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 Vietnam War escalation.

SBP Jean Seymour and SBVP Sue Welte offered "counter-measures" to "nip any 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 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.

Keep yourselves informed on new compromises to be avoided by attending classes in guerilla attire, writing senators and congressmen, or refusing to pay the selective service 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.

"These students don't want to do this but are being asked to participate as speakers," she added. "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 go totally directly draw their attention in the situation," she explained.

Further guerilla theatre demonstration, sheet painting, and picketing for today continued throughout the weekend.

Students and others attended a major guerilla theatre demonstration before and after the Allen Ginsberg lecture on Friday night in Regina Hall. The audience included 11,060 M. meeting today in Fiesta Lounge. At 11:30, northeast picketing of the Huddle and dining halls will be organized in the second floor hallway, LaFortune.

On the Inside

Ireland . . . p. 8

by Maria Gallagher

ND Student Government statement on the 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 or all of these peaceful protests.

We do not feel, however, that these moves will be the final solution. 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 classes. We stand in agreement with the ND 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 approval. 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 follow me out of my art history class.

R. Kersten
Student Body President

Deacs fight Republican war move

by John W. Flessey

© 1972 New York Times News Service

Washington, April 16-The Democratic leadership of the Senate thwarted an attempt by a group of Republican conservatives today to rush through legislation designed to achieve a prompt termination of American military involvement 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 recently concluded bombing halt in Vietnam.

In both houses, the administration faces the task of beating back Democratic amendments to its proposed legislation to end the war and particularly the recent escalation.

The Goldwater resolution, to be debated tomorrow, holds that the rules of the Senate did not appear possible that the Arizona Republican could bring it to a vote in the next few days. In that event, Goldwater told the Senate 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 prisoners of war.

The 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
- Robert J. Dole of Kansas
- Edward M. Kennedy, of Massachusetts
- Paul J. Fannin, of Arizona
- Hiram L. Fong of Hawaii
- 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 yesterday, "I do not believe that the people of this country should ever accept the drain on the eloquent words of the House Clinton 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 concerned with 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 and moral step - sell their ships to the war zone."

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New York-China's Ping Pong team was in New York as part of an American tour returning the American team's visit to China last year. The Chinese players received a key to the city from Mayor Lindsay, and played a ten-inning softball game with the New York State Legislature. The Chinese team comprised the full cabinet of the Chinese government, and included as a specially invited guest Robert Calhoun Kersten, the newly elected Student Body President of the University of Notre Dame. An invitation is also extended to all area alumnae of Saint Mary's College to attend this year's U.N.D. Night celebration.

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Blood drive: success

The Red Cross Blood Drive held at Stepan Center this past Monday and Tuesday was successful. The Midland Chapter of the Red Cross, coming in from Chicago, counted 440 pints of blood in the two day drive: 210 pints on Monday and 230 pints on Tuesday. These figures are even more impressive when it is considered that the arrival of the drive was made known only about a week and a half before it was to arrive. The "problem" will be solved next year as plans for a much bigger blood drive this coming fall are now being made.

Other positions went to Jan Natale, public relations, Julian and company relations commissioner, Pam King, of campus commissioner, Nan Albers student body treasurer, Sue Sibugbee, student body secretary, Jennifer Dywick, student body secretary, Ann Rogers, NSA coordinator, and Mary Ann Gillogly, student union assistant director.

In addition to these officers, academic affairs commissioner Natalie Dwyer, student affairs commissioner Barbi McKieran, and judicial board chairman Pati Kampsun held cabinet seats. The four hall presidents and four class presidents who elected will comprise the full cabinet of the administration.

Stephan to speak at U.N.D. night

Mr. Edmund A. Stephan, chairman of the Board of Trustees at the University of Notre Dame, will be the featured speaker when the Notre Dame Alumni Club of Saint Joseph Valley has its annual Universal Notre Dame Night celebration. The event is scheduled for Wednesday, April 5th at the Monogram Room of the Athletic Recreation Center. Joe Sassano, Chairman of this year's event, said that all Notre Dame Alumni, as well as friends of Notre Dame, are most welcome to attend and hear Mr. Stephan's remarks. Mr. Stephan, a 1933 magna cum laude graduate of Notre Dame as well as a 1939 low degree recipient from Harvard, was elected to hear the reorganized Board of Trustees on the occasion of the changeover to lay government at Notre Dame in March of 1967. Mr. Stephan will warn his talk toward "A Look into Notre Dame's Future and the Future of Higher Education." The club has included as a specially invited guest Robert Calhoun Kersten, the newly elected Student Body President (President). An invitation is also extended to all area alumnae of Saint Mary's College to attend this year's U.N.D. Night celebration.

