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 cramped 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 when we haven't done enough in the past. In some states, less than two per cent of the poor are reached by food programs. We can get a man with no income at all 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 half a billion dollars 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 picture."

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." He did say, however, that "All political factors 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 protestors 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 reserved and peaceful while harassng Dean of Students Father Riehle CSC, the campus police, and participants in the Cities in Conflict 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. 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 McGhee, who organized the demonstration, had acquired permission from Architect Professor Patrick Horshugh 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 conference had been published as open to the public. But Wed., a small sign was posted on the front door of the Center reading, "Regular conferences only," and the protestors 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 entry.

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 locked 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 demonstration 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 freshly graduated Rev. James Riehle CSC, tried to exit through a side door. The incident nearly erupted in violence as one bussinessman napped a demonstrator on the head with a pipe. Father Riehle's attempt to dispell the anxiety 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 briefly 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 with the protestors, they then paraded around the building. Before dispersing, the group taunted and heckled Fr. Riehle and campus police officer Pear.

All those attending Cities in Context safely returned to Morris Inn with no further disturbance.
In a meeting Wed. afternoon the Student-Faculty-Administrative Committee on Student Life began discussions on the packet of bills from the General Assembly and made several recommendations on the resolutions.

News in Brief:

Festivities

Kurt Vonnegut Jr., and Ralph Ellison are the final two speakers pretrained Sun. by the Most Rev. Leo A. Pursley, Bishop of Fort Wayne-South Bend in Sacred Heart Church.

The Hall Presidents Plan "Greek Week"

Festivities Set For First Of May

The season is underway. The Kiwanis Club sponsored a 30th Annual Duck Derby on Saturday with proceeds going to the Menasheles Trust Fund of the Chi Omega Fraternity.

The Races Run On and On

Class elections are next Tues. and the Spring season. The campaign has failed to stir much interest or excitement. The Literary Festivities and a Trivia Quiz night are just two events that have been uncovered.

The Environment

Prof. Frank Montana, chair- man of the Architecture Department, announced yesterday that Notre Dame will inaugurate a graduate program in environmental studies and design to stress environmental 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 physical and other natural factors.

Technical Editor

Tony Ingraffia, 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. The conference is sponsored by 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 and a glimpse of current events today, and information on engineering communications career opportunities.

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 wide open race for Senior Vice-President of the Union is being questioned by both union officials and students. The Student Life Committee is questioning the entire campaign.

The Sailing Club has also sponsored a bill to public scrutiny. The money is coming from us; we should have control over the money," said Rossie." 

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

"We got the idea for the weekend from a notice some- body sent us (the Hall Presi- dents) in the mail," Mastriana said. "It described the ancient Gaelic festival 'An Toast' which lasts in some parts of Ire- land from May to September. We decided that it would be a great idea for a spring weekend at Notre Dame comparable to a Greek festival at other schools."

The Hall President's Council revealed tentative plans for the weekend which include three days of spring activities and general all around "holl" fun. "It's the spring season," Mastriana said, and 'An Toast' will give us an opportunity to get out and let off our frustrations."

The weekend will start on "Gentle Thursday," May 2. A number of co-ec activities have been planned with Saint Mary's including a "folk singing Festi- val." Besides the girls from Saint Mary's is the Hall President's Co- cilor has also invited six to 10 other girls schools including Ba- rrett, Mundelein, Rosary, St. Mary's of the Woods, St. Xavier, and Holy Cross Nursing School. The picnic will last all afternoon. A num- ber of co-ec activities have been planned including a tug of war, egg throwing contest, "no- hands" pie eating contest, a bed race, and a greased pig. The championship game of the ND-SMC touch football league will also be held that afternoon.

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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 1,200 supporters at the South Bend Airport Wed. McCarthy told the rally "a few years from now in 1972 or, say, 1980, you will look back on the 1968 campaign. You will say to yourself "I helped restore the spirit of America." You will say, 1984, you will think back over 3800 Wed. night in Stepan Center. Senator McCarthy received an honorary degree from Notre Dame last June.

