

1974

Reflection 1974

University of Maine, Portland-Gorham

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REFLECTION '74

Nixon Calls On Congress For Action On Inflation President Argues Defense Cuts To Hurt U.S. In Russian Talks

'Good News, Toots!
Your Wallflower Days Are Over'



Pittston To Swell Clean-up Fleet If Refinery OK'd

Central Maine Power Gives
\$ To Fight Public Power

1,200 UMPG Freshmen
Start Orientation Period

Nixon, Agnew Agenda Includes
Kickback Charges Investigation

W-Gate Panel Urges Speedup In Tapes Suit

Nixon Asks Tape Demand Voided

Ehrlichman Among Four Indicted
For Psychiatrist Office Break-In

Judge To Mull Trial Delay
Sought By Mitchell, Stans





UNIVERSITY OF MAINE at Portland - Gorham

Just a note,

To those of you who heard that there wasn't going to be a yearbook — *he it is !!!*

To those of you who said there would be no yearbook let me say this — *p/sssssst.* and to those of you in dismay over the fate of your four dollars paid in advance — *it'll grow on ya!*

Thanks to The Boston Globe, The Portland Press Herald, The University Free Presses, The Wizard of Id, Andy Capp, Smutty Smith and a special thanks to Frank and Ernesto.

MB: ed.

in Reflection

