the audience even when not enhanced by Pennebaker's camerawork.

Mailer's film works best when he relies on technique other than the style it was photographed in to carry it through. The fight in the station between the hippies and the police, perhaps the most exciting sequence in the film is constructed through editing, as is the cross-cutting at opportune moments between the interrogations of different prisoners, which is also effective.

The use of "cinema verite" gives to the events a spontaneity and a credibility they would otherwise lack. We begin to judge the actions and personalities involved in them rather than the way they are presented to us. But a picture has compo-



sition whether it is good or bad, and Mailer, in opting for the bouncy, thoughtless camera, sacrifices composition and thus much of what is beautiful in the film art.

Beyond the Law is a wordy film, and when Mailer's Brooklynese was lost in the cacophonous vaults of Stepan Center the film lost interest. It is visually exciting only in those moments when an intriguing

face registers an unusual and somehow real emotion. Mailer's film is less cinema than it could be, than perhaps its maker would wish it to be. Jean-Luc Godard in *Masculin-Feminin* also employs the "cinema verite" style, yet emerges with a film that is visually engrossing and beautiful, without losing that spontaneity and believability which are the style's greatest assets.

Style serves theme in *Beyond the Law*; "cinema verite" is indeed as suited for the sweaty back rooms of police stations, glaring line-ups, and awkward restaurant situations as ellipsis is the the chase, the road, or the robbery. It is not that Mailer made a bad choice in selecting the "cinema verite" style for *Beyond the Law*, it is merely that he fails to develop its capabilities.

The aesthetic import of the "cinema verite" style when employed in a pre-meditated work of art has not yet been fully explored. Originally developed by the Frenchman Jean Rouch about 1960, its equipment consists of hand-held camera, portable sound equipment, and fast film for proper exposures without use of artificial lighting. Its purpose: to produce documentaries, to enable the camera as recording device to get into a situation as it occurs and to preserve an impression of it.

The "cinema verite" documentary was an unpremeditated, spontaneous art. Art,

because it is subjective, because the camera records not reality, but its own impression of it; it selects and limits what it chooses to save. The finished product is a film that jumps and bounces, loses focus and regains it, possesses a sound at once crisp then garbled. The situation is limited because the picture has a frame; what is recorded is selected subjectively, most obviously by the use of the zoom lens, which often seems like a new toy in the cameraman's hand. The "cinema verite" style achieves expressionistic representation without the use of montage as it records an event from a variety of angles and distances in a single take.

Norman Mailer's *Beyond the Law* is a fiction film photographed in this documentary style. Donn Alan Pennebaker, the man who handled the camera, was one of the American pioneers of "cinema verite." Making TV documentaries in the early sixties, notably those centering around the New Orleans segregation crisis and other incidents of national significance, his first big commercial breakthrough was his documentary of Bob Dylan, *Don't Look Back*, released last fall. In *Beyond the Law* his camera re-

tains all of the spontaneity of movement and selectivity which made *Don't Look Back* a success, but in Mailer's film he is dealing with a different genre.

The President Of Dow Chemical Is Just Like Your Father

BY JACK LAVELLE

The president of Dow Chemical Co. is just like your father. Which is scary because personal histories have no doubt included more than one instance when the old man didn't know what's happening. The same is approximately true for Mr. Herbert Doan. He is a nice man, and doesn't seem at all to be the stereotype fat cat imperialist industrialist. Frightening once more because he is exactly that, meaning that there is a little of it, perhaps a great deal, in your father, and yours.

Napalm is about through as a symbolic protest issue. Dow realizes this, and can also understand why Dow was the symbol. It just happened, that's all. They recognize that napalm conceals a greater ideological dispute—the position of industry in relation to underdeveloped nations. It is axiomatic by now that the businessmen follow the conquerors, and Southeast Asia has been declared one of the richest areas in the world. There is a present benefit for companies like Brown and Root (which built Lyndon Johnson) in that Southeast Asia presents amazingly rapid investment returns which can lead to almost immediate profit.

