News in Brief:

Hesburgh Reverses Stand But Partiolar Rules Enforced!

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

"The real issue came into the open during our discussion on Friday and I very nearly drafted that letter," the President of the University said that he was in no way prompted to write the letter and lift the suspensions because of the student demonstrations over the weekend. "I can only hope that I made it clear to everyone that the factor which caused me to change my position on that had nothing at all to do with politics or threatened demonstrations.

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

REV. THEODORE HESBURGH CSC

Hatfield Letter Urges Draft Reform

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

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

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

An excerpt from the Congres-

sional Record was also enclosed which included a bill introduced by Hatfield in March, 1967 to replace the present draft sys-
tem with a voluntary Armed Forces.

Campusanson, according to Hatfield, has centered around the new policy of drafting first and second year graduate students.

Hatfield believes the protests to be misdirected, and that any objections should be aimed at the process of the problem, the selective service system. He hopes that responsible suggestions for sol-
tutions to the problem will create the public opinion necessary to affect the Senate.

In introducing his own bill, Hatfield explained the philosophy behind the wish for a voluntary armed service. Hatfield says, "Any time a man is forced, against his will, into military service his individual liberty and liberty and freedom of choice have been denied." He also says the draft does not have a just and equal application to all young men. Currently only 46 percent of all men of 26 have seen military duty. Hatfield claims that there is not a uniform administration of draft regula-
tions among the 4,084 local boards.

Another of Hatfield's objec-
tions is the tremendous expense incurred to continually train draftees. Figures from the Defense Department reveal that the turnover rate of draftees is 95 percent. Finally Hatfield says that the large number of men in the military is no longer necessary due to present emphasis on highly sophisticated weapons sys-

tems. According to Hatfield a volunteer armed force would naturally allow the greatest freedom of choice and violate no one's per-
sonal liberty. The inequities of the current policy would also be eliminated. The volunteer military would be much more economical and would result in a higher quality of soldier. Huge amounts of money would be saved because of reduced turnover of draftees.

CPC Plans For 7 Days in May

The Campus Coalition for Peace Sunday revealed a com-
prehensive timetable of anti-war activities leading to the US CPC, Review of May 7. The plans call for activities ranging from a soc-

cal anti-ball to a mass march on the day of the Presidential Review.

The timetable, prepared by the CPC planning staff, con-

continues with the anti-ball, a costume party described as the "social event of the year" by one of its planners. After the CPC, the ball will provide an opportunity for those opposed to the Vietnam War to get toget-

er in a relaxed and social atmosp-

hore amidst the friction and {$\text{enforced!}$.}
Social Candidate Condemns Whites and "White Power"

"The United States govern- ment is the enemy of all people freedom anywhere" claimed U.S. Vice Presidential candidate Paul Boutelle as he addressed a mod- erate size crowd in the Library Auditorium yesterday. Mr. Bou- telle is running on the Socialist Workers Party ticket, adhering to a strong Communist philoso- phy.

The Socialist Workers Party organized in 1938, has run can- didates for major political offices since 1945. In 1964 they appear- ed on the presidential ballot in eleven states and collected 33,- 000 votes. This year they are having, according to Boutelle, "a great deal of success." The Party ticket should make the ballot in 25 to 30 states. Mr. Boutelle calls this "the fastest growing Socialist movement in America today." The Party is supporting three major move- ments; anti-war, the rise of the workers, and the assertion of the Black People toward self deter- mination. Mr. Boutelle said, "We are not pro violence, we are not anti- America, We are not financed by pro sabotage, we are not anti­ Whites and "White Power."" Mr. Bou­ telle made his attack against the U.S. government which accord- ing to Mr. Boutelle is controlled by the extremely wealthy few.

Mr. Boutelle called for imme- diate size crowd in the Library Auditorium yesterday. Mr. Bou­ telle made his attack against the U.S. government which accord- ing to Mr. Boutelle is controlled by the extremely wealthy few. He mentioned H.L. Hunt and the Kennedy's, and said, "a total of 76 white families possess as much wealth as the entire negro pop- ulation in America." Boutelle talked of White Pow- ers, White violence, and White racist ploy. The negro , the worker, the , are all under a psychological ploy. The negro , the worker, the , are all under a psychological ploy.

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

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

According to Sorin Hall jun- nion Rene Torrado, Jr., campus re- presentative for the elections, "Choice '68 is a logical fulfillment of the Time magazine sponsored national student elec- tions, is a logical fulfillment of the mock convention as an ex- pression of student opinion.