Interested persons may secure further information by contacting Joe Sassano at 285-7728 or Mike Toal, Co-Chairman, at 232-6261.

Students for McGovern

Notre Dame-St. Mary's students for McGovern will meet at 7 pm Sunday, April 25, in the Ballroom of LaFortune. Discussion will center on the McGovern convention, and on the Michigan and Ohio primaries. All persons interested in working for Senator McGovern will meet at the Nikles in Nile, in Toledo and Cincinnati, and at the McGovern convention are urged to attend. For further information contact Joe Moore at 235 at El Cramer at 2303.

Wanted: Applicants for Student Union Services Commission

Qualifications: Good worker, enthusiastic, mirthful

Pay: Starts at a million dollars with rapid advancement

Apply at Student Union Office (7757) or call Walt at 234 5566

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**Lunar samples exhibit magnetism, shatter assumptions**

by Walter Sullivan

1972 New York Times

Houston, April 18—What was described here today as possibly the most surprising discovery to come from exploration of the moon has been found that rock samples brought to Earth by Apollo 15 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 has been widely assumed to be solid throughout.

A major effort will be made on the current Apollo 10 mission to seek explanations for the observed magnetism, shatter assumptions that the moon is solid throughout.

**Lunar samples exhibit magnetism**

THE OBSERVER

Moon landing

Thursday, April 20, 1972

Page 3

**Above a certain temperature — roughly 1500 degrees Fahrenheit — it captures whatever magnetic field may exist in its vicinity.**

As on previous missions a magnetometer will be left at the site, its readings reduced 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 launched from the command module before leaving lunar orbit to head back to Earth.

On August 7, 1971, Dr. P. J. Coleman of the University of California at Los Angeles reported today on findings obtained with the subsatellite launched on April 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.

Apollo 16 commander, radioed to ground controllers, that the magnetic field had been needed to leave the moon.

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 moon.

The 41-year-old young became the first of three planned excursions from the command ship at 1:08 P.M. EST while Apollo 16 was behind the moon and out of communication with Earth.

A major effort will be made on the current Apollo 10 mission to seek explanations for the observed magnetism, shatter assumptions that the moon is solid throughout.

**On April 19th Apollo 16 astronauts will attempt to land in the unexplored lunar highlands between Stone and Smokey Mountains.**

They will separate extra vehicular activities at the sites numbered on the map.

The most unexpected finding of the Apollo program, it would be bound, be be able 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, gushing core like that which is believed to generate the magnetic field of the earth.

Its existence, said, is evident from its affect on solar gas blowing past the earth's magnetic field as well as in the rock analyses and the observations from lunar orbit.

**Buffalo Five charged with three counts**

by Cliff Waidrade

Buffalo, New York: An FBI agent here testified today that he believes two people escaped from a buffalo prison between five and six who are now standing trial had a responsibility to stop Nazi criminals.

Donald Adams, special agent with the Buffalo FBI office, said he saw the 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 with three counts of conspiracy, theft of federal records, and intent to commit burglary. The five defendants are Maureen Considine, Chuck Martin and Jim Masters."

**Buffalo Five charged with three counts**

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. 

"Statements in what the issues before the court were only seen in the opening statements of prosecutor, James Grable. US assistant attorney, and the defendants including their co-counsel, Vincent Doyle, a lawyer."

Grable told a jury that their only duty was to decide if guilt or innocence of each defendant on the three allegations.

"The only issues are issues related to these three charges," he said.

Doyle began the defense statement, by saying that pleading self defense will enable the defendants to "clearly and positively present themselves to you."

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

Grimeline 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 going to have much quarrel with what Mr. Grable will have to say."

"Beyond a reasonable doubt we are not going to have much quarrel with what Mr. Grable will have to say."

The defense cannot perform an autopsy or moral passion cannot excluded . . . we will not be dismembered. We are sure we have a soul. Our souls brought us here." +

"We have an obligation to stop Nazi criminals. Good Germans had a responsibility to stop hate 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 "the Buffalo Five."

The government will begin their second day of tomorrow.
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 strength at the convention to get his message across.

"If I win in Indiana, I may just deliver that message myself," Tuesday, he said, "If I win in Indiana, I may deliver 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 about the problems of 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 these 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 clear 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 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 expected to win 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 uncooperatively 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.

