

## St. Mary's students protest Viet war

by Maria Gallagher  
St. Mary's Editor

About 40 Notre Dame and St. Mary's students attended a hastily-scheduled meeting last night at Regina Hall to plan protests against the Vietnamese escalation.

SBP Jean Seymour and SBVP Sue Welte offered "constructive" ideas for campus participation in the nationwide student protest.

"Our biggest problem is that we are working against time," said Seymour. She encouraged the community to "feel free to express yourself in protest in any form as long as it's not destructive."

Seymour suggested working with Saga to collect money for any of the various Vietnamese relief funds. If a large number of people would sign up pledging to miss a definite number of meals, Seymour contended, Saga could possibly be persuaded to donate the money in the students' names to Vietnamese relief.

"If your moral commitment is great enough," Seymour continued, "join the boycott of classes."

However, she listed several alternatives to boycott: attending classes in guerilla attire, writing senators and representatives, or refusing to pay the telephone tax. According to Seymour, this tax finances the white phosphorus chemical used in Vietnam.

Freshman Lenore Cote added that teachers are being contacted and urged to dismiss classes.

"Those who can't or do not wish to do so are being asked to participate as speakers," she said. "Perhaps we can plan some open seminars."

Cote participated in the guerilla theatre staged in the SMC dining hall Tuesday night. Many students "mocked" the demonstration, she reported.

"We wanted to confront the students directly draw their attention to the situation," she explained.

Further guerilla theatre demonstration, sheet painting, and readings are planned for today continuing through the weekend.

Students interested in a major guerilla theatre demonstration before and after the Allen Ginsberg lecture Friday in Washington Hall can attend an 11:00A.M. meeting today in Fiesta Lounge. At 11:30, noon picketing of the Huddle and dining halls will be organized in the second floor ballroom, LaFortune.



Students discuss war and upcoming strike in SMC rap session.

Notre Dame representative John Short called on students to "go back to their halls and spread the word." He cited lack of publicity as the reason for the poor attendance, and asked students to take the responsibility to make their neighbors aware. Short also mentioned the mock convention as a possible vehicle for protest, as well as the ROTC building.

A list of activities planned for the next few days will be distributed to individual rooms tonight around midnight. Among them are a "dead body" demonstration Friday before the dining halls, along with a reading of Mark Twain's war prayer; a concelebrated Mass for peace outdoors at SMC; and a collective fast.

Former St. Mary's SBP Kathy Barlow reported that a march on government buildings downtown is being planned for Friday afternoon. Beginning at Leeper Park at 3:00, it will proceed to the Sherland Building, which houses the draft board, and to various federal offices. The ITT and Honeywell Corporation offices may be picketed as well.

The People's Coalition for Peace and Justice hopes to coordinate area high schools, townspeople, IUSB, and the ND-SMC campuses in this march.

**SMC Student Government statement on strike**  
We, the student government of SMC, are endorsing the following activities as viable means of showing our protest against the resumption of bombing in North Vietnam. We urge anyone to follow any other means of peaceful protest. We do not feel, however, that these things will be the most effective.  
-- Wire or write your congressman. We can vote now.

- Use luxury money for the Vietnam Children's Relief Fund.
  - Use money you would have used for food for the above, if you fast.
  - Attend the peace mass at 1:00 pm Friday on the quad outside the SMC dining hall.
  - Urge your teachers to devote class time to discuss the war and particularly the recent escalation.
  - Come hear speakers set up by student government, hopefully, some students, faculty and administration will be willing to attend.
- Anyone willing to assist should contact SMC student government.  
Jean Seymour, Student Body President  
Susan Welte, Student Body Vice President.

**ND Student Government statement on the strike**  
We have decided not to call for a general student strike. We feel that it would have no effect on Nixon's policy and that several of the students are not interested in the strike and they should be able to attend class. We stand in agreement with the St. Mary's student government statement. We would like to add that non-violent, serious people with serious motives who do participate in the strike have our support and applause. Also a student government office has been made available for the coordinators.  
"Contrary to reports in yesterday's Observer, I favored the calling of a student strike to allow me to get out of my art history class."  
R. Calhoun Kersten  
Student Body President.

## Demos halt Republican war move

by John W. Finney  
(C) 1972 New York Times News Service

Washington, April 19—The Democratic leadership of the Senate thwarted an attempt by a group of Republican conservatives today to rush through a resolution condemning the North Vietnamese as aggressors and endorsing United States policies in Vietnam.

The maneuvering over the resolution, which was introduced by Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, underscored the increasing partisan division developing in both the Senate and House of Representatives over the administration's Vietnam policies in the wake of the renewed heavy bombing of North Vietnam.

In both houses, the administration now faces the task of beating back Democratic-supported amendments to set by legislation on a termination date for American involvement in the Vietnam War. In the past, the Administration has relied upon the house to block such amendments passed by the Senate, but now there are indications of shifting sentiment among House Democrats in favor of end-the-war legislation.

At a caucus today, House Democrats, by a 105-97 vote, refused to place themselves on record in favor of legislation that through a cut off of funds would terminate all American military activities in 30 days. But the Democrats laid the groundwork for probable adoption tomorrow of a resolution calling upon the House Foreign Affairs Committee to report within 30 days legislation designed to achieve a prompt termination of United States military involvement in the Vietnam War.

The resolution, sponsored by Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., of Massachusetts, the Democratic Whip, would also condemn the recent bombings of North Vietnam as "a dangerous escalation of our role in the Indochina War and a direct contradiction of the administration's stated policy of winding down the war."

The Goldwater resolution, co-sponsored by 13 Republican Senators, represented an obvious Republican retort to various Democratic end-the-war proposals now being advanced in both the House and Senate.

Goldwater sought agreement to have immediate

consideration of his resolution, only to be blocked by an objection by Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the assistant Democratic leader.

The Goldwater resolution will be open to further debate tomorrow, but under the rules of the Senate it did not appear possible that the Arizona republican could bring it to a vote in the next few days. In that event, Goldwater told reporters that he would offer his resolution as an amendment to a State Department budget authorization bill scheduled to be considered by the senate next week.

If he does so, the State Department bill should provide a clear test of Senate sentiment on the war issue. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has already attached to the bill an amendment, co-sponsored by Sen. Frank Church, Dem., of Idaho, and Sen. Clifford P. Case, Republican of New Jersey, that would cut off funds for American hostilities in Indochina at the end of the year, subject to a release of African prisoners of war.

The co-sponsors of Goldwater resolution, all Republicans except Senator Buckley were:

- Wallace, F. Bennett, of Utah,
- Henry L. Bellmon, of Oklahoma,
- William Brock 3d of Tennessee,
- James Buckley, Conservative-Republican of New York,
- Robert J. Dole of Kansas;
- Peter H. Dominick of Colorado,
- Paul J. Fannin, of Arizona,
- Hiram L. Fong of Hawaii,
- Edward J. Gurney of Florida,
- Roman L. Hruska, of Nebraska,
- Strom Thurmond of South Carolina,
- John G. Tower of Texas and
- Robert Taft Jr. of Ohio.

Describing the Soviet Union as "The principal culprit," Goldwater, his voice cracking with anger, said on the Senate floor:

"If a Russian ship is hit, that's too damn bad. I hope we hit them all. They have no business being in Haiphong.

"I would rather blow the living daylights out of Haiphong than lose one more American life."

Sen. Gordon P. Allott of Colorado, Chairman of the Senate republican policy committee, said "The



Secretary of State William Rogers treks over to Capitol Hill to join Carl Albert and Gerald Ford in an attempt to beat back amendments for a set termination date to end the Vietnam War. From Left, Speaker of the House Carl Albert, Rogers, House Minority leader Gerald Ford.

reckless rulers in the Kremlin" were responsible for the North Vietnamese war machine, "which is now in its second decade of waging aggressive and unprovoked war against the three non-communist nations contiguous to it."

The Communist governments, he said, "cannot expect to be completely immune from all the risks of the war they are fomenting and funding."

If these governments want to guarantee the safety of their shipping," he said, "they can take the sensible precaution of staying out of the war zone."

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# Lunar samples exhibit magnetism, shatter assumptions

by Walter Sullivan  
(C) 1972 New York Times

Houston, April 18--In what was described here today as possibly the most surprising discovery to come from exploration of the moon, it has been found that rock samples of different types collected at all four Apollo landing sites were imprinted with a substantial magnetic field from three to four billion years ago.

The Earth is believed to be magnetic because it spins rather rapidly and has a molten core. The moon spins only once a month and it has been widely assumed to be solid throughout.

A major effort will be made on the current Apollo 16 mission to seek explanations for the observed magnetism. For example, Navy Captain John W. Young is to carry out a magnetic survey of Palmetto Crater, a little more than one mile north of the projected landing site.

By means of a pointable magnetometer this survey will assess the possibility that impacts of large meteorites, such as the one

that presumably produced this crater, could in some way leave a residue of local magnetism. Two magnetic measurements by astronauts of the Apollo 15 mission, one near Cone Crater and the other midway between there and their lunar module hinted at this possibility.

As on previous missions a magnetometer will be left at the site, its readings radioed to earth automatically. This one, however, will be twice as sensitive and five times more stable than its predecessors.

Furthermore, a lunar subsatellite capable of prolonged magnetic measurements will be ejected from the command module before leaving lunar orbit to head home.

Dr. Paul J. Coleman of the University of California at Los Angeles reported today on findings obtained with the subsatellite launched from Apollo 15. It transmitted data from lunar orbit between last August and February of this year. The results showed marked variations in lunar

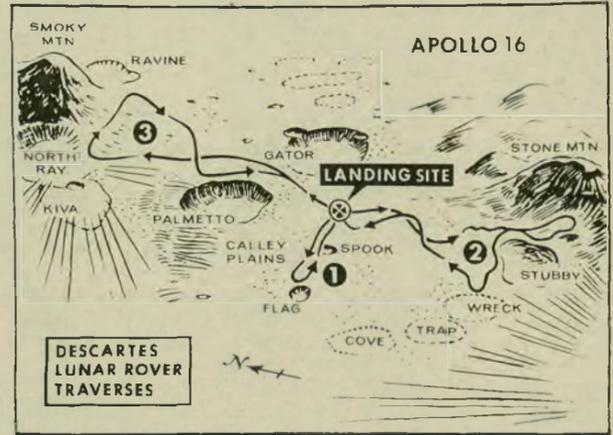
magnetism chiefly on the far side of the moon with a sharp peak near the crater Van de Graaf.

The latter is close to the center of the far side of the moon.

At press briefing today Dr. David W. Strangway (CQ), chief of the geophysics branch at the manned spacecraft center here, summarized the magnetic laboratory analyses of lunar samples from the four landings.

It was established, he said, that most of the rock cooled from the molten state between 3.2 and 4 billion years ago. Furthermore, he added, it is "almost certain" that the rocks acquired their more stable, or "hard" magnetism at that time.

When hot or molten rock cools below a certain temperature -- roughly 1500 degrees Fahrenheit -- it captures whatever magnetic field may exist in its vicinity. Laboratory tests on rocks like those brought back from the moon have been conducted, Strangway said, to determine how much of a local magnetic field would have been needed to leave the



On April 20th Apollo 16 astronauts will attempt to land in the unexplored lunar highlands between Stone and Smoky Mountains. The astronauts will perform three separate extra vehicular activities at the sites numbered on the map.

magnetism observed in lunar rocks.

The results suggest, he said, that it must have been about 400 or 500 gammas (the gamma being a unit of magnetism). While this is 70 to 100 times weaker than the magnetism on the earth's surface -- that which controls the compass needle -- its existence on the moon apparently for at least a billion years, starting some four billion years ago, is a puzzle.