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

Active campaigning on behalf of certain candidates is expected. Backers of Richard Nixon and Lyndon Johnson are expected to go to organizing support soon. Dan Largen, Notre Dame De­ nson for President Campaign Man- ager, attributes Nixon's poor show- ing in the Mock Republican Convention to a number of fac- tors: first, Nixon backers did not feel the convention to be signi- ficant, whereas Hatfield backers won support by turning it into a peaceful demonstration, second, Hatfield was the only candi­ date to appear on campus, third, the influence of Professor Bogle, for the Hatfield backers were really McCarthy supporters.

Lundgren feels that Nixon has had a hard time on campus students where he has been able to speak and not had to rely on such slanted media as the Observer to present his views. Lund­ gren hopes Nixon will be able to speak at Notre Dame while campaigning in Indiana in late April.

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

Joel Connelly

Monday, April 1, 1968

**On Priests**

Fencers 6th In NCAAs

The Notre Dame fencing team took place out of 40 teams in the 1968 NCAA championships held in Detroit. Tom Connor, Mike Daher, Bob Mendes, Tom Reichenbach, and Tom Sheridan competed for the Irish. Dan Fellers finished fifth in the saber, the highest individual performance. By placing in the top six, Dan concerted to All-America designation.
"If Student Government is to continue to function, we must abuse to student funds," said Farley Senior Thomas Goundrey. "There are two main reasons for Student Government financial problems," Goundrey said. First, the concerts require advance deposits from three thousand to four thousand dollars. "While the deposit is out, we often find ourselves short of operational funds," he said. Usually deposits for concerts are borrowed from Mardi Gras Charity Chest and repaid from ticket sales.

The second cause of financial troubles is delay in repaying government, said Goundrey. "It is also heavily in service. I find that an ebb and flow of crisis has passed from the campus. Outside the area for student power might restore the spirit of the old Popular Front — one of a grassroots organization, vitally concerned with social issues. At all events, a need was felt to continue an organized student party as a watchdog on student government and Administration alike. The ASP will run candidates for the four college senates and the five representatives to the NSA convention this summer.

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

Discussion turned to the future role of the ASP in the wider context of radicalism at Notre Dame. Sherry commented that the success of such movements as the student-power platform of SBP-elect Rich Rossie, the campaign for peace-candidate Mark Hafkild at the Mock Convention, and the newly-formed Campus Coalition for Peace signify a market increase. In the kind of concern which the ASP was the first organization to promote, but have reduced the role of ASP to minor significance in a myriad of radical groups. He suggested that changing the name of the ASP, and expanding its goals to include issues outside the area for student power might restore the spirit of the old Popular Front — one of a grassroots organization, vitally concerned with social issues. At all events, a need was felt to continue an organized student party as a watchdog on student government and Administration alike. The ASP will run candidates for the four college senates and the five representatives to the NSA convention this summer.

**Hesburgh Calls For Academic Reform**

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

Fr. Hesburgh's directive urges a thorough probing of the "quality of our educational efforts." The pre-examination, according to Fr. Hesburgh, should focus on specific fundamental questions. First, a Notre Dame education must cater to the needs of Notre Dame students. Research on academic backgrounds, intellectual capabilities, and reasons for coming to ND, could provide valuable data for educating the student population. It is Fr. Hesburgh's opinion that education "should be made possible in an interesting way."

The study would consider departmental objectives, including the desirability of adding, combining, or eliminating various courses to meet these objectives. Further Hesburgh stressed the necessity of real innovation. The over-all aims of the University, as a distinct institution would also be discussed and redefined. At this point Fr. Hesburgh defended the policy of required theology, saying "my conviction is that never has theology been more important than it is today to give meaning and direction to the whole of life in all its intellectual and moral dimensions."

He also placed high value in a further extension of educational media, mentioning such aids as TV, films, radio, teaching machines, computers, synchronous satellites, and dial access. Finally, the questions on inter-institutional, inter-cultural, and international relationships would naturally enter into the study.

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

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

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

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

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

The issue is not parietal hours or any other specific rule or regulation. The issue is that of fair judicial proceedings. Last week’s student interest and unrest was not triggered by an overriding concern for a “phony issue”; but with the realization that there are no procedural canons governing the rights of students accused or disciplined by the University.

The points of law taken tor granted by a civil court are virtually ignored in the dealings of the administration with some of its less well behaved students. It would be absurd to speak of due process, rights of the accused, rules of evidence, judgement by one’s peers, appellate proceedings, and the principles of the burden of proof resting with the accuser and consideration of the accused as innocent until he is proven guilty, with reference to too many actions of the part of the Administration. No ground rules exist.