Wallace has no one working on it. Also, he is entered in several states-Indians 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 Humphrey drive starts in Pennsylvania, Wallace could be in a position to deal with other candidates for a vice-president, having concessions, southern Supreme Court justices, etc. It won't be the first time a southerner "told a message."

Looking at the near future, Wallace will be in position the next few weeks to severely damage Humphrey or Muskie. This could be done 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
WASHINGTON, April 18-The Supreme Court, in a 4-to-3 decision, strictly limited today the right of out the possibility that the U.S. Secretary said he would "not rule Stewart wrote for the majority.

The decision declared the Sierra Club's attempt to challenge the proposed $50 million Walt Disney project in California's Sierra Nevada Mountains. Disneyland projects has been granted permits by two government 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 "adversely affected" test of 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 not be "scientific 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 Byrn R. White. Justices Harry A. Blackman, William J. Brennan Jr. and Byron R. White dissented, and each filed a separate opinion.

Yesterday, Secretary of State Alexander Haig ordered a suspension of the bombing action by the United States.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Secretary of Defense, Mrivin R. Laird said he would "not rule out the possibility" that the U.S. men's track and field talent expected to compete internationally will be selected during a four- and one-half hour appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Laird suggested that because Saigon was no longer "holed up in training camps demilitarized zone and north of the demilitarized zone and north of the demilitarized zone, which may be ended.

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Laird branded the Saigon situation as "extremely serious." He said that the enemy's ability to stop ships coming to the United States might even blockade or mine the channel leading into the harbor.

Supreme Court limits conservation action

By Lytle Deemston (c1972 New York Times)

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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 South East Asian conflict.

While the strike will calm the consciences of those sincere enough to attend the daily meeting and hopefully 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 protestors might utilize to get their statement across to the military industrial complex. While the above activities may merit a few inches in the local press, and perhaps a little less from a Chicago media point of view, 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 consciousness of prominent eminences and administrators are potentially more effective, that young Americans may see why Lutkus wouldn't like and his ideas about the war and I commend for their efforts to express the feelings of what may well be a majority of students on this campus.

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The people. Nixon quips: "We've got to hit 'em, boys. We've got to fabricate a reason to drop the massive bombing of North Vietnam to suddenly people decide that it is time to stop in San Francisco and major college campuses protest against the wars. We'll just claim that the enemy is just destroying his own people and we'll say we had to stop their aggression against us."

Elijah said to them, "I alone am left as a mine; the god who answers with fire, is God alone. We have spoken in lofty ideals about the morality of life, occupation 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 statue palpated. Everyone who heard it was filled with hepatoma. They thought of the words of Elijah, that he, like myself, was hearing voices in my head. He was hurting himself and he was happy. Suddenly it is not the best time to reflect-reflection on the God of natural causes to give evidence of his existence to mankind, to Jesus."

The sign of Jonas, of course, is the sign of a resurrection. The only sign, the sign of the resurrection. The Resurrection was presented as our message of hope.

At first, it seemed like a conventional thing for us to be in April in mood to accept the Resurrection as a contemporary miracle. Faith must build bridges between present sorrows and the death prophesied in the Book of Job. We have heard about this morning, and that ancient hope that is reported from the pages of history, that so that our suffering bears the imprint of life, and bears the imprint of life, and bears the imprint of life, and bears the imprint of life. As the fall of the house of David will not rise under a night sky as mourners praying for the dead. The sign of Jonas would be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded; then would the critics of God be confounded...
**Lord Chief Justice tries to whitewash Catholic blood**

The Observer

Lord Chief Justice Sir John Widgery tried to whitewash the blood of Catholic men by British soldiers in Northern Ireland.

Although today's report pinned some blame on Army tactics, the Roman Catholic minority, who say the shooting was a direct result of Army tactics, were not satisfied with the Widgery report.

The Widgery report, which investigated the shooting, was due to be published today.

**Vietcong begin major spring offensive**

**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, the United States expanded its war in Indochina Wednesday with more than 125 strikes, according to American military sources.

All the raids were in North Vietnam. Four raids were made Monday, three Tuesday and below the 20th parallel, according to the State Department.

The officers said that "Only a handful of bombing missions have been flown since, according to the officials.

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

The targets for the increased number of raids Wednesday were "logistical" in nature, the officials said. In the previous raids, as well as smaller raids since mid-February, the government forces in Binh-long, Binh-duong and the capital were torn by sporadic attacks.

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**U.S. resumes N. Vietnam bombing**

The raids over Haiphong and 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 officials.