Dr. Charles P. Sonnett of the Ames Research Center, operated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at Mountain View, California, said this lunar magnetism "could be

the most unexpected finding of the Apollo program." It would, he added, be bound to have a profound bearing upon our eventual understanding of both the earth and moon.

Lunar magnetism of this sort was unexpected because it was assumed that the moon could have been hot enough to have a molten, churning core like that which is believed to generate the magnetic field of the earth.

Its existence, he said, is evident from its affect on solar gas blowing past the moon -- "the solar wind" -- as well as in the rock analyses and the observations from lunar orbit.

## THE OBSERVER

### Moon landing

Thursday, April 20, 1972

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Recovery helicopter readies for Apollo 16 splashdown in Pacific on April 28.

## Apollo 16 orbits moon attempt 5th lunar landing

by John Noble Wilford  
(C) 1972 New York Times News Service

Houston, April 19--Apollo 16 rocketed into an orbit of the moon today and was in position to attempt man's fifth lunar landing tomorrow afternoon.

"Sweet 16 has arrived," Captain John W. Young of the Navy, the Apollo 16 commander, radioed to mission control as the spaceship emerged from behind the moon after going into orbit.

A six minute, 15 second firing of the main rocket slowed the spaceship by 1,900 miles an hour until it was captured by lunar gravity. The maneuver began 3:23 P.M., E.S.T. while Apollo 16 was behind the moon and out of communication with earth.

After a journey of three days and all the worry of peeling paint, communications bugs and guidance quirks, the normally laconic Young greeted the spectacle of the lunar mountains and craters and broad plains with the exclamation:

"Boy, this has got to be the neatest way to make a living anybody's ever invented!"

The 41-year-old young became the first man to go into lunar orbit twice. The first time was as a pilot in 1969 on Apollo 10, the pathfinding mission for the first lunar landing flight of Apollo 11.

It was an entirely new experience for the two other astronauts of Apollo 16--Lt. Comdr. Thomas K. Mattingly 2D of the Navy and Lt. Col. Charles M. Duke Jr. of the Air Force.

For more than four hours, the astronauts circled the moon in an orbit ranging from 67 miles altitude behind the moon to 195 miles over the visible face of the moon. Then, at 7:30 P.M., Apollo 16's main rocket re-fired for 24 seconds to swoop in closer to the surface with a new orbit of 12 miles by 69 miles.

From that orbit, Young and Duke plan tomorrow to enter the attached lunar landing craft, Orion, and descend to the lunar surface north of the Descartes Crater. The two men are scheduled to cast off from the command ship at 1:08 P.M. and complete the landing at 3:41 P.M.

The two lunar explorers are then scheduled to begin at 7:19 P.M. the first of three planned excursions outside the landing vehicle.

## Buffalo Five charged with three counts

by Cliff Wintrade

Buffalo, New York: An FBI agent here testified today that he believes two people escaped from a building seconds before five who are now standing trial for allegedly stealing draft files and army intelligence files, were arrested.

Donald Adams, special agent with the Buffalo FBI office, said he saw two shadowy figures disappear down a stairwell where two of the defendants were apprehended the night of August 21, 1971.

Adams also testified that he

had been told by the assistant agent in charge of the Buffalo office two days before the arrest that "something was going to happen in Buffalo."

The Buffalo Five are charged in a federal indictment with conspiracy, theft of government records, and intent to commit burglary. The five defendants are Maureen Considine, Chuck Darst, Jeremiah Horrigan, Jim Martin and Ann Masters.

The first day of testimony was marked by a remarkable expression of solidarity with the defendants, witnesses, and jury members by the spectators. All the spectators stood each time the jury filed out of the room, or a

witness walked toward the stand.

This held true when the FBI agent testified.

Wide differences in what the issues before the court were could be seen in the opening statements of prosecutor, James Grable, US assistant attorney, and each defendant including their co-counsel, Vincent Doyle, a lawyer.

Grable told a jury that their only duty was to decide the guilt or innocence of each defendant on the three alleged offenses. "The only issues are issues related to these three charges," he said.

Doyle began the defense statements by saying that

pleading self-defense will enable the defendants to "clearly and positively present themselves to you."

"They lack the criminal intent," Doyle said. "We intend to move that . . . they regarded their action as an absolutely necessary step to prevent crime."

Considine said in her opening statements that "we are not going to have much quarrel with what Mr. Grable will have to say." But, she added, "we are not here to talk about what happened on August 21."

The legal process cannot be an autopsy . . . or moral passion cannot excluded . . . we will not

be dismembered. We are sure we have a soul. Our souls brought us here."

Horrigan accused te US or pursuing a policy of "genocide in Indochina." "How can we equate protection with killing."

Masters said that "every citizen has the responsibility to stop war crimes. Good Germans had a responsibility to stop Nazi atrocities," she added.

Supporters of the Buffalo Five were pleased by the day's events at which they felt the invisible presence of momentum to be sided with the Buffalo Five.

The government will begin their second day of prosecution tomorrow.

## Circus maximus

## The George Wallace show

Ed Ellis

By far the most impressive element in Tuesday's George Wallace Show in South Bend was the Alabama Governor's concept of "the message". Wallace told of the message at the airport press conference, his on-stage coordinator screamed it to the 3000 Wallace fans at the Morris Civic Auditorium before Wallace appeared, and the Governor himself trumpeted it to the crowd when he finally arrived.

The message is an angry one. It says, quite simply, that the "top leadership" of the labor unions, of the Democratic Party, and of the nation as a whole have become insulated from the people they are supposed to be serving. As a result, the service is no longer there, and the "average citizen, who works and pays his taxes", gets done in by "pointy-headed bureaucrats who can't even park their bicycles straight."

Wallace apparently sees his candidacy as a vehicle for transmitting the anger and fear of the citizens who support him into policy on the level of the party and the nation.

Note carefully that Wallace rarely talks about winning the Miami convention. He rarely talks about beating President Nixon—unless specifically asked. He does talk, however, about having enough delegate strength at the convention to get his message across.

Occasionally, of course, he lapses into the cockiness that characterizes so many of his supporters. For example, at the airport Tuesday, he said, "If I win in Indiana, I may just may just deliver that message myself instead of sending it."

However, this sort of approach does not characterize the Wallace speech in general.

One of Wallace's approaches is to maximize discontent with "regular

Democratic candidates" by pointing out that the six—now five—senators against whom he is running have been office during the time the country has allegedly deteriorated, and that they should be held responsible. This section of his speech was delivered with particular intensity Tuesday night and drew the loudest applause.

Wallace also points out—and according to most reports is totally accurate—that his opponents in the Democratic race have "stolen" his issues. He was the first to talk busing, the first to talk tax reform, and the first to talk about the problems of bureaucracy. In recent months, Senators McGovern, Humphrey, and Muskie have begun to talk about those things too. McGovern has had particular success, i.e. Wisconsin.

And Wallace confronts the accusation of demagoguery especially well. He merely points out that he is saying what the people are saying—he is delivering the message—which is a clever form of populist demagoguery in itself, but then no one seems to mind.

In times of trouble people tend to look for the easiest way out of the trouble. This is natural, and one of the easiest ways out is to redefine the problem so that a simplistic solution will work. So long as the definition of the problem corresponds fairly well to the voters' perception of reality we find a successful demagogue. If Wallace is a demagogue, he certainly qualifies as a successful one.

One point that is rarely argued among political observers today is that Wallace will not be the Democratic nominee. He will get little or no support from party regulars in the non-primary states, and he is not en-

tered in enough states to win a majority of primary delegates.

Another point that seems fairly obvious is that the Alabama governor will not run a third-party race as he did in 1968. At least he doesn't intend to do so now. Should the Democrats behave uncourtously in Miami, this may change. The work necessary to put Wallace on the ballot in 50 states is just too much to be handled this late in the year, and Wallace has no one working on it. Also, he is entered in several states—Indiana and Michigan among them—where a candidate is prohibited from running in November in a party different from the one in whose primary he participated. Lengthy court battles might get him on the ballot, but this is not even certain.

What, then, is the Wallace strategy? Consider that he will have around 600 to 700 delegates committed to him for the first ballot. Unless a big Humphrey drive starts in Pennsylvania, Wallace could be in a position to deal with other candidates for a vice-president, busing concessions, southern Supreme Court justices, etc. It won't be the first time a southerner "sent 'em a message."

Looking at the near future, Wallace will be in position the next few weeks to severely damage Humphrey or Muskie. This he could do by drawing blue-collar support in Pennsylvania or by winning either Indiana or Michigan—or both. He is currently favored in Michigan, where busing is an extremely touchy issue.

What, then, are the options available to "regular" Democratic aspirants like Humphrey, McGovern, and Muskie? First, they could ignore Wallace and risk a serious split in the party and certain victory for President Nixon in November. This, of



George Wallace, presidential hopeful, spoke to voters in South Bend. Photo by Jim Hunt course, is hazardous and would reflect crippling pride on the part of the "regulars."

The obvious course of action is to simply admit that the noisy populist from the South is right, and that the leadership of this country has indeed been alienated from the populace. Senator McGovern seems on the way to saying this implicitly already, and his scores in Wisconsin reflect this.

The most beneficial course for the Democratic party would be to deal with Wallace, accept some of his ideas as valid, invite him into the high councils of the party, and to move together against the Republicans no matter who is nominated.

This course of action represents acceptance of "the message." If the Establishment refuses to hear the word that is coming through loud and clear from the people, then they may cease to be the Establishment.

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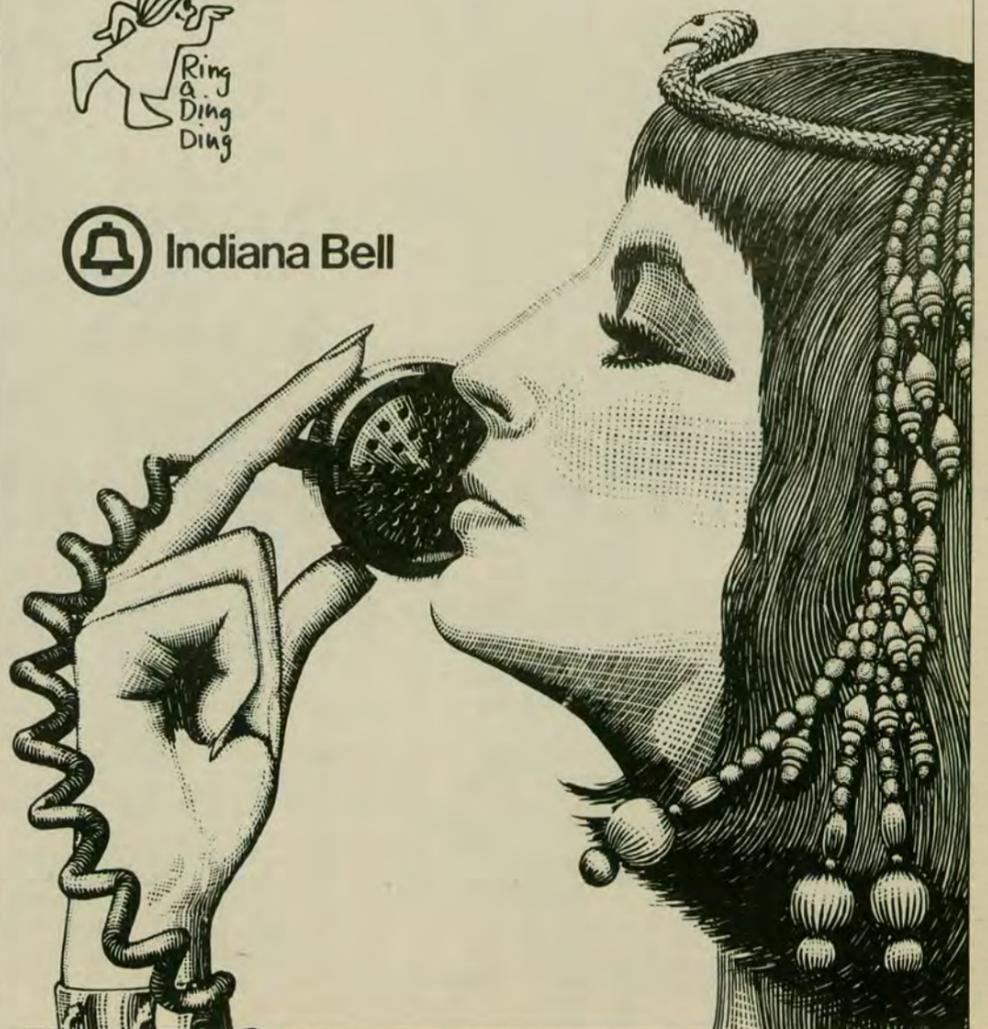


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Indiana Bell



4 to 3 decision

# Court limits conservation action

By Lyle Denniston  
(c)1972 Washington Star

Washington, April 19--The Supreme Court, in a 4-to-3 decision, strictly limited today the right of conservation group to go to court to protect the environment.