Profit is, obviously, industry's number one concern. Mr. Doan made that very clear, citing Dow projects in South America as examples. His company

hopes that through continued capital expenditures in a place like Chile, that eventually the starving poor will get a share of the pie. This is placing a whole lot of trust in something which, at best, comes off as a naive. Seventy-two years of American business enterprise in South America has done little for the continent except prepare it for revolution. Mr. Doan's hope for the poor somehow hasn't made it. The per capita income in South America is lower today than it was in the '20's and '30's.

When asked about the success of the economy in Cuba, Dow's representatives seemed unwilling to admit to it. They cited the horrible wastes of the first two to five years of the Castro regime, which after all was a band of romantic guerillas who were a bit more than amazed at their unexpected success. It is granted that Che Guevara was hardly an appropriate Finance Minister, but Cuba has solved a lot of her economic problems by no longer being a one export nation. This is what must take place in Chile, in Bolivia, in Paraguay. Too long has privately owned capital been raping the land of its most abundant resources, and leaving the citizens to starve. The American industrialists who share Mr. Doan's views are sinful dreamers unwilling to risk the almighty profit margin to feed and clothe starving, naked children.

So the demonstrations against Dow Chemical, if they are to have any telling effects, must be viewed in a much larger, symbolic context. For 1/2% of Dow's profits come from napalm, which they employ ten people to produce. They will stand behind its production and behind U.S. foreign policy because it is in the best interests of the corporation. Mr. Doan seems rather unconcerned about the nuance of diplomatic strategy, and will content himself with following the U.S. Army on its world conquest trip. It is up to universities to decide whether they shall pursue the present course of becoming ever more efficient industrial labs and service stations for corporate management. It's all money, else why would Dow Chemical and a subsidiary (I.G. Farben of Germany) have supplied magnesium to both sides in World War II? Dow surrendered important technological know-how to the Government AFTER Pearl Harbor, and under circumstances that a Dow Representative is quoted as labeling enforced "industrial servitude" at the Senate inquiries into Dow patent controls. There can be no claims that industry merely serves the war effort.

The problem is with words. The capitalist contends that he is in favor of uplifting underdeveloped nations, but doesn't seem to have done too much about it. Except for making a large profit.

Ruggers Journey To Erin Soil

While we poor mortals comfort ourselves with visions of old friends and hometown honies or, in the case of the more fortunate, beach parties and bikinies, the Notre Dame Rugby Football Club is readying itself to carry Notre Dame's proud athletic tradition to foreign shores for the first time in history. Next Tuesday 25 ruggers will depart from South Bend, bound for Limerick, Ireland and a chance to test their rugby skills against the nation that invented the game.

Present plans call for the team, accompanied by faculty moderator Ken Featherstone, to depart from South Bend about noon on Tues. They will fly by way of Cleveland and New York, picking up some parents of players en route, and leave New York Tues. evening, arriving in Limerick about 9:30 Wed. morning.

The team will spend the first three days of the tour in Limerick, viewing the city and the surroundings and meeting the people of Ireland. They will probably hold a practice session during their stay in Limerick. They will then travel to Kilarney for a brief stop and tour of the area and continue to Cork, where they will spend Easter weekend.

During their stay in Cork, the team

will have an opportunity to see such legendary spots as the Blarney Castle and will be able to participate in the Easter festivities in Cork. The team will hold a practice session in Cork and will also play their first game of the tour, taking on the University of Cork Rugby Team



From Cork the team will travel to Thurles on County Tipperary where they will receive a municipal welcome and the mayor and the townspeople. They will stay in Thurles for two days, touring the area and playing their second

Rugby game against the Thurles club team.