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Wallace speaks to Mid America via "down home" fanfare

by Jerry Lutkus
Observer News Feature

The man was quite large and just over six foot tall. He wore a firm blue shirt and a blue hat. Wallace's voice was high-pitched and mellow, and his delivery was often interrupted by the excitement of the crowd. The Governor was coming to speak to the average citizen, the rank and file. The audience knew Wallaces message, vote Wallace.

The Governor was conscious of his role as leader.
Duncan reads, sings own works

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 Fieldhouse.

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 "it is impossible to put oneself 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 are actually "letters" to another person. Duncan stated that "from what we call poetry a bird I cannot name flies;" in an excerpt from a masque which he wrote involving Adam, King Samuel, and the Archangel Michael, Duncan concluded with the following words: "Think poetry resembles the works of things, and Adam must find himself in Eve."

In a work called "The First" 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 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 resistance." Between these opening and ending passages of the poem, Duncan recited more conventional verses of poetry, seeming there to treat the logic 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 he were conducting a musical exercise.

Following this poem, Duncan sang a composition of his own which could loosely be termed a love song. 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 eighth finished section of a proposed ten-piece suite, written in the style of the metaphysical poets around 1600-1606. 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.

Chinese team vs. the U.N.

Ping-pong bals fly

by Murray Schumach
(c) 1972 New York Times

United Nations, N.Y., April 19- The click of ping pong ball echoed through the United States and the Peoples Republic of China to say polite things to one another, became an international intramural sport as visiting Chinese ping pong team performed at the United Nations.

The inviolate 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 mandate court that was put down in 26 hours at the Trusteeship Council room.

During a preliminary brief tour of the building, when the players first walked into 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 the Chinese visitors what I would do, and that we even covered some steps before they made it bigger. I was willing to make the best of the situation." The match was the climax to the team's first visit to New York, after moving around Canada and several points in this country.

The New York ping pong ball against paddles came following a variety city hall building 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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The Rules Committee of the Mock Democratic Convention met Wednesday night to discuss the rules and procedures for the convention. Blake World, 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. Committee deferred action on the matter until the first meeting where there will hopefully be more delegates.

The mock convention Agenda set by Committee

SImERI'S
Happy Hour 7 to 10 pm
64% pitcher Bud. $1.32

-PIZZA-
Italian sandwiches Spaghetti & Sea foods

LIQUOR & COLD CARRY OUT
Free use of dining room

410 N. HILL

Clothes and things

Men's Boutique

"On the Mall" - McKinley Town & Country Center - Mishawaka, Indiana Phone 251-7325

Saturday, April 22, SB Armory, 9 to 1
An Tostal Irish Wake
Advance ticket Sales only!
Limited Ticket Supply

$3.00 per couple only

Buses leave Circle: 8:30, 8:50, 9:10, 9:30

Tickets on sale Thurs. in Dining Halls and the Huddle at Noon
2 bands

unlimited refreshments

(It will NOT be a 50's party)
First teams dominate scrimmage
by Vic Dorr

The Fighting Irish football team held its third scrimmage of the spring season yesterday, and the Notre Dame's number one two-hour workout was dominated by the play of N D's number one offensive unit-both on offense and defense. Although a long time in coming, the offense started hot and finished hot, they showed some traces of the mid-season defense in possession which plagued them in Saturday's workout with Michigan State later six touchdowns during the after noon and their drive against the second defense were highlighted by the return to action of sophomore half-back Greg Hill, the first offense.

The second score was nearly as good. Jim Munarena recovered John Goodman's fumble on the blue 16, 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 Nyrup, tried unsuccessfully to get his team moving through the air when he regained the ball. Defensive back Ken Schlozen interrupted Steenberge pass and returned it 25 yards to the blue 37, where the first defense took over.

The Irish "O" moved the ball to the 10, and Soph Greg Hill tried another option pass, but from a short eight yards, the pass was fumbled and Steenberge recovered.

Mike 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 Michigan Wolverines the man advantage.

It was the Anvil Chorus' 21-19 defeat of Twenty-One, played in afternoon in the Stadium.

Stickmen dump U. M. in overtime
by Andy Scantelebey

The Irish's third and final scrimmage against the Wolverines was the Anvil Chorus' 21-19 defeat of Twenty-One, played in total darkness and pouring rain.

The first score came in the first 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 hard shot 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 18--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 triumphed 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 ended. 

The interview in Peking by a British freelance journalist, Peter 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. 

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Chou characterized Nixon's visit to Vietnam as "an effort to keep the two sides talking." 

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