McCarthy briefly visited his store front headquarters on Michigan following the press conference. A mob scene occurred at the headquarters as 150 supporters crowded into the store front. 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 Housiers for a Democratic Alternative into an organization of 8,000 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 that followed.

McCarthy's South Bend appearance was in keeping with the Senator's policy 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 during the Senator 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 Nas, 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 "accepted" them for the inequalities that the Negro suffered were wrong. "There is no need to destroy America," Buckley said, "the need is to build."
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 now ask you—what is it that you care about when election 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 efficiency 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. Buses are segregated in the dear Friars and who will be relegated to Christ the King. The nature and location of the Academic Commission last year and the Junior Class’ drug seminar and the magnificent Sophomore Literary Festival are testimonies to efficacy of class government.

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.

Several 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 produce a resolute Congress in pushing civil rights legislation.

The death of Dr. King is tragic in another sense, too. Like Gandhi his inspiration and example, King was a non-violent man, one who chose to light candles rather than curse the darkness. Non-violent revolutionaries 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

Don Hynes, because of him, 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.”

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 an unknown land.

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. Yet 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 anything? Why couldn’t they be as he was on the other side; he would see the father’s great house.

The sheep turned his head to the right, he peered through the atmosphere and he saw—another valley. This valley was just like the one he had just come from. The shepherd was amazed; 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.”
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 nature. 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. It is a vision that is utilitarian and, in that respect, 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 do this. To accept the answer that they have died absurdly is a terribly difficult thing to do. But the more basic reason is that they have had to do it with the stuff of America. America arose in the negative belief that the forms of freedom in certain ways were wrong; America is a serious attempt to eliminate that institution. Constitutional government has taken the place of those religious as the source of the morality of America. It has also provided an additional identity; everyone realizes that the Puritans and maybe even the Indians were there first, but it 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 real reaction to a charge that the war in Vietnam is immoral is one of asking why people, i.e., Americans, have had to do this. To accept the answer that they have died absurdly is a terribly difficult thing to do. But the more basic reason is that they have had to do it with the stuff of America. America arose in the negative belief that the forms of freedom in certain ways were wrong; America is a serious attempt to eliminate that institution. Constitutional government has taken the place of those religious as the source of the morality of America. It has also provided an additional identity; everyone realizes that the Puritans and maybe even the Indians were there first, but it 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.

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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 atopportune moments between the interrogations of different prisoners, which is also effective.

The use of "cinema verite" gives to the event a spontaneity and a credibility which are the style's greatest assets. 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 1962, its purpose: to produce documentaries, to enable the camera as re-

Mailer, in opting for the bouncy, thought-

less camera, sacrifices composition and thus much of what is beautiful in the film art.
Ruggers Journey To Erin Soil

While we poor mortals comfort ourselves with visions of old friends and hometown horries or, in the case of the more fortunate, beach parties and bikinis, 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 Featherston, 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 on route, and leave New York Tuesday 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 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 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 Devil 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 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 hardly 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 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.

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

Mr. Condon seems to have an inner desire to be Dennis Galagher. Perhaps someone should inform him as to who he is and what he is 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 winning, 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 good 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 overridden 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

SMOKEY AND THE MIRACLES
TOMORROW NIGHT 8:30 PM STEPHEN CENTER
Plenty Of Good Seats Left
$3.50 $4.50
TIX ON SALE AT DOOR
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 Club's $1000 debt, but the trips remain infinanced. 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 $400 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 of the club's chances as he said, "Ever since we started all we've 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."

BY TERRY O'NEIL

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 nicknam ed '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 indemnified, let us examine some of these suggestions.

The most prevalent suggestion foisted on the hooping world is that of raising the height of the basket from 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 shot, squall person by establishing a permanent goalie. He could set himself in front of the basket and prevent the behemoth access to the nyons. We could also find a home for the exceptionally slim lads. This would be done by placing narrow gates at half-court. The agility 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.

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

Lew: Well, four of us were supposed to come, but J. Edgar Lacey got caught swiping hubcaps again and they finally told him what an honor it is to play in this tournament. But I told them I'd 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, Wesley Underfold 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 signed. Underfold says he had some breaks and now he's left in the game, the third American fouled out and left Uncle Sam with four men.

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