After their stay in Thurles, the players will move on through lower Ireland to Dublin, the capital of Ireland, where they will spend the remainder of the tour. Players and parents will be taken on a sightseeing trip around the city, and the team will conduct another practice session and play two more games in Dublin. The team will play two Club teams from the Dublin area, the Navarre and the Devlin Rugby Football Clubs. On April 23 the team will fly out of Dublin to New York and then back to South Bend by way of Chicago.

The rugby season so far has been only moderately successful for the Irish. They have enjoyed strong performances from individuals, notably Brien Murphy and Pat Keenan, but they have yet to show a really good team effort. The first team looked ragged in an opening victory over a surprisingly determined John Carroll side. Hopes of maintaining the unblemished record of the fall season were dashed three weeks ago when a powerful University of Wisconsin team tied the Irish 3-3 in a brutal battle. Notre Dame dominated the action but could not manage more than one score.

Two weeks ago the Irish disposed of Illinois handily for the second time this year. The second teamers, ten of whom will travel to Ireland along with the first 15, have been devastating as usual, smashing second sides from John Carroll, Wisconsin, and Illinois and consistently pressing the first team in scrimmages.

This weekend the first team travels to California to play the University of team engages the University of Chicago in Chicago. Both opponents are expected to provide strong competition as usual. Hopefully this competition will spur both units to strong team efforts and prepare them for Ireland.

Rugby is the national sport of Ireland and the Irish play it well. The university teams attract the best athletes and the club teams are the equivalent of our pro football teams. All the Irish teams play the game with a degree of finesse and strategy almost unknown in the American version. Our Irish will have their hands full against such competition. It is perhaps expecting too much to hope that they will win even one game, but the trip should be a valuable experience for them nonetheless. They may even learn now to play rugby.

The Mail

Due to considerations of space, *The Observer* will be able to print only those letters which do not exceed one typewritten page.

Editor:

A student newspaper as fine as the *Observer*, especially one serving the Notre Dame community, should, at least, attempt to include a similarly fine sports section within its pages.

A sports page should serve as a means to inform the student body of collegiate sports; it should not, to be sure, serve pri-

marily as a means for the sports editor to exhibit his literary talents.

Mr. Condon seems to have an inner desire to be Dennis Gallagher. Perhaps someone should inform him as to who he is and what he's supposed to be doing. The type of writing which Mr. Condon has become involved in lately is not at all relevant to a sports page. If Mr. Condon's column was merely an addition to an overall outstanding sports section, it would then be acceptable. But for a column such as this to be the mainstay of our neglected and often non-existent sports page is to detract from the overall excellence of the paper.

When our varsity basketball team is participating, and win-

ning, in the National Invitation Tournament, we turn to the sports page of our student newspaper only to find a tirade on an old Greek in a bowling alley. Similarly, when a member of our track team breaks a U.S. indoor record he is rewarded with a lousy three-sentence notice while Mr. Condon embarks on a meaningless tour of America's pool rooms. Is this a sports page or a literary journal? Equally uninteresting and irrelevant are Mr. Condon's dealings with Hugh Sonfirst and Yogi Snodgrass.

My argument is not with Mr. Condon's ability as a writer—he is obviously very talented—but with his ability to put out even an average sports page.

A good sports page in this

case should appear with each edition of the paper, and should concentrate on reporting and analyzing events in collegiate athletics. It should not be overdone or weighed down by high strung rhetoric. It could be simple and straightforward. A sports page such as this would stimulate student interest and keep the student body in touch with national collegiate sports as well as with its own varsity, club, and intramural programs.

Mr. Condon's sports page has never succeeded in any of these facets. Perhaps you can improve on this while attempting to organize next year's *Observer*. At Notre Dame, an outstanding sports page should be a natural.

Respectfully,
Hugh Michael Kelly

Editor:

Your paper is no longer the voice of the student body, nor is it any longer the observations of the student body. While the students pay for your paper, they do not receive responsible journalism. Your paper is, I believe, sent to different parts of the nation. Readers view your "observations" as representative of the most pertinent and prevalent student views.

