Kennedy Kicks Off Ind. Campaign With Stepan Center Speech

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 ghetto huddle together 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 more 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 job of work." He called for government employment programs and a stimulation of private industry to move into the ghettoes. As to housing, Kennedy similarly advocated "bringing the private sector into the picture."

Returning to his original theme in concluding his speech, Kennedy reflected that "we are going to end poverty and deprivation? We will do so by channeling the concern of the individual citizen 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 that student protest be treated as "student draft defectors. 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 favored 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 haranguing 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 Architect-Professor Patrick Morris, 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 protesters had been publicized as open to the public. But Wed., a small sign was posted on the front door of the Center reading, "regular conference 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 entrance. The protesters then sat tight. 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 protesters 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 the police left, Junior Don Hynes kept a running commentary.

After the session inside had ended, several participants, led by Dean of Students Rev. E. J. Morris, CSC, tried to exit through a side door. The incident nearly erupted into violence as one demonstrator rapped a demonstrator's head with a lead pipe. Father Riehle's attempt to disperse the angry crowd failed. 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 to a core of the protest leaders. Senior Class Pres. Mike Minton arrived and tried to get in touch with Mr. Doan. The suggestion was brought to the vote — and the students eventually decided that this would be a compromise gesture, and that the demonstration should be disbursed. Together they made the body of protesters then paraded around the building. Before dispersing, the group taunted and heckled Riehle and Security officer Pears.

All those attending Cities in Context safely returned to Morris Inn with no further disturbance.
Hall Presidents Plan "Greek Week" Festivities Set For First Of May

The Faith

"Faith in Our Day," will be the topic of a sermon to be preached Sun., by the Most Rev. Leo A. Purcell, 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, chair- man of the Architecture Department, announced yesterday that Notre Dame will inaugurate a graduate program in environmental studies, designed to stress enviro- nmental factors in urban and regional planning. The two-year program leading to a master of science in environmental design will be interdisciplinary. It will require students concerned with social, political, economic and management forces and with physi- cal and other natural fac- tors.

Technical Editor

Tony Ingraffa, 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. At the conference, the Engineering College Magazines Association, Editors of college engineering journals from 55 universi- ties are attending the two-day conference designed to give the editors professional editorial training and to provide a forum for sharing technical information.

In the Culture

The Environment...
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.

McCarthy 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 "advantage men" in Stepan. He turned to Chuck Nunn, 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." Any one 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."
THE OBSERVER
An Independent Student Newspaper

FINDING FEBRUARY 1, 1968
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 specter to certain class activities. All too often class government gets bogged down in social trivia. But the wagged eyebrows, say, the sophomores and the juniors to see who can wangle the Lurial 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 Cheng only to the flashiest poster, but it 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. Perhaps 10 years ago, buses were segregated in this nation. Public accomodations 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 McCarthy to get people to scream, but Martin Luther King took the time. His loss will be felt by his people, and by all peoples.
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 primarily 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&#10;
Beyond the Law is built more on picasseresque 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 they would otherwise lack. We begin to respond to people better than to people better than to scenes they were presented to us. But a picture has compositional assets 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 compositional assets which, like Dylan's, affects the audience even when not enhanced by Pennebaker's camerawork.

Mailer's film is less a story of plot, and as such its attractiveness is in the unpremeditated, spontaneous art. Art, because it is subjective, because the face registers an unusual and somehow real emotion. Mailer's film is less cinema verite 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 engaging 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 suited for the sweaty back room 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 documentary, to enable the camera to record events and preserve an impression of it.

The "cinema verite" documentary was an unpremeditated, spontaneous art, Aristotelian-Feminin. So the demonstrations against Dow Chemical, if they are to have any telling effects, must be viewed in a much larger, symbolic context. For 2/3 of Dow's profits come from napalm, which they employ ten times more than the Frenchman Jean Rouch's camera re-corders. They Likewise, they have little or nothing to do with the serotonin of the poor. The American industrialists who share Mr. Doan's views are sinfull dreamers unwilling to risk the slimy profit margin to feed and clothe starving, naked children.
Ruggers Journey To Erin Soil

While we poor mortals comfort our¬
selves with visions of old friends and home¬
town hoisties 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, accom¬
ppanied by faculty moderator Ken Feather¬
stone, 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 meet¬
ing the people of Ireland. They will
probably hold a practice session during
their stay in Limerick. They will then
travel to Killarney 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 townpeople.
They will stay in Thurles for two days,
touring the area a 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 Brian Murphy and
Pat Keenan, but they have yet to show
a really good team effort. The first
team looked ragged in an opening vic¬
tory 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 deviating 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
Chicago in Chicago. Both opponents are
expected to provide strong opposition as usual.
Hopefully this competition will spur both
to 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
class 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 per¬
haps 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.

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 commu¬
nity, 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 Gal-
lagher. 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 accep-
table. 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 news-
paper only to find a tirade on
our team.

Similarly, when a member of
our track team breaks a U.S.
indoor record he is rewarded
with a lousy three-sentence no-
tice while Mr. Condon embarks
on a meaningless tour of Amer-
ica's pool rooms. Is this a sports
page or a literary journal? Eq-
ually unsettling and irrelevant
are Mr. Condon's dealings with
Hugh Sonfirst and Yogi Snod-
glass.

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 ath-
etics. 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 na-
tional 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
toys. Perhaps you can improve
on this while attempting to or-
ganize next year's Observer. At
Notre Dame, an outstanding spo-
rts 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 stu-
dents pay for your paper, they
do not receive responsible jour-
nalism. Your paper is, I believe,
sent to different parts of the na-
tion. Readers view your "observa-
tions" as representative of the
most pertinent and prevalent stu-
dent views.

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

Name Withheld
By Request
Olympics – Matter of Pride

BY TERRY O'NEIL

Matter of Pride

Chris Shingle AFB Sports presents (drum roll) live and direct from Mexico City, the 1960 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 Allin. Welcome to AFB 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, Stockley 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 a long 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.

Lew: Our contract with GMG. Chris: convicted Delicious Allen for shooting dope, so only Mike Warden and I came.

Chris: Our 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 didn't know the song 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 recoup his losses. 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 Underdold of Louisville and Don McKay 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 $40,000 pro contract as soon as he heard the news. Killer doesn't know the words, Killer says 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.

Chris: And the GAME CHC 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 61 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 what an honor it is to play in this event. I know the alums 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.

Lew: After the team, 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.