A group may not file a federal case to protect the outdoors unless it can show that its members have been personally and directly harmed, Justice Potter Stewart wrote for the majority.

The decision blunted the Sierra Club's attempt to challenge the proposed \$35 million Walt Disney resort in California's Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Disney productions has been granted permits by two govern-

ment departments to go ahead with a plan to develop mineral King Valley in the Sequoia National Forest and Game Refuge into a major recreational project.

Today's ruling allows the Sierra Club to try again in lower courts to prove that it or its members would be directly injured by the resort project.

"No matter how long-standing the interest and no matter how qualified the organization is in evaluating the problem," Stewart commented, "It is not sufficient by itself to render the organization 'adversely affected' and thus in a position to sue."

The opinion did not define the kind of injury which the conservation groups' members would

have to prove in order to get their challenge into Federal Court. But the opinion said that the harm could be "esthetic and environmental" and thus need not be economic or physical.

Stewart's opinion was supported by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Thurgood Marshall and Byron R. White.

Justices Harry A. Blackmun, William J. Brennan Jr. and William O. Douglas dissented, and each filed a separate opinion.

Justices Lewis S. Powell Jr. and William H. Rehnquist were not on the court when the Sierra Club case arose, and thus did not act on the decision.

In a six-page dissent, Blackmun spoke glowingly of the virtues of

drafting new legal principles in order to help "perpetuate the wilderness and its beauty, solitude and quiet."

He protested that the law was being kept rigid in a way that inhibits solutions to environmental problems, and predicted that the Disney project will now hastily proceed to completion and one more wilderness area "will become defaced."

Douglas said that the Court was ignoring the problem of providing "spokesmen" for the "inanimate objects" of nature.

Brennan's one-paragraph dissent argued that the court should not only give the Sierra Club the right to sue, but should strike down the Disney project.

# Laird: the bombing continues

By John W. Finney  
(c)1972 New York Times

Washington, April 18--Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said today that as long as the North Vietnamese continued their invasion of the South, any area of North Vietnam was subject to bombing attack by the United States.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Secretary said he would "not rule out the possibility" that the U.S.

might even blockade or mine the harbor of Haiphong unless the invasion was ended.

Yesterday, Secretary of State William P. Rogers told the Committee that the Nixon Administration would continue to take "whatever military action is necessary" to halt the enemy drive.

At today's session, Laird emphatically denied reports from Saigon that President Nixon had ordered a suspension of the bombing of Hanoi-Haiphong area

to see whether there would be any political response from the North Vietnamese Government. The White House underscored the denial by saying that Laird was "stating the authorized position of the U.S. Government."

In Saigon, however, official U.S. military sources, to whom the reports were attributed, continued to stand by them.

Laird branded the Saigon reports as false in response to a reporter's question. He added:

"The bombing continues south of the demilitarized zone, in the

demilitarized zone and north of the demilitarized zone."

Later, during the questioning in his four-and-one-half hour appearance before the Senate Committee, Laird suggested that the U.S. might take the additional step of attempting to seal off Haiphong, the principal port of North Vietnam.

He said he would "not rule out" the possibility that the U.S. might impose a naval quarantine on Haiphong to stop the entry of ships carrying military equipment, or alternatively mine the channel leading into the harbor.

# U.S. attempts new Olympic program

(c) 1972 New York Times

New York, April 19--An elaborate training sequence designed to sharpen the American men's track and field team for the Munich Olympics has been approved by the United States Olympic Committee.

The program will include optional, informal training periods in Oregon and Maine in mid and late-July and a major invitational meet Aug. 2 and 3 in Oslo, Norway, less than one month before the start of the Olympics.

Robert Giegengack, chairman of the men's track and field committee, confirmed today that the board of directors of the U.S.O.C. was unanimous in its support of the program, which would send the men's track and field team to Europe almost three weeks ahead of the official U.S. Olympic entourage.

"A great deal of time, thought and research went into this project," said Giegengack, a former U.S. Olympic coach. "It was agreed that this plan would provide us with the best opportunity to have our athletes in top shape for Munich."

U.S. men's track and field trials will be held June 29 to July 9 in Eugene, Ore. A team of 70 athletes will be selected during the competition.

Athletes who qualify for the squad and who wish to remain in Eugene to continue training

informally after the trials will be permitted, Giegengack said. Between July 20 and 29, another optional training program will be instituted at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Me., where members also will be processed, outfitted and checked physically.

"Any athlete who has a job or is married and can't report to Bowdoin or leave with the team early for Oslo will be processed through Washington with the rest of the official party," Giegengack said.

The Amateur Athletic Union has agreed to cover travel arrangements for the American team to Oslo. The A.A.U. is helping to organize the August meet, which will be televised back to the United States that weekend, and talks confidently of staging "a little Olympics," with most of the world's top track and

field talent expected to compete with the exception of the African nations.

"The entries of the American team in Oslo will be the responsibility of Bill Bowerman, the coach," Giegengack said. "And there will be no guarantees that a Jim Ryun or a Marty Liquori has to run a mile there. We're not going to allow this competition to interrupt our long-range plans for Munich."

Nevertheless, the meet may raise eyebrows in international circles, particularly if East Germany and the Soviet Union send more than token entries, as A.A.U. officials believe they will, and if international Olympic officials feel the meet will be reigning on their parade in Munich later that month.

In defense of their position, American Olympic officials say

that athletes have overwhelmingly endorsed the idea of having "a real shakedown" before Munich instead of being holed up in training camps getting "cabin fever" from inactivity.

Giegengack said the American decision to leave early was not without precedent.

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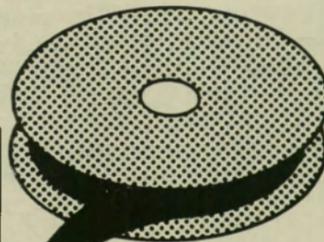
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# THE OBSERVER

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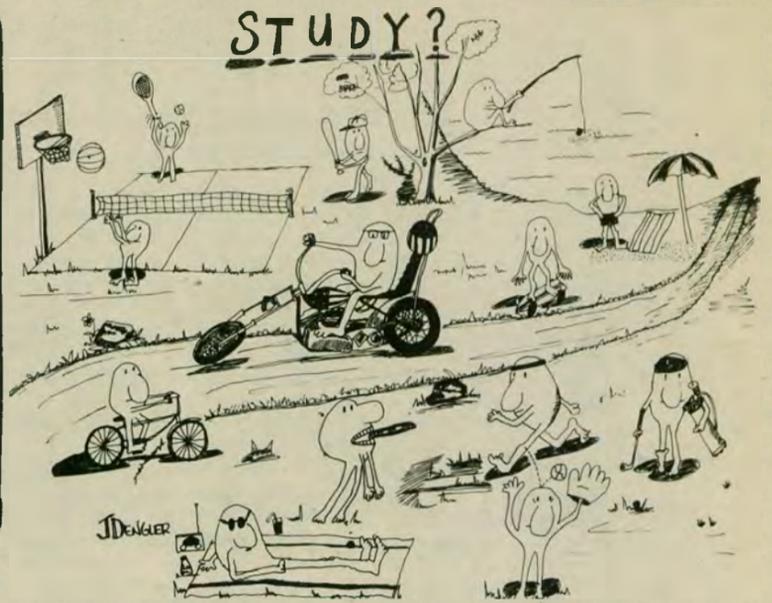
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Thursday, April 20, 1972



## Strike-ineffective

The strike proposed for tomorrow to protest the escalation of the air war in Vietnam will be an ineffective attempt to get the point across to the forces which have embroiled the United States in the Southeast Asian conflict.

While the strike will calm the consciences of those sincere enough to attend the daily organizational meetings, to paint their faces white, and to march outside the dining halls and in the library; it will become nothing more than an irrational excuse for an academic rip-off by students who want to hit the links early or cut out for Chicago or the dunes provided there is good weather.

### Deserve Recognition

Strikers and those who participate in other forms of local protest should be commended for their efforts to express the feelings of what may well be a majority of students on this campus. It is through such efforts, and those which are more effective, that young Americans can show that they have not given up the cause of peace simply because draft quotas have been reduced, and at times cancelled.

There are several ways Notre Dame's unofficial protesters might utilize to get their statement across to the military industrial complex. While the strike and other activities may merit a few inches in the local press, and perhaps a little less from the Chicago media, chances are it will not reach beyond those who patronize these sources of news.

However, mobilization of the student vote, a vigorous letter campaign to state

Congressional representatives, a petitioning drive to awaken the community, and support of prominent faculty and administrators are potentially more influential.

No one needs to be told the power of the newly enfranchised student, and most can imagine what logistic problems would be created by the influx of an additional thousand or so letters a day could do to a representative's office schedule. Two years ago more than 20,000 signatures were gathered downtown and door to door to protest the Cambodian invasion. People will listen when someone like Fr. Hesburgh denounces the bombing.

### Your Choice

Actually, when you come down to the individual it is his choice whether to waste his time or not. There is no sense to strike for the sake of saying, "Hey look at me, this is my way of saying I'm against the bombing," if it is not going to stimulate any more of a response than "O.K., I hear you. So what."

While there is no guarantee the above four suggestions will have any better result, there is certainly more potential. The only to make a strike work is to produce enough supporters to at least reach the same scale as two years ago.

As far as Notre Dame is concerned, there is now way to reach that scale by Friday. If you feel you have to do something to protest the recent escalation do something that will at least have a chance to produce results.

### The Editorial Board

## Letter ————— the war — another view

Editor,  
I would like to express my disappointment when I read your editorial, written by Jerry Lutkus, "The Bombing Must be Stopped," in the *Observer* of Monday, April 17. I really never thought that an editorial, not even in the *Observer*, could be so misleading and prejudiced. Your editorial is obviously directed against Nixon and his ideas about the war and I can see why Lutkus wouldn't like Nixon to be reelected. What I don't approve is the use of an editorial containing so many misleading statements, for this purpose. You say that the bombing of North Vietnam is a "senseless, merciless act attempting to merely save face in the wake of a strong Viet Cong offensive."

Well I think Lutkus forgot to mention that what the U.S. is trying to stop is not only a Viet Cong offensive, but a full scale invasion

against the South by the North Vietnamese Army. Lutkus mentions that a "Soviet seaman who was aboard a Russian ship" was killed by the bombing. The cover page said that a Russian officer had been killed. I believe that there is a big difference between a seaman and an officer.