You are unfair in using our money and our reputations for your personal goals, hiding behind *our* paper, which you've made *your* paper.

Name Withheld
By Request

SMOKEY AND THE MIRACLES

TOMORROW NITE 830 PM STEPAN CENTER

Plenty Of Good Seats Left

\$3.50 \$4.50

TIX ON SALE AT DOOR

Olympics — Matter of Pride

**OBSERVER
SPORTS
FEATURE**

BY TERRY O'NEIL

Chris Shingle: ABF Sports presents (drum roll) live and direct from Mexico City, the 1968 Olympic basketball tournament. Good evening ladies and gentlemen. Tonight the United States battles the Ivory Coast in a first round game. Your color commentator this evening is seven foot two UCLA cage star Lew Allsin. Welcome to ABF Sports, Lew.

Lew: Thanks, Chris. I'm glad to be here, although I almost didn't make it.

Chris: Oh, really, Lew?

Lew: Yeah Chris, Stokley and I were right in the middle of a demonstration yesterday when I remembered I agreed to broadcast this game. I had completely forgotten about the Olympics.

Chris: I understand you brought along a few of your buddies from UCLA, Lew.

Lew: Well, four of us were supposed to come. But J. Edgar Lacey got caught swiping hubcaps again and they finally convicted Delicious Allen for shooting dope, so only Mike Warden and I came.

Chris: I hear Mike has signed a big contract with GMG.

Lew: That's right, Chris. He's a fine actor and he's got a great voice. In fact, they asked him to sing the National Anthem before tonight's game.

Chris: That's great. I'm anxious to

hear him.

Lew: Well you see he declined the offer because he doesn't know the words to the song. Mike came from South Bend, Ind., which isn't the greatest town in the world. He got some breaks and now he's on top of the world. He's not going to learn the words to any dumb song unless they pay him for it.

Chris: But basketball and the United States did a lot for him. Don't you think he should reciprocate. After refusing to play for the United States, don't you think he could at least sing its anthem.

Lew: Listen, Chris. The reason we're not playing is because we couldn't afford to miss classes while practicing.

Chris: All seven guys on the United States squad had to miss classes, Lew, and they've found a way to do it.

Lew: It's not just us four UCLA boys who refused to play. Alvin (Purple) Haze of Houston, Larry Killer of North Carolina, Westley Undersold of Louisville and Don Mayday of Dayton also dropped out.

Chris: What are their excuses?

Lew: Well Haze says he just can't afford the Olympics. Last March he said he had to support a wife and child, so he signed a \$440,000 pro contract as soon as he finished the season. Undersold and Killer say they have to study. Mayday went to Olympic practice the first day in Indianapolis and immediately quit the

squad. After winning the NIT, he said he couldn't get psyched up for the Olympics.

AFTER THE GAME CHRIS GIVES THE WRAP-UP.

The United States, down 53-37 at halftime, closed the gap. With six minutes left in the game, the third American fouled out and left Uncle Sam with four men on the court. The United States came within two points in the last minute before losing 98-94. We have with us Hank Biba, coach of the first U.S. team ever to lose in the Olympics. Your boys made a great comeback, coach. What did you tell them in the locker room at halftime.

Coach: I told them I realized they averaged only 6-1 and had a 16-point deficit to make up. I told them I realized they were the only seven boys left out of the 96 who were invited to training camp. But I also told them about pride. I told them what an honor it is to play in this event. I know the alibis 89 players gave when they declined tryout invitations. Some said they're boycotting the Games because South Africa is in it; yet these same men will play in the NCAA, a group which contains a few Southern schools that also practice apartheid.

Some guys said they couldn't afford to play in the Games. But in 1964 Joe Caldwell delayed the start of his pro career until after the Tokyo Olympics

although he is the sole support of 12 people. Other fellows said their studies prevented them from playing. But that didn't stop Billy Mills from getting his gold medal in track. For years, he arose at 5 a. m. each day so he could study and train.