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

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

The Decision

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

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

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

By JACk LAyELLE

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

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

The big rumor was that Arthur Lee had done an overdose of heroin, and had known that he was going to do something like that, and so created sober ideal tempered by the＂dirty word of dully words’’. Forever Changes is Country Joe in another way. They are both about the sunset outside beyond my front yard, and the one I saw last night sitting on the cliff at the Dunes, but Love sees that tomorrow may not be a sunrise. It is not a recruiting poster for young activism, so much as the ideal tempered by the real in the same way that sodium propionate is added to retard spoilage. Bryan Maclean is your friendly and sad Tip-Top man.

Forever Changes is act vs. potency—“sitting on the hillside/watching all the people die”. If it had a dedication it would be for the people of Watts, not Sunset Strip. In this way the L.A. music groups are Greek tragedy in the young and dying world. The Byrds sing “I think I’m going back to the things I learned so

A Prelude To Norman Mailer

By Michael Patrick O’Connor

In the 1920's the young New York-based artist lived in Greenwich Village and talked about writing a novel. In the 1960's the scene has shifted East where the rent is cheaper and the teenagers less frequent. The talk is not of writing a novel but of making a film. Some actually do. The ＂new American cinema" is not a "school" of film-making, but a collage of people all working independently, yet in contact with one another. As is the case with all such collages, the East Villagers have acquired an appendage—one Norman Mailer, the novelist who has said his fondest hope is to be able one day to "cover the World Series, go to report a war." The non-schooled member most closely allied to Mailer is Andy Warhol. Mailer is distinct of course; he brings from his novels his concept of the business of a work of art as a series of actions rather than a plot. He lacks Warhol's reputation of Hollywood slickness and he has connections to Hollywood as bitter enemies.
The camera in the films of Warhol and in Mailer's first film is static. It acts as a kind of vacuum cleaner, taking in everything within reach with a whirring drone. What Warhol wants to recapture is the essential energy of silent films, when technique was in its infancy. Now, given technique, his films are conscious printings of the film makers who worked when the art was new. But Warhol works with none of the innocence of the early film makers, and his films are all comments upon how far mainstream

NORMAN MAILER

"progressed" and "deteriorated." As film technique has "progressed" but gone nowhere. If the cinema does not move, the slightest change is crucial, and if the audience is unknown, they will be slaughtered by the hopelessly static quality of the thing. Warhol will demand that you look at anything you might see at any time and see it again, both as it

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

But where Warhol stand in testimony himself to perversity, but by pointing to it and by being part of it (and he knows he is part of it), Mailer refused to even recognize that a "coherent view of life" can be suggested. It is for this reason that the plots of Mailer's works are rudimentary or even non-existent. He has described the unfolding of the narrative in his works: "What happens is that my characters engage in an action, and out of that action little bits of plot sometimes adhere to the narrative." The fragments of plot are emblematic of the fragmented Mailer's world, and the integrity of his works of a basic desire to draw that world together again. "One can feel the importance of each moment and how it is changing one. One feels one's being, one becomes aware of the enormous apparatus of nothingness — the hum of a hi-fi set, the emptiness of a pointless interruption, one becomes aware of the war between each of us, how the nothingness in each of us seeks to attack the being of others, how our being is attacked by the nothingness in others. I'm not speaking now of violence or the active conflict between one being and another. That still belongs to the drama. But the war between being and nothingness is the underlying illness of the twentieth century. Boredom slays more of existence than war."
Now Is The Time For All Good Men...  

By John McCoy

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

These incidents and countless others like them demonstrate the point of absurdity which the two party system has approached in recent years. Already some people such as George Wallace have realized that the two party system does not give them a chance to express their choice and have retaliated by forming a party for scared bigots. The formation of Wallace's "American Independent Party" however, does little for those, mostly youth, who would hope to see America's problems done by forming a party for scared bigots. By John McCoy

The formation of Wallace's "American Independent Party" however, does little for those, mostly youth, who would hope to see America's problems done by forming a party for scared bigots. Secondly, the failure of students in the past to vote in the areas in which they attended school would work greatly to the advantage of the Republicans. As a result of this failure students have often been isolated in what are known as dead precincts, where only a handful of votes have been registered for years. The effect of a few thousand voters registering in one of these precincts can be imagined especially if they were to register not with the old machines but rather as members of a new group, a group which demands of its candidates a courageous and honest approach to solving the problems which face our cities and our nation.