It seems as if Lutkus thought that it makes no difference for the people of South Vietnam whether the U.S. planes support them or not, or whether it makes no difference that the Communists gain control in the South. I cannot discuss such a broad theme in this space, but I would like to ask you, Jerry, have you ever lived in a Communist system? Well I have and believe me it's no fun.

Finally, you say "war is hell" of course it is! But, remember that the general that first said it burned Atlanta immediately afterwards. You may ask yourself why and the

answer is simple, he had no choice.

Neither do we. Either we stop North Viet Nam in its advance or we let them repeat the massacres of past years, because it is not only the U.S., Jerry, the ones that kill people.

The "innocent and peace-loving" Communists also kill. Two thousand and thirty-two were killed by the Viet Cong in 1965, 1,732 in 1966 and 3,706 in 1967. If you want the numbers for the years before and after I am sure you could find them if you were really interested. But I think that your editorial carried a message, a misleading one, but it doesn't matter. Or does it? Well just to make the war a little more fair Lutkus, don't you think that the U.S. should next time drop some flowers instead of bombs?

Juan Carlos Fernandez  
340 Morrissey Hall

## The Wallace show

Jack Kuester

Political rallies always appeal to a voter's emotions as well as to his intellect. But the Wallace rally in South Bend convinced me that this candidate is willing to sacrifice intellectual appeal by aiming his campaign at his audience's gut emotions.

The Governor knows what the people want. The people standing outside Morris Civic Auditorium waiting to see him demonstrated with Wallace buttons, hats and banners that they wanted Wallace. The line stretched down Michigan Avenue and around the corner. The doors opened at 6:30 as anti-Wallace leaflets were passed out by kids who worked quickly and smiled nervously.

The colorful (red, white and blue) crowd and the inside of the old Auditorium (which looks like a barn, a Church and the Grand Ole Opry rolled into one) provided the perfect atmosphere for what followed. The whole show began when the Master of Ceremonies (and that is the right term), a large, white-haired Southerner with a bright orange jacket, introduced a local minister to give the invocation. The minister mounted the podium and the crowd cheered politely. "Oh Lord," the minister began. "Eat shit," someone cried. Then, 6,000 eyeballs scan the balcony for the pagan who ruined this prayer. "That's disgusting!" says the man seated next to me. It was.

After the prayer, the M.C. grabbed the microphone, jabbed a finger at the balcony and vowed: "That is the sort of junk that George Wallace is going to put an end to." I wondered how he will do that as the crowd goes wild, shakes its fists and Confederate flags at the balcony. They seemed to know how he will end it. That scares me.

The show goes on with a country-and-western band led by Billy Brammer singing "This Ole Town" and requests from the audience. "I don't want to hear anything new, I won't play it." The old folks stood to yell for tunes from years back. "I played Dixie once." While Billy played, "Wallace Girls" circulated in the crowd and collect for their candidate. TV crews charged up and down the aisles documenting contributions. Billy played "Ya'll Come" and "The Beer Barrel Polka" (a request) and then the M.C. took the mike again waving a \$20 bill in his hand and with all the jubilation of a preacher who has snatched a sinner from the depths of depravity, announced, "This twenty dollars was contributed by Mrs. Betty Randolph (or somebody) sitting out there in the eighth row." "You fool!" someone shouted. More junk but Billy Brammer was already into the "Wabash Cannonball" and the crowd was stomping and clapping in time.

It was the last song because the Governor had arrived. The M.C. announced. "The next President of the United States - George C. Wallace!" The crowd responded thunderously as the man strutted onto stage. He was short, handsome and well-dressed. There were sundry presentations, including a hard hat handed to Wallace by a black construction worker who looked out of place. I wondered what he was thinking and he probably wondered what we thought and I'm sure we both guessed wrong.

Wallace stepped to the podium and jumped right into his speech, like he just turned the page of a book. "Back in 1964 when I was demanding tax reforms I was called a demagogue and now all six senators are calling for tax reform." His delivery was magnificently calculated, fast and, despite what I expected, not perfunctory or routine. He lashed out at taxes, bureaucracy, the war.

The balcony began to heckle him and chant, "Go Home George!" and other things I couldn't hear because George was drowning them out without changing his tone or subject. He drew in great cubic feet of empty air and spewed it back full of denunciations, promises and energy to overwhelm every other sound in the auditorium.

He began to speak of "pointy-headed intellectuals" using his hands to emphasize and illustrate. The crowd snickered. "Yeah!-Go George. You tell 'em!" The old man sitting across the aisle from me wearing a Wallace button the size of a frying pan was nodding his head faster and harder. He jumped in his seat, clapped, and cheered. I thought he would pass out.

Wallace talked for about forty minutes. You know what he's going to say before he says it. Taxing, busing, bureaucracy - he's against them. Local control, locally elected federal judges, - he's for them. It's always what the audience wants to hear.

And then was done, a few handshakes and he was gone. The crowd was moved because he had touched them. He cherishes and respects the same things they do - he understands what they want. They love him and they want him. It's all gut I tell myself as the crowd pours out onto Michigan Avenue and how do you argue with that? I wish I knew.

john d. short

## should we strike?

michael dwyer

Secretary of State Rogers tries to explain the massive bombing of North Vietnam to the people. Nixon quirks: "We've got to hit 'em hard." Barry Goldwater states that we should have done this 9 or 10 years ago. Suddenly people decide that it is time to discuss violence and non-violence.

That happened Monday night in a Non-Violence Seminar. The discussion quickly took on a quality of theorization. People spoke in lofty ideals about the morality of bombing, killing, and violence in general. We covered everything from Chicago 1968 to Kent State and the latest escalation of the war in bombing Haiphong and Hanoi. And on and on and on....

For most of us, we have discovered that it is imperative to act from a philosophy — from an individualistic life style. Reflection, growth, and fulfillment begin to take on a semblance of reality for us sooner or later.

Suddenly though, someone screams HALT! Stop the action. We are also living — here and now — April 20, 1972 at the University of Notre Dame. Are we not just as accountable for the consequences of this one day as we are about the morality of life

styles? Most interaction between people takes place in this type of setting. Aside from a deep and intimate relationship, people see us from the vantage of daily off and on activities. It is interesting to speculate as to where and how Richard Nixon sees us. Most can readily guess the answer.

Nixon too is acting from a philosophy of Vietnamization—something which he was supposedly elected upon. Like most though, he is a clever politician. Are we letting "his" daily activities become immersed in his elegant rhetoric? What about his incidental bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong? What about that statement: "We've got to hit 'em hard'?"? Is he going to be able to get by with this? Someone must scream out to him STOP!

Some already have—the ND-SMC students who got together yesterday afternoon discussing and planning action to take place on these campuses. Some have screamed stop in San Francisco and major college campuses on the East and West Coast including Columbia, University of Maryland, Stanford, and the University of Wisconsin.

All of that is away from Notre Dame and Saint Mary's. New York and Los Angeles, this Saturday, are not here. Those sitting at lunch or in a dorm are all that is here. This is all we got. We think it is potentially effective though. We know it has to be after we caught ourselves tossing aside the Chicago Tribune upon reading the headlines of the past two weeks thinking, "So what?"

There are people on these campuses who have already decided that their "day-to-day" activities are doing far more violence to this nation than the development of a life-style in accord with non-violence. Maybe this is not the best time to reflect—reflection seems hellish when people are being murdered by the hundreds with the bombs which we supply through our taxes. We are impatient and restless and are beginning to act here on these campuses.

Action will be taking place for the remainder of the week in the Fiesta Lounge of LaFortune at 4:30. We invite all members of ND-SMC (students, faculty, and administration) to join us in our efforts. Students are currently organizing a fast to

publicly demonstrate their outrage over this escalation of the war. Guerilla theater and leafletting are being started on these campuses. Some have organized hall representatives and faculty for future action this week.

In accordance with our own convictions and those of the National Student Association, people are organizing strike on this campus for Friday, April 21. It is designed to coincide with those to be held on 300 other campuses throughout the country prior to Saturday's demonstrations. Kathy Barlow is planning and organizing a day of activities on Friday against this escalation with the assistance of other students and faculty.

We have personally decided to take inventory of ourselves. The inventory is long overdue and has been hastened by the outrageous actions of Richard Nixon. Our readings are not good. We discuss, discuss, evaluate, theorize, moralize and finally ask ourselves: "Should we?" Many are beginning to answer that. We have said YES!

## a word to those who mourn

fr. robert griffin

Elijah said to them, I alone am left as a prophet of Yahweh, while the prophets of Baal are four hundred and fifty. Let two bulls be given us...You must call on the name of your god, and I shall call upon mine; the god who answers with fire, is God indeed....

From morning to midday they called on the name of Baal...but there was no voice, no answer...Elijah mocked them. "Call louder," he said "for he is a god: he is pre-occupied or he is busy, or he has gone on a journey; perhaps he is asleep and will wake up...Midday passed, and they ranted on...but there was no voice, no answer, no attention given to them....

Then Elijah stepped forward. "Yahweh, God of Abraham, Isaac and Israel," he said, "let them know today that you are God is Israel, and that I am your servant..." Then the fire of Yahweh fell and consumed the holocaust....

miracles seem a lot like no miracles at all. "Talk of miracles," said another priest, "just encourages false hopes." I suspect that he, like myself, was hearing voices in the background: "Call louder, for he is a god; he is pre-occupied or he is busy, or he has gone on a journey; perhaps he is asleep and will wake up."

Eventually, the Word of the Lord came upon us: "It is an evil and unfaithful generation that seeks for a sign. The only sign it will be given is the sign of the prophet Jesus." The sign of Jonas, of course, is the Resurrection; "as Jonas was in the belly of the fish for three days and three nights, so will the Son of Man be in the heart of the earth three days and three nights."

At this point, we put our finger upon a mystery: for to us priests, struggling with the problem of God's silence and searching for a sign of His love in the face of tragedy, the Resurrection was presented as our contemporary miracle.

At first, it seemed like a conventional evasion of religion. Here were a bunch of campus prophets licensed by the Pope,

miracle. Faith must build bridges between present sorrows—the death proclaimed in yesterday's headlines, the accident you heard about this morning;—and that ancient violence reported from a Galilean hillside, so that our suffering bears the imprint of nails and wears upon its brow a crown of thorns. As the figures of a Pieta, we wait under a night sky as mourners praying for the victory of light. Soon, we hope, the dark passion of innocence will be over, and death, like winterkill, will be defeated in the triumph of the life that lives again.

In the infancy of the Church, St. Peter wondering what we dared hoped for from this God of ours Who, if He really wanted to upgrade the market value of the prophetic office, could make Elijahs of us all. To us, hoping for a rain of fire, was given the sign of Jonas—the sign of the murdered God, born again like the Springtime in the dark heart of the earth, Who teaches us the notes of the Easter song in the uncertain glory of the April season.

You have to be in an April mood to accept the Resurrection as a contemporary

spoke these words to a man crippled from birth: "I have neither silver nor gold, but I will give you what I have: in the name of Jesus Christ the Nazarene, walk!" To those of this Campus who are suffering—to those who have in very recent days been injured in senseless accidents and are awaiting God's healing—all of us who are campus ministers, all of us who are Christians, all of us who feel compassion, wish we could say to you: "In the name of Jesus Christ the Nazarene, walk!" Instead, only the sign of Jonas is offered...the sign of Jesus, the suffering servant; the sign of Jesus, the beloved Son, born through suffering to eternal life.