Worst of all are the guys who said they couldn't get psyched up for the Olympics. Miler Jim Beaty never had that trouble. In '64, he wasn't nearly recovered from an injury. Yet he came to the Olympic trials and tried to qualify on a foot that should have been in a cast instead of a track shoe. The only trouble Sprinter Wilma Rudolph had with the Olympics was getting psyched down. For months after the Games, she took her gold medals to bed with her.

I just told them it's a matter of pride, Chris. Vietnam, race, studies, supporting one's family and pro basketball are irrelevant. The Olympic Games are dedicated to the principle that the world of sports is above all those petty issues. There's no place in athletics for anyone who doesn't believe that.

Crew Club Faces Rapids

The Notre Dame Crew Club heads into its fourth season with a rocky financial future. The Club currently owes \$1500 on its most recent purchase of a new shell. The estimated price of a shell is \$3000.

The Club sponsors movies and runs food sales during football season in its efforts to make money. These activities are eliminating the current debt, but the trips remain infianced. The members are on their own to get to meets; quite often this means hitchhiking. Usually the club is able to secure reasonable lodging and food through the

local alumni or the rival school.

Over Easter the club will travel to Florida for meets against Tampa, Florida Southern, Rollins College, and Jacksonville. Mike Murray, a senior, and coach of the crew club, estimated it would cost about \$40 per man for food and lodging. The transportation for the trip is not yet settled.

The club receives no money from the athletic department. Its status is that of a geographical club under the direction of Fr. McCarragher. Murray filed a petition for minor sport status three weeks ago, but as yet there has been no action taken on it.

Murray was not too optimistic about the club's chances as he said, "Ever since we started all we've ever heard is, you'll never get any help, it's too expensive."

Murray estimated that minor sports on campus receive between \$700 and \$1000. He believes this aid is necessary to ease the burden on the members of the club. It costs the individual member about \$30 in dues and transportation to practice. Add to this the cost of one trip, and the members are paying about \$70 a year. "This is quite a load" Murray said "And I can't see how the club could survive unless they get help soon."

THE IRISH EYE

Small Man's Game



BY TOM CONDON

The National Basketball Association will conclude its annual odyssey in a few days, and the stars of those final contests will, as per usual, be people nicknamed 'Stilt' and 'Big Bill.' And, in the great egalitarian tradition of America, throngs of good folk will again call for the return of the 'small man' to the game.

Now, this argument has achieved such popularity that serious suggestions are being given for such a measure. Assuming that the small fellow was once in the game, and that he indeed has been intimidated, let us examine some of these suggestions.

The most prevalent suggestion foisted on the hooping world is that of raising the basket from its present altitude of ten feet to a height of twelve feet. Really. They could raise the foolish thing to the roof and, it remains fairly obvious, the taller lad would still be closer to it. This suggestion doesn't really accomplish the task.

Another suggestion calls for a height limit for each given league. While this might work in certain isolated instances, it seems equally unjust to eliminate an individual for his height as it is for his lack thereof.

There seems only one practical method of doing the job. Obviously the hoop must be lowered. Say, for instance, we lower it to five feet. This would put more emphasis on outside shooting, and also put the little chap closer to the rebound. While the big man would take on the appearance of someone dropping closepins in a bottle, the short man would get an equal chance.

We might also find a place for the short, squat person by establishing a permanent goalie. He could set himself in front of the basket and prevent the behemoth access to the nylons.

We could, also find a home for the exceptionally slim lads. This would be done by placing narrow gates at half-court. The stringy elements of basketball society could flow right through them, giving them a head start on the wider men.

And we could also lower the basket to three feet and tilt it forward. This would serve to put the hunchback back in the game. While we're at it, we may as well put a thousand players on each team and expand the N.B.A. to three million teams. Let's put everybody back in the game.