Campus Kennedy Supporters Attend State Session

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

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

The Notre Dame contingent met with Mike Riley, state chairman of the Young Democrats and Kennedy coordinator for Indiana. Riley discussed with the group the Kennedy plans, putting special emphasis on the activities of Hoosiers for a Democratic Alternative, the group headed by Notre Dame Government Professor James Bogle. After inquiring into the number of campaign appearances to be made by the Minnesota Senator, Riley told the group the Kennedy plans to spend three or four days during the campaign. At campaign planning meetings later in the afternoon, Riley placed emphasis on registration of voters before the April 8th deadline. He called for Kennedy voters to halters on campuses throughout the state to make "stunt" voter registration "effort" to register voters. Indiana law allows for registration of voters who have resided in the state for a period of six months, thus enfranchising college students throughout the state.

City Conference This Week

The International Conference on "Cities in Context" opened in the Center for Continuing Education Auditorium yesterday afternoon. Sponsored by the Department of Architecture the conference will run through Wed. "The purpose of the event," according to its sponsors, "is to emphasize certain fundamental factors upon which the survival of urban societies depends, and to demonstrate the University's increasing concern with the physical improvement of living conditions in the United States and abroad."

More than 170 participants from around the country will consider solutions for the Urban Crisis. The theme of the conference will center on the cultural, ethical, and natural forces which influence urban situations. Speaking at the conference will be more than forty of the world's foremost authorities on Urban problems. Among them are John A. Baker, Assistant Secretary for Rural Development and Conservation of the Department of Agriculture; Charles M. Haar, the Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development in the Department of Housing and Urban Development; Lloyd M. Allen, mayor of South Bend; Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary; Calvin S. Hamilton, Director of the Los Angeles City Planning Dept.; Former President Jesuite Inku Kibuschek of Brazil; Senator Rolf Schweder of Berlin; and Herbert D. Doan, the President of the Dow Chemical Company.

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

Five Win NSF Money

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

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

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

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

Who Will Answer?

For the forrow...
the pain...
the hate...
Some do try.
Consider: Career as Priest or Brother

For information write: Box 4558-POW Wash., D.C. 20017
For eight weeks the Zahm Hall Judicial Council did nothing, when the incident finally reached the deaf ears of Fr. Blantz he was quite justified in the belief that his hall residents were incapable of handling this issue and the hall judicial council was compromised. There is only one way to be finally rid of paternalistic administrative control, show it to be unnecessary. When do we begin this task?

Bob LaSalvia
Greg Strohm

---

**Student Union Social Commission**

---

**Steepan Center**

**Saturday, April 6 8:30 p.m.**

**Tickets: On Sale In Dining Halls Tuesday - Thursday**

**Ticket Price:**

$.50 and $4.50

Also Available At Door
THE OBSERVER

Monday, April 1, 1968

BENGAL BOUTS WRAP-UP

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

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

The other 155 lb. bout was no less a feature, pitting the losers in Wednesday's semifinal action, Mike Laverty and Kent Casey. The crowd roared its approval as the fighters battered each other until Casey blasted under a Laverty lung and laid him out for the only knockout of the tourney. Casey ended two-time champion Laverty's bid for a third in only 1:39 of the first round.

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

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

John McGrath's combinations and speed rendered ex-champion Larry Broderick's jabs ineffective, giving McGrath the 135 lb. title. Broderick's comeback in the third round was neither strong enough nor early enough. McGrath, president of the Boxing Club, was awarded the Nappy Trophy.

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

The 150 lb. bout featured two boxers, Dave Pemberton and Jim Hansen, with little damage being done in the first two rounds. In the final stanza Pemberton slipped under Hansen's jabs and was able to land often enough to gain the decision. After adjusting to the other half of the left-handed McGrath contingent, Mike Shafer kept away from and began landing over Bob McGrath's jabs. Shafer was rocked several times in the first round until he solved McGrath's style and won the unanimous decision.

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

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

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

Tom Suddes was awarded the Best First Year Boxer Award, and Tony Kluka the Best Losing Fight as dropping a decision to Denny Allan wed. night. Tom Esten was the most improved boxer and Kevin Coyle won the Sportsmanship Trophy.

THE IRISH EYE

The Game

BY TOM CONDON

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

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

The rise of football and basketball have shown the public defined microcosms of sport; a sub-world completely apart from reality; a world with its own laws, its own time and space. For the spectator, a baseball game can run on into reality.

The idea of baseball was the idea of a world which could exist in four days. But back to the minors. Perhaps their true condition could be better illustrated by an interview I once had with Yogi Berra. In the old days, Berra used to have the ability to hit a hom run in a single at bat. But now every single he bats is a hit.

Unquestionably, Yogi is a better hitter than he used to be. But his hitting ability is now so high that he can hit four in a day without batting. Let's take the best hitter in the majors, Mr. Whitey Ford. And we have an instruction center fielder.

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

"Well, how's Pinky coming along?"

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

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

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

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

"Baseball is fun to play."

And so it is.

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