Because we believe in the miracle whose best symbol is the year that blooms again, we dare pray for the other miracle of healing—not because we are wonder-workers in need of a sign, but because we are children of the God of consolations who promised to them that mourn that they shall be comforted.

1 Kings 18

Recently, I sat in a meeting of eleven priests, and we considered the news that a friend whom we loved was the victim of an incurable illness, doomed to extraordinary suffering until death some years from now. A dreamer said, "What we need is a miracle. Let's organize the community into teams of prayer as preparation for a service of healing. Let's ask the Lord for a miracle to cure our friend who suffers."

Shades of Our Lady of Lourdes! A miracle, for God's sake! The word itself reeks of the stale odor of incense from the Jesus-corners where the old ladies are forever cornering the Sacred Heart with prayers for the conversion of Protestant nephews, or with requests that the Holy Spirit needle the family lush into making his Easter duty. Speak of miracles, if you must—but don't be troubling the good Fathers with expectations of priest-magic. It isn't good theology, and it gives religion a bad name, like on of those give-away programs on television.

Of course it boggles the mind to consider how stunning would be the victory of faith if Yahweh were to directly, publicly answer the prayers of the Campus Ministry, or of the Community of Holy Cross, or of the peace freaks assembled at Mass offered for the intentions of peace. Only one sign: a blind man cured; a resurrected body; a paralytic healed; a graffite (In hoc signo, vinces!) traced on the night clouds with fire...then would the false prophets of Baal be confounded; then would the critics of God be put to rout.

In our collective priestly wisdom, none of us Eleven dared, as Elijah had done, to ask the God of natural causes to give evidence of His thaumaturgy. The real miracle in suffering," murmured one priest, "is the miracle of acceptance. The true healing is a healing of the spirit." The answer was kind of a cop-out, I thought, since invisible

## myopic physicians?

linas sidrys

One cartoon character asks his doctor: "How much do you earn?" The doctor replies: "Oh, about 50 per cent." In another cartoon a girl exclaims to her friend: "We're going to be millionaires! John was just accepted to med school!" Obviously these jokes exaggerate; but they reflect an increasingly prevalent attitude among the public.

The transition from general practice to specialties among doctors in today's medicine has seen a concomitant change in the medical doctor's public image. The previous fond image of the old-fashioned doctor; the family friend and self-sacrificing worker who rarely got a full night's sleep, has now been giving way to that of a greedy, golf-playing specialist who cares little about the patient personally. The American Medical Association is being heavily attacked for being stagnant and is socially ineffective.

Obviously the old country type doctor who treated the whole person is much more appreciated than the modern doctor, even though he was perhaps more kindly than competent. However, there is no reason to think that the young doctor coming out of medical school is any less kindly and concerned with the patient—he is definitely more adroit and effective therapeutically. If the men have not changed, why are they appreciated less—why are they pictured as money-hungry golfers? This problem is well worth considering by the pre-meds—and an answer is suggested by considering the pre-meds themselves as a microcosm of the whole situation.

How many pre-meds are attracted to medicine by the money? I think not many. Not more than by any other paying profession. I do not share the opinion of my brother at U.C.L.A. who thinks that half of its med school students would leave if financial controls were instituted and a doctor's earnings were brought to the level

of a college professor's salary. The good financial status of a doctor merely reflects a more important characteristic—the average doctor's individualism and independence. This desire to remain autonomous, and perhaps aloof, has important effects in our complex organizational society—effects it did not have in the days of country medicine.

How many pre-meds are interested in the current social and moral problems which closely involve medicine and physicians; abortion for instance? Not many! The majority of pre-meds choose to restrict themselves entirely to the very direct, immediate, practical problems which confront them: tests, quizzes, papers, grades. Pre-med students study as they their lives depended on it—as indeed it does. They work hard and worry about it even harder. Only occasionally do some leave their studies long enough to pen an impassioned denunciation for the Scholastic or a bitter stare for the Observer, protesting the dehumanization of the narrow restrictions they themselves have constructed. As for positive steps—interest and thought about social, ethical issues—not much. The idealism for good work is certainly there, but it is a misdirected idealism which flounders into all exclusive study, into the "work-a-day world atmosphere. It is not an intelligent altruism.

Our school counterparts to the AMA, the pre-med and Aesculapian clubs provide only social banquets and lectures on how to get accepted to medical school, leaving issues such as abortion to the Knights of Columbus and government majors.

When a surgeon questioned an N.D. pre-med student (4.0 GPA) applying to Harvard about his ideas on abortion he answered that "he had not thought about it yet"! He was rejected. When this guy graduates from med school he will probably be an excellent researcher and a concerned practitioner; but what kind of social and ethical direction will he be able

to give to those who respect an N.D. M.D.? Isn't his neglect of the larger issues and the common good typical of the modern doctor?

Most of today's social problems are related to medicine; the abortion issue is doubly pertinent. It not only affects public health and medical practice, it directly and greatly detracts from the image of the medical profession. Even though the general public permits abortions for various reasons: reducing the welfare rolls, racist prejudices, saving the U.S. from overcrowding or eliminating illegitimate children, it has low regard for the men and the profession that carries it out. The assassin and executioner are held in low esteem in every society.

A physician's proper function in society is to protect health—not to protect or to destroy it selectively or as he pleases. A policeman's role is to protect the lives of the citizens. Undoubtedly we would all be disturbed if a state legislature gave their police the power to protect or to kill selectively.

I would certainly be disturbed if a surgeon-abortionist were to operate on me, or on anyone I know. In small towns, other doctors' opinions suffice to stop any surgeons from performing abortions. Nationally, the AMA has the power to spell out the boundaries of proper medical practice, yet nothing has been done; nothing has been heard from them.

Thus although individually modern doctors are as kind and as competent as doctors ever were, their corporate standing seems to negligent, unintelligent and ineffective. The complexities of modern society demand excellence not only from private medical practice but also from social organization. Lacking this, it is no wonder that the physician's public prestige is slipping. Ironically, it is because the doctors' social organization has remained in the horse-and-buggy stage that the fond image of the horse and buggy doctor has been eroded.

# Lord Chief Justice tries to whitewash Catholic blood

(c) 1972 New York Times

Belfast Northern Ireland, April 19--The Roman Catholic minority, in a mood of growing anger, reacted bitterly today to Lord Widgery's report on the killing of 13 men by British soldiers in Londonderry last Jan. 30, and termed the findings a "whitewash."

Bernadette Devlin, a mid-Ulster member of Parliament, called Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, who headed the inquiry, "a liar."

Ivan Cooper, a political leader in Londonderry, said angrily: "I have no hesitation to say that Lord Widgery has been dishonest in the eyes of many people in this city and he is nothing short of an accessory to the actions of the paratroopers."

Although today's report pinned some blame on Army tactics during Londonderry's "Bloody Sunday," Lord Widgery's conclusion that a sniper opened fire first at paratroopers left Catholics furious. Virtually the entire Catholic community here believes that the soldiers were unprovoked,

and fired indiscriminately at the huge demonstration in the Bogside area.

The report, coupled with the killing last Saturday of a popular Irish Republican Army leader, Joseph McCann, has turned the Catholics with renewed fierceness against the British Army and government, including William Whitelaw, the new secretary of State for Northern Ireland. More than three weeks after Catholics had largely welcomed the imposition of direct rule by Britain, the minority is, once again, sullen.

"The Widgery report will have the effect of lessening still further zmr. Whitelaw's and the British government's credibility with the anti-unionist population," said Kevin McCorry, the key organizer of the militant Northern Ireland Civil Rights association.

"It comes at a very critical time. The Widgery report is the whitewash we feared it would be. The report is an attempt to excuse murder by saying that the army was provoked," McCorry added.

Catholic moderates were angry too. "I think it is the best recruitment pamphlet for the

I.R.A. I have seen in a long time," said Tom Conaty, chairman of the Central Citizens Defense Committee, a powerful group in Belfast's Falls Road Ghetto. "It destroys the credibility of anyone who says, 'Give Britain a chance. She will do the right thing.'"

In Londonderry, James Wray, whose 22-year-old son was one of the 13 victims, said simply: "I am glad I fathered the son who died, rather than fathered the son who murdered him."

And Father Edward Daily, a priest who testified before Lord Widgery, said: "I'm flabbergasted. It's a disgraceful report."

The anger over the report's findings—which criticized the Civil Rights Association for organizing the illegal march—followed a surge of violence that has struck Northern Ireland since the weekend.

Today, the body of 33-year-old James Elliott—the father of three children—was found on a deserted road outside Newtown-Hamilton, near the border with the Irish republic. Elliott, a Presbyterian member of the Ulster Defense

Regiment, a part-time militia, had been shot through the head and tied up in a rubber sack. Around the body were six claymore mines as well as 200 pounds of explosives and a large bomb.

Elliott was kidnapped at gunpoint Monday night near the border town of Newry as he crossed into the North driving his company's truck. In recent months, the Ulster Defense regiment has been a target of the I.R.A.

Through the night this bleak capital was torn by sporadic terror. An army spokesman said that there were 21 shooting incidents, mostly shots fired at patrolling British soldiers.

The army has pointed out in a statement that both the official and provisional wings of the I.R.A. have intensified the terror campaign in recent days "in an apparent effort to rally support for a policy of continued violence."

Army officials say privately that in the last few days a token solidarity has been established between both wings of the I.R.A.,

in an effort to keep Catholic ghetto areas from responding to London's initiative in imposing direct rule, ending the half century of Protestant dominance of Ulster.

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# U.S. resumes N. Vietnam bombing

Saigon, Thursday, April 20--

After a pause of two days in which only a handful of bombing missions were flown over North Vietnam, the United States command resumed the air campaign Wednesday with more than 125 strikes, according to informed officers.

All the raids were in North Vietnam's southern panhandle, below the 20th parallel, according to the officers.

The officers said that "Only a handful" of raids were made in North Vietnam Monday and

Tuesday, after Sunday's massive raids over Hanoi and Haiphong—the latter being the principal entry port for war supplies. No raids as far north as Hanoi or Haiphong have been flown since, according to the officers.

The United States command has maintained official silence about the raids. American officers close to the planning for the air war say that the two-day letup was designed to permit an assessment of the raids' political effect by the Nixon Administration.

The targets for the increased

number of raids Wednesday were "logistical" in nature, the officers said. In the previous raids, which began April 6, such targets included petroleum storage areas, roads, bridges, and airfields.

American planes also have been hitting surface to air missile sites and anti-aircraft artillery positions just north of the demilitarized zone to eliminate the threat they pose to American and South Vietnamese airplanes flying bombing missions in support of Saigon Government troops below it.

The raids over Haiphong and the

earlier strikes below the 20 parallel last week involved B-52 heavy bombers as well as smaller fighter-bombers, which between April 9 and April 15 flew a reported 275 sorties in the North Vietnamese panhandle.

# Vietcong begin major spring offensive

(C) 1972 New York Times

By Craig R. Whitney

Saigon, April 19 -- North Vietnamese and main-force vietcong troops overran a district town on the central coast 45 miles north of Quihon, causing heavy casualties to the South Vietnamese battalion defending the town and forcing the government to withdraw, Whitney senior military officials in Pleiku said Wednesday.

The heavy fighting in the Hoaian district came with simultaneous attacks on several other cities in Binh Dinh Province, the most heavily populated on the Central Coast, where another main-force North Vietnamese regiment has for the last 10 days cut the strategic highway 19 at the Ankhe Pass between Quihon and Pleiku.

The loss of the first district town in the central military region II in the current North Vietnamese attacks was seen by senior officers as signaling the beginning of major intensified activity in the highlands region, which has long been expected to be the focus of the offensive this year.

A senior American adviser of the region, John Paul Vann, said in a report that the North Vietnamese division, which infiltrated along the Ho Chi Minh Trail to Kontum Province in January, had moved east to Binh Dinh Province, and that other North Vietnamese units in the mountains would possibly begin to attack in earnest in the next 72 hours.

"The single most important development this year may well prove to have been in II Corps," he said, referring to the military region II comprising the 12 provinces of the central region.

A new phase in the fighting in the seven-week-old communist

offensive also was apparent Wednesday in Auangngai Province north of Binh Dinh.

There, over the last four days, according to senior American officers in Danang, main-force Vietcong units, taking advantage of the movement of the large South Vietnamese army units out of the coastal lowlands to counter North Vietnamese reinforcements in the mountains, have laid waste to a dozen towns in Son Tinh District on the Batangan Peninsula of Chulai, resulting in an estimated 10,000 refugees.

On the other fronts there were these developments:

Communist attacks in Binh Long Province north of Saigon continued to intensify as North Vietnamese forces estimated at more than 20,000 men continued to move east from Cambodia. There was heavy fighting up and down the length of highway 13 through the Province, with at least four more North Vietnamese tanks reportedly spotted moving south toward Binhduong Province closer to Saigon.

In that province, the Fifth

Division's base camp at Laikhe came under enemy mortar attack early Wednesday morning. A regiment of the division has been encircled at Anloc, the Binhlong Province capital, for more than a week and a 10,000-man relief force has been unable to break its way through the North Vietnamese lines and move North of the highway into Anloc.

News reports from Cambodia also suggested that North Vietnamese troops may be sweeping through Preyngeng Province and trying to make an end run around the government forces in Binhlong, and open another front west of Saigon from Highway 1, the main road between Saigon and Phnompenh.

South Vietnamese troops on the far northern front in Quangtri Province held off North Vietnamese attacks to the West of Quangtri city Tuesday and Wednesday, aided by B-52 strikes that rained nearly 1000 tons of bombs on Communist troop concentrations in the mountains seven miles west of the Province capital.

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# Wallace speaks to Mid-America via 'down home' fanfare

by Jerry Lutkus  
Observer News Editor

The man was quite large and just over six foot tall. He wore a fire-engine red blazer with Wallace '72 printed on the breast pocket and he screamed out to the crowd, "This is Wallace Country."

George Mangrum was speaking to an overflow crowd at the Morris Civic Auditorium in South Bend on Tuesday night prepping them for the arrival of Governor George Corley Wallace of Alabama.

Mangrum bellowed out to the crowd that the Wallace entourage had been in Detroit a few nights ago and they drew nearly 10,000 people in back-to-back rallies. He cried that this happens every where Governor Wallace goes.

Morris Civic never looked any better. There was a huge red-white-and blue draped podium in the center of the stage and to the right of the podium Billy Gramer and his country-western group played their foot stompin music

Observer News Feature

The crowd was mostly middle-aged, the gentlemen sported crew cuts and the ladies dressed conservatively. All of them were covered with their red, white and blue stickers that holed Wallace for President. Gramer was playing their kind of music, the music they remembered for the days when they were younger.

The atmosphere was high-charged with excitement. The Governor was coming to speak to an average citizen and Mr. and Mrs. Middle America turned out in force.

Gramer's job was to entertain the folks, on the surface, but in truth he seemed to be there to build up the excitement and energy of the crowd. After every few songs, Mangrum, who served as the MC, would approach the microphone and talk about Wallace.

Then Gramer would play again. Ashe went into playing "I Wanna Go Home," he introduced it as a tale of a boy who went to the Motor City, but couldn't go

metaphorical order

## Gass lectures on life's order

By Beth Hall

In a lecture entitled "Measurement and Metaphor", novelist William H. Gass spoke of man's concern for creating metaphors or models to measure and order the chaos of life.

Before the small group in Carroll Hall yesterday afternoon, Gass outlined the process by which man makes a metaphorical order, in life as well as in poetry and fiction.

A basic problem to man, according to Gass, is the measurement of nature, "the movements around us, too vague, too numerous, too transitory to number." Man puts things in life in terms of numbers and words to give them an order. By fastening names to chaotic elements man makes them a part of a master plan and provides a means of measuring and classifying them in what Gass called "an informing visual field."

Once a name has been given to something, that object takes on the properties of the model it has been provided. For example, Gass described the order of

home because he didn't have any more money. Gramer said that the government had taken it all away in taxes. "When Governor Wallace becomes President, we won't have to worry about that." The crowd broke into loud and lengthy applause and then stomped along as Gramer sang.

The psychology of the situation was amazing. The band would stir the people up and then Mangrum would come out and talk about Wallace and then over to the band to settle 'em down and then Mangrum would stir 'em up again. This all built up until Wallace was about to come onstage and then Mangrum rushed and hollered "Without further adieu I give you, Governor George C. Wallace." And Morris Civic Auditorium went birds. The hall resembled the heart of the confederacy as the rebel flags popped out from all corners. Signs by the hundreds appeared screaming, "Wallace tells it like it is," "Bus the Senators, Judges and Burocrats," and "Send them a message, vote Wallace."

Wallace stood near the front of the stage accepting the appaluse graciously and saluting the audience. He was surprisingly short with light brown hair. His suit was inspiringly neat and trim. His composure was obvious.

The whole performance was keyed to middle America, the average citizen, the rank and file. Three presentations took place as Wallace came to the podium. A young girl voted the "Prettiest Majorette in Indiana" presented Wallace with a baton. Then he was given an authentic Wallace Scotch plaid tie, finally two "rank and file laborers" offered the governor a white hardhat with an American flag on it. One of the workers was a black man, the only one to be seen throughout the night.

The build-up to Wallace's appearance was marred by heckling only once, though his speech was often interrupted. The only heckling came when a preacher gave the invocation for the evening. As he began, a

heckler shouted an obscenity from the balcony. Upon completion, Mungrum rumbled back onstage and used the heckling to Wallace's advantage. "That's the kind of junk that Americans are getting fed up with," he bellowed. "People don't even have the common courtesy to shut their traps when a man of God is invoking his name." The hall again broke into cheers and a standing ovation which lasted close to two minutes.

The Mungrum offered the people "an opportunity to give." A group of young schoolgirls then circulated through the audience collecting from the people. Again, the average citizen, down home approach came out. Mungrum searched out a woman in the crowd who had given \$20. Then came the litany of "Thank Ya Man, God Bless Y Mam's."

The MC confessed to the people that "There's no big foundation giving us money. We depend on Mr. and Mrs. Middle America. We nickel and dime our way across America." Wallace's speech hammered home at the point that the whole performance was keyed to the average citizen. Not only did he say it in his speech, but even the little things were geared in that direction . . . the presentations from the majorette and workers, the country-western band, the thank ya mam's, the preacher. Everything went to the people.

Even the way that Wallace appeared went to the people. When Humphrey came to South Bend, he met with the Press and small groups of Democratic leaders. Wallace comes to South Bend and he speaks to the people. The Governor is conscious of his strength and where it lies. He builds on it and he works it over. He speaks to the little man and the little man reacts. It's questionable if Wallace really can do anything for the little man in America, but he is also the first one to speak directly to him. But no matter what happens, whether he wins or loses, George C. Wallace has gone to the people in a style much like that of Andrew Jackson, he's trying to become one of us. And the people are buying it.

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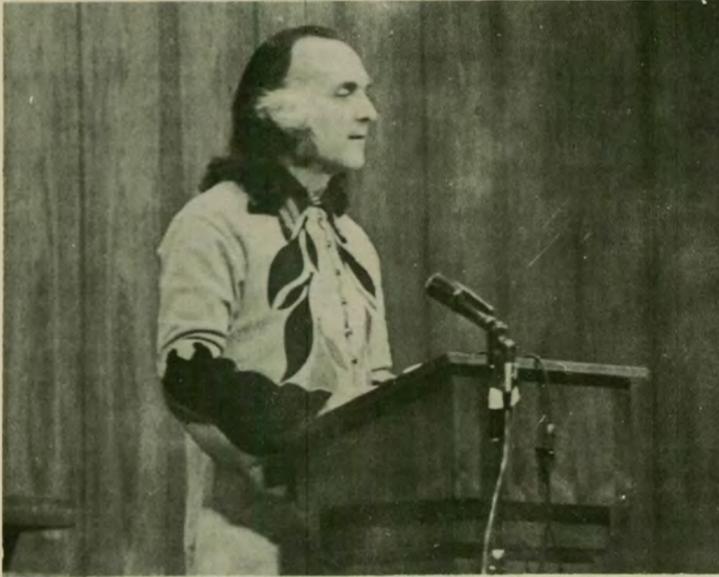


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# Duncan reads, sings own works



Duncan: Presents a variety of styles of his poetry and songs along the way of his "trip" of public reading.

by Steve Lazar  
San Francisco poet Robert Duncan concluded the fourth day of the week-long Sophomore Literary Festival last night by reading and singing a number of his works to a large audience in the Library Auditorium.

Duncan referred to his public reading as a "trip" and explained that he wished to present a variety of his styles to the audience along the way. Stating that "I love darkness in and of itself," Duncan told his audience that if perchance some poems appeared obscure to them, they would remain certainly no less obscure to himself.

Several of Duncan's first readings seemed to present aspects of his poetic philosophy. In a poem dedicated to a poet-friend of his (Duncan pointed out that such dedication-bearing poems as this are actually "letters" to another person), Duncan stated that "from what

we call poetry a bird I cannot name crows." In an excerpt from a masque which he wrote involving Adam, King Samuel, and the Archangel Michael, Duncan concluded with the following words: "Thus poetry resembles the works of things, and Adam must find himself in Eve."

In a work called "The Fire" Duncan attempted to create a kind of poetry which does not exist within a boundary. To do this he opened and ended the poem by speaking a sequence of single, isolated words, of various parts of speech, each word separated from the next by a well measured length of time. He explained that "Each word exists in a world of itself and can be related to the others as a resonance." Between these opening and ending passages of the poem Duncan recited more conventional verses of poetry, seeming there to treat the topic of existence of evil in the political order. He accompanied this central section of the poem

throughout with a four-beat movement of his hands, much as if much as if he were conducting a musical exercise.

Following this poem, Duncan sang a composition of his own which could loosely be termed a lovesong. Entitled 'Song of the Old Order' the piece moved through a number of verses and refrains, touching as it went on such objects as knights and ladies and the seasons of spring and fall.

After a short intermission Duncan read his eight finished sections of a proposed ten-piece suite, written in the style of the metaphysical poets around 1590-1609. Among the poets Duncan imitated, though with his own manner of treating themes, were George Herbert and Sir Walter Raleigh.

Duncan will appear again today with Diane Wakoski and Allen Ginsberg as part of a poetry symposium to be held at 3:30 today in the Library Auditorium.

## Light sculpture exhibit showing in Fieldhouse

Illuminated Forms II, an exhibition of sculpture in light, opened Tuesday at the Fieldhouse. Conceived and built by Bill Barnes and Jim Byer, graduate students in the Fine Arts Department, the exhibition will end with tonight's 7:30-9:30 showing.

The sculptures, six in number, are created from tubular neon lights and bricks, dirt, and logs. On the darkness shrouded main floor of the Fieldhouse, they stand out as highlights of brilliant colour and muted, coloured shadows.

According to Dyer, the work began about two months ago with a general plan to "utilize the prime space of floor area," the huge dirt-

floored center room of the Fieldhouse. "because of the space available here," Dyer explained, "it allows us to work in neon lighting. The Fieldhouse gives a closed environment with the effect of outdoor space."

In some pieces, notably a construction of large free-standing loops of light, the light tubes themselves are structural elements. In others, the light is reflected off and among the massive bulks of tree trunks, and within long brick latticeworks. The use of naturalistic elements is stressed.

Many of the pieces are so arranged as to present two dif-

ferent aspects, one effect when viewed up close, and others when viewed at a distance and from different angles.

The constructions, all non-permanent, will be dismantled after tonight's final exhibition.

### ★ mock convention

#### Agenda set by Committee

The Rules Committee of the Mock Democratic Convention met Wednesday night to discuss the rules and procedures for the convention. Blake Wordal of the South Dakota delegation was elected chairman. Attendance was very poor and the chairman expressed concern for the enthusiasm of the convention.

The Committee passed an agenda for the upcoming convention. Some suggestions were discussed as to the election of the presidential candidate. The simple majority rule electing the party's candidate was challenged in favor of a two-thirds majority election. The committee deferred action on the challenge until the next meeting where there will hopefully be more delegates.

The Chinese gave the mayor a Chinese scroll and assurance that to them, friendship was more important than whether they won or lost a game.

The mayor, when asked about his ability as a table tennis player, said:

"I do play table tennis occasionally. I get soundly blasted by my children."

### Chinese team vs. the U.N.

## Ping-pong balls fly

by Murray Schumach  
(c) 1972 New York Times

United Nations, N.Y., April 19—The ping pong ball, having induced the United States and the Peoples Republic of China to say polite things to one another, became an international symbol tonight as the visiting Chinese ping pong team performed at the United Nations.

The invincible visitors took on a team from the United Nations for the benefit of the United Nations International School as well as world amity.

Symptomatic of the good will of the visitors was the resignation with which they accepted a makeshift court that was put down in 24 hours in the Trusteeship Council room.

During a preliminary brief tour of the building, when the players first walked onto the sawdust-smelling boards and made tentative leaps to test its resiliency, one of the players talked briefly, through an interpreter to C. V. Narasimhan, under-Secretary General who was acting as a guide.

"He said," Narasimhan said later, "that the court is too small. I told him it was the best we could do, and that we even covered some steps below to make it bigger. He was willing to make the best of the situation."

The match was the climax to the team's first visit to New York, after having toured Canada and several points in this country.

The click of ping pong ball against paddles came following a visit to city hall where the 13 players, including six women, received the key to the city and ties with the city emblem. The players, who wear Mao jackets, do not wear ties.

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# First teams dominate scrimmage

by Vic Dorr

The Fighting Irish football team held its third scrimmage of the spring season yesterday, and the two-hour workout was dominated by the play of ND's number one units—both on offense and defense.

Although the first-line offense started hot and finished hot, they showed some traces of the mid-scrimmage doldrums which plagued them in Saturday's workout. Still, the first "O" scored six touchdowns during the afternoon, and their efforts against the second defense were highlighted by the return to action of sophomore half-back Greg Hill, and by the unveiling of a little-used offensive weapon - the halfback pass.

The number one defense, though without the services of regular linebackers Tim Sullivan (who underwent knee surgery earlier in

the week) and Jim O'Malley (out with a knee strain) forced a cluster of turnovers by the second offense and kept alive its record of being unscored-upon in spring ball.

The scrimmage opened with the second offense in possession, but their drive ground to a halt after Ronnie Goodman scampered for a 16 yard gain on the first play from scrimmage. Brian Doherty, who handled the punting for both teams, spiraled a kick to the 27 yard line and the first offense took over. They scored immediately.

Halfback Darryll Dewan took a pitchout and started to sweep towards the left sideline. But he pulled up short of the line of scrimmage, stopped, and whipped a long pass down the sideline to wide receiver Willie Townsend. The ball was slightly underthrown, but Townsend caught it and outran the defense for a 73-yard touch-

down.

The conversion attempt, a pass from quarterback Tom Clements to tight end Steve Quehl, fell incomplete.

The second score was nearly as quick. Jim Musuraca recovered Ron Goodman's fumble on the blue 15, and Cliff Brown moved his team in from there. Brown got the touchdown on a one-yard dive, but the conversion failed again.

Pat Steenberge, who shared the controls of the second offense with Bill Nyrop, tried unsuccessfully to get his team moving through the air when he regained the ball. Defensive back Ken Schlez intercepted a Steenberge pass and returned it 25 yards to the blue 37, where the first offense took over.

The Irish "O" moved the ball to the 15, and soph Greg Hill tried another option pass—this time on a sweep right. Hill couldn't get the throw away, so he pulled the ball down and scrambled his way to the seven. Three plays later Andy Huff cracked the middle of the line for the third TD of the day. Freshman Tom Clements got the conversion on a qb keeper.

The first team blues cooled off following their third touchdown, and it took them a while to regain their momentum. When they did, it was Greg Hill who got things rolling.

Hill, running from a wingback slot, grabbed a 15-yard toss from Brown at the 32-yard line of the second defense, then took a hand-off for a gain of seven more yards. Huff bucked his way to the 13, and Clements snuck to the four before Dewan capped the drive by sweeping left end for the tally. Clements again found the end zone on the conversion try.

Junior linebacker Mike Webb intercepted Bill Nyrop at the blue 42-yard line to put the first offense back into threatening position, and the blues moved in for their fifth



Under the watchful eye of Ara Parseghian, Cliff Brown directs the first offense.

score of the day. Hill got the big gainer, a 17-yard burst to the six, and Huff got the score on a six-yard slant. Dewan was halted short on the conversion try.

The first offense cranked up a 70-year drive for its final scoring effort. Clements kept the drive alive with an 18 yard scramble to the gold 33, and Huff ended it with a four-yard, second-effort score. Brown found William Townsend in the end zone for the conversion.

ND Coach Ara Parseghian turned the scrimmage over to his third units after that, but the number three offense was not able to generate a TD. The scrimmage ended with a field goal drill, and Bob Thomas capped the day's work by splitting the uprights with a 47 yarder.

The Irish gridders will resume practice Friday and will hold their next scrimmage Saturday afternoon in the Stadium.

## bookstore b-ball

by Lefty Ruschmann

Rain showers and four overtime contests marked Round Three of Bookstore Hysteria yesterday as the favored teams continued to advance. In the marathon game of a long evening, the Dogs outlasted the Zephyrs, 34-32, even though the Zephyrs played a man short during overtime, thanks to an ankle injury.

Mike Hinga and Leon Hart, Jr. led Leo's Lunchmeats past the White Pearls in a 31-29 war of attrition. In other OT action, the Holy Joes downed the Roundballs, 24-22, and the Marksmen got past the Mau Maus, 24-22.

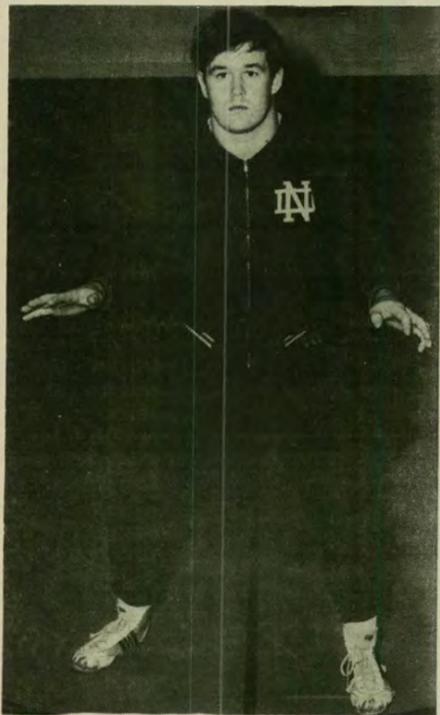
Capping last night's schedule was the Anvil Chorus' 21-19 defeat of Twenty-One, played in total darkness and pouring rain.

Commissioner Vince Meconi, speaking at a late-night press conference in Morrissey Hall, announced that the Mangy Moose has been placed on probation for recruiting violations. The Moose will be barred from post-season and TV contests for the next three years. Meconi also censured the Bookstore referees, himself included, for "continued slipshod performance" and threatened to fine refs who persist in their sloppiness today. Fine money will go toward defraying costs of running the Bookstore.

### Bookstore B-Ball Results Wednesday's Games

- The Boys 21 Mellow People 13
- Dogs 34 Zephyrs 32
- Leo's Lunchmeats 31 White Pearls 29
- Twenty one 21 Mangy Moose 16
- Marksmen 24 Mau Maus 22
- Hawks and Geese 21 Stanford Deviants 12
- City Bounds 21 Zippers 12
- Holy Joes 24 Roundballs 22
- Exhibitionists 21 Last Gasp 15
- Anvil Chorus 21 Twenty one 19

## Fanning: early honors



Notre Dame's standout freshman heavyweight wrestler, Mike Fanning, has been named to the Amateur Wrestling News' "Freshman-Sophomore" All-American team.

Fanning, a native of Tulsa, Okla., and one of only two freshmen on the ten-man squad, posted a 25-1-1 record for the

Irish grapplers last season, including a Notre Dame record of 20 pins.

The 6'6, 250-pounder also established Irish marks for the fastest pin (19 seconds), most team points (115), most dual meet wins (14) and consecutive pins (12), while leading coach Terry Mather's club to an 11-4 season.

## Stickmen dump U. M. in overtime

by Andy Scantlebury

It was a long time in coming, but when it did, the victory was very, very sweet. After three years of bitter frustration, the Notre Dame Lacrosse team stopped the University of Michigan and they did it in wild fashion, winning in sudden death overtime, 6-5.

A surprisingly large crowd ignored the threat of rain and saw an evenly fought contest highlighted by great goaltending, clutch shooting, and a mystery goal which will have Michigan players talking for a long time.

The Irish took a 1-0 first quarter lead when attackman B. J. Bingle beat Michigan goalie Jay Johnson at 4:25. The second quarter was similar to the first. Bingle, who gets better with each game, scored his second goal at 4:45. Michigan came back with a great deal of offensive pressure, but Irish goalie Paul Simmons was brilliant. The Wolverines did get on the scoreboard at 11:32, with attackman Carl Burns getting the marker, but the Irish left the field with a 2-1 lead at halftime.

The third quarter saw Michigan's Skip Flanagan score twice, and Notre Dame's Ed Hoban once, but the highlight of the period was the goaltending of Simmons and Johnson. Both were spectacular with Simmons stopping Flanagan twice from in close, and Johnson shutting the door on Bingle in a break away.

In the fourth quarter, Michigan's Don Holman gave the Wolverines the lead which held till Ed Hoban tied the contest with five minutes to play. The 4-4 deadlock went into the first overtime session and Rich Mullin gave the Irish a quick lead with a goal at the 0:35 mark. A questionable roughing call on defenseman Bill Foley gave the Wolverines the man advantage and they quickly tied the score at 2:16 which held for the remainder

of the session.

In the second overtime stanza both teams came close but the defense continually made the big play. Then, with 25 seconds remaining, Holman took advantage of an Irish defensive lapse and twalked in alone on Simmons. His high shot beat the Irish goalie, but the ball rebounded hard out of the cage. The alert Simmons picked up the ball and hustled down field, running out the clock,

and the referee ruled no goal.

The game entered the third overtime period, but this one was sudden death and Notre Dame's Jim Brown ended things quickly. Picking up a loose ball in the Michigan zone the junior midfielder made a great move and beat a bewildered Johnson with a hardshot to the short side. It was a great play, but more importantly, the Irish had their biggest win of the year.



This goal by Jim Brown gave ND a 6-5 sudden death win over Michigan.

# China affirms Vietnam aid

(C) 1972 New York Times News Service

April 19—Premier Chou En-Lai said in an interview televised nationwide in the United States today that China would support North Vietnam to the end in its fight against the "U.S. Government's war of aggression."

In an interview filmed on April 5 just after the North Vietnamese thrust across the demilitarized zone and the resumption of the American bombing of the North, the Chinese Premier said:

"If the U.S. government's war of aggression against Indochina does not stop, so long as the war continues, no matter in what forms, including that of 'Vietnamization', and the bombings are expanded, the free Indochina peoples can only fight on, fight to the end and the Chinese people will certainly support them to the end."

He said that there could be no relaxation of tension in Asia until the war in Indochina had ended.

The interview in Peking by a British freelance journalist, Felix Greene, was the first granted by Chou to a western newsman since President Nixon's trip to China in

February and the stepped-up fighting in Vietnam. His remarks translated from Chinese, were telecast on the National Broadcasting Company's early morning "Today" show.

Chou characterized Nixon's visit as "at least a start" toward understanding each other's views and expounding respective positions.

"Both sides express the desire to seek the relaxation of international tensions, first of all the tension in the Far East," the Chinese Premier said.

"In my opinion, if the United States does not withdraw its armed forces from Indochina and cease supporting the puppet regimes and rightist forces in these countries, the war in Indochina cannot stop and thus it will be impossible to ease the tension in the Far East."

Asked whether any secret agreements might have been reached between the U.S. and China, Chou said that there could not "Possibly be any secret agreements" because of the "essential differences between the fundamental systems and foreign policies of the two countries."

The Chinese Premier also said

that the Japanese government's policies of economic expansion "will inevitably lead to military expansion."

He said that Japanese military expansion was needed to protect the country's economic expansion. He accused the Japanese Government of "energetically reviving militarism and publicly announcing that it seeks military expansion in South Korea, Taiwan and Southeast Asia."

"Since both sides express such a desire, the question is to see whether future action is taken accordingly. As things stand now, the most outstanding question in the Far East remains that of the U.S. War of aggression against Vietnam and Indochina."

"If this is not stopped," Chou "the first victim will be the Japanese people."

Premier Eisaku Sato and Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi, Chou said, have been "vacillating and wavering" in their attitude on the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Japan.

# College presidents attack

(c) 1972 New York Times

New York, April 19—In a singular action aimed at heading off campus disturbances, the presidents of the eight Ivy League Universities and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology issued a joint statement today deploring the recent heavy bombing of North Vietnam.

The presidents also said that they support demonstrations against the war "as long as they are not at the expense of the rights of others or at the expense of the continuation of constructive educational and scholarly activity of universities and colleges."

But even as the statement was being issued one of the institutions, Columbia University here, obtained a court order restraining striking students from forcibly attempting to keep other students and faculty members out of classrooms, libraries and

laboratories. The court order was not being enforced as of tonight, and while a majority of Columbia students were going about their business, there were several minor scuffles on the campus.

And in Madison, Wis., police used tear gas and night sticks to break up an antiwar demonstration by about 2000 students and other persons. Eight persons were arrested, but no one was injured, and authorities later said that little property damage was done.

The joint statement said that "although none of us can speak for his institution, all of us personally oppose a national policy which seems to be based on the belief that the United States must at almost any cost win the war in which it is engaged in Indochina."

"The costs of such a policy in human life and suffering are appalling and unjustified," the statement said, and "America's withdrawal from this brutal war would represent a recognition that

this country can overcome past mistakes, for which many must assume the blame, and would open possibilities for conciliation that continued hostilities never can provide."

The statement went on to say that the university presidents "deplore" the bombing and support political action to end it, but "we do not condone coercive action by individuals or groups seeking to impose their particular convictions or concerns on others."

### FACULTY NOTICE

The Faculty Manual Committee will continue to welcome written recommendations for the revision of the FACULTY MANUAL until April 25th, 1972. These recommendations should be submitted to Prof. James Robinson. These revisions may concern either the present FACULTY MANUAL or the proposed changes to the MANUAL found in ND Report No. 15.

The Committee report will be made to the Faculty Senate on Thursday, Apr. 27 at 7:30 pm in the Aud. of the Center for Continuing Education. The Faculty at large is encouraged to attend this meeting.

(Signed) The Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate.



**JIM HIBSCHMAN  
PONTIAC**

301 Lincolnway E. Mishawaka  
255 4771

## CLASSIFIED ADS

### FOR SALE

For Sale: 1 FANTASTIC Boys - Girls 20" beginner bicycle. Low mileage, very few dents. Call 272-1885 after 6 pm.

Martin Classical Guitar, model OO 18C. Tom, 8018, after 11 pm.

1967 BSA VICTOR 441 Window at 1535 Turtle Creek Dr. Leave phone No. in mail ox.

8-Track closeout. Good tapes only \$2.00 114 Farley

For Sale: 1970 Fiat 124 Spider. New Michelins, recent valve job. Good condition. \$2300 or best offer. 234-3963.

MONEY MAKING OPPORTUNITY. Earn \$100 monthly on small investment - soccer game. Call 234-1946 or 283-8670.

1970 TRIUMPH GT6 +, Dark Blue. Superb condition, must see to believe. AM-Fm radio, Pirelli Radials, stebro exhaust, new transmission, \$2,400. Call John 232-4135.

Latest 8-track tapes \$4.00 and \$5.00. Phone 283-1064.

1971 Honda CB100 - only ridden 800 miles. Call 1166.

SAVE ON RECORDING TAPE! Cassette, Reel, and 8-track; Ampex, BASF, Memorex, Sony, or TDK. Call Don: 3729.

For Sale: '66 Pontiac Tempest. Good condition \$4.00. 288-6562 after 6 pm weekdays.

'69 VW Bus - Tape Deck, \$1195 after 6 pm - Lakeville 649-3849.

### FOR RENT

Kitchens & Rooms - \$45 per month. Girls only. Also free rent for summer for painting the house. 233-1329.

For Rent: 4 room apt. childless married student preferred. Phone 289-1329.

Summer only. Huge old 4 bedroom house. Comfortably furnished. Whole summer or school session only. 234-1972.

3 bedroom, 7 room house - nearby campus on Notre Dame Ave. Suitable for four people. Summer only. Call John or Bruce. 8092.

House For Rent - Summer only - 2 blocks from ND. 3 to 5 bedrooms. \$175 mo. Call Julie 4549.

Married Law Student - Furnished Apt. Two Bedrooms. Call 272-8696.

### PERSONALS

To Mac  
Thanks for a job well done.  
Ron & Joe

### LOST AND FOUND

LOST: Benrus Watch, silver-colored. Will be Rewarded. Call 6725.

Cape Black, full length. Lost at Beaux Arts. Reward for return. Call Joseph Velez - 233-0842, 233-6800.

LOST: PAIR OF WIRE RIM GLASSES IN A CAR WITH FLORIDA LICENSE PLATES LAST THURSDAY ON THE WAY TO LOUIE'S. CALL BILL 8738.

Lost: Statistics Book Friday noon. Important! Name is in it. "Hush" 1463.

LOST: Statistics Book, will not be used as textbook next year. Contains invaluable and irreplaceable notes. \$5.00 reward; no questions asked if returned. Call Bob 1167.

LOST: Wilson Staff 7 iron. Will reward. Call Mike 1543.

Found: St. Mary's Girl's yellow over night case at Indiana Cab Company apparently lost before vacation.

LOST: Small black and white fox terrier - last seen near library. Reward. 287-4589.

Words	1da	2da	3da	4da	5da
1-10	.65	.95	1.15	1.35	1.55
11-15	1.00	1.50	1.85	2.10	2.40
16-20	1.30	1.95	2.15	2.55	2.95
21-25	1.70	2.55	3.20	3.85	4.45
26-30	2.10	3.15	3.95	4.75	5.45
31-35	2.45	3.65	4.45	4.75	6.15
36-40	2.80	4.20	5.25	6.75	7.75
41-45	3.15	4.70	5.90	7.10	8.20
46-50	3.55	5.20	6.50	7.80	8.95

### NOTICE

Parts and Accessories for Imported cars. Foreign Car Parts Co. 215 Dixie Hwy North (Roseland) 272-7187.

50 gallons free gas with 4 tire purchase; 25 free gallons gas with 2 tire purchase. Ask about our rustproofing and shock absorber specials. Ron's Standard, 1409 Portage Ave. 255-0520.

Baseball Freaks: Knights of Columbus sponsoring EXCURSION to Reds - Cubs game April 29. Price \$8 for members or girls, \$10 for non-members. Includes Box Seat ducats. Food & Beverage on Chartered Bus. If interested call Bob Cunningham (1876) or K of C. (7018).

Mary Ann 234-3250  
Experienced Typist  
Will negotiate on rates.

GOOD BOOKS - SALE: BURY MY HEART AT WOUNDED KNEE - \$1.95 now \$1.37; SEPARATE REALITY - 2.95 now 1.95; WAY OF ALL THE EARTH (DUNNE) - 2.95 now 1.95; KNOTS (LAING) 1.45 now .99; KAMA SUTRA 1.25 now .88; MASSAGE BOOK 3.95 now 2.90; JANIS 4.95 now 3.47; and more at PANDORA'S BOOKS - SB - ND AVES.

Pitt Club Election.  
If you are interested in running, Call: John: 232-2725; Milo: 6726; Steve: 6756.

Excellent opportunity for enthusiastic students; especially for those remaining in South Bend for the summer. For information, call: 233-3893.

Awardwinning Russian film: **The Overcoat**. Powerful drama. Carroll Hall Friday 3:30, 7, 9 Last Grasp.

Left Field bleacher bums Cartier Field. 3:45 Friday. Bring your own (Pens)

I thanks for putting up with my Irish temper. with you around, there's hope for me yet!

love,  
m

Will type anything for faculty or students. Call 232-0136.

Fiddles, guitars, banjos - Dan Geller's SMC Coffeehouse. Sat. night 9:00

### WANTED

WANTED: We will do typing anytime for reasonable prices. Especially on short notice. Call Chip 8256 or Mike 6963.

Wanted: Volunteers for Wallace to unite in effective political action. Contact: Dr. Helen Calvin, 103 S. Eddy Street, South Bend, Indiana. Phone 288-2201.

Wanted: Unfurnished two bedroom house for summer and next school year. Call Mike 283-1349.

Central New Yorkers - We'll haul your belongings home in May. Must determine truck size from number interested so call NOW. Horse 3874 - Gigantic 1046.

Need ride to I-80 west or Davenport, Iowa Friday 21st. Phil 8408.

I.U. RIDERS NEEDED TO I.U. NEXT TWO FRIDAYS. ROB 8152.

Ride needed to DePaul or Indianapolis, can leave anytime Friday afternoon. Please call Kathy 5364.

Need ride to Indy. Can leave anytime Fri. 21st. Call Tom 3454.

### REVELATIONS

DULAC DEMON'S DIABOLICAL DICTATE NO. 1 - ATTENTION! O Ye of little faith (and other horny devils): Lucifer Prince of Darkness, Deniyen of Dillon, Slayer of Beerslayer, Purveyor of Purity, Surveyor of Sobriety, Premiere of Piece, Voyeur of Vulgaria, and all-around-Bad-Guy contemptuously dares you to refrain from persuing Dictate N. 2!

No. 2: (remember fool: curiosity killed the cat) The aforementioned Entity is (a) hoofing about freely and clovenly (b) incapable of mercy (c) desirous to let it be known that cockroaches make superb spies and (d) the mouthwash hasn't been made that can cut my breath! IDLE MINDS AND CARD TABLES ARE SATAN'S PLAYGROUND!

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Are all colleges alike?  
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Mike Baugartener 232-0649  
Ralph Holewinski 289-6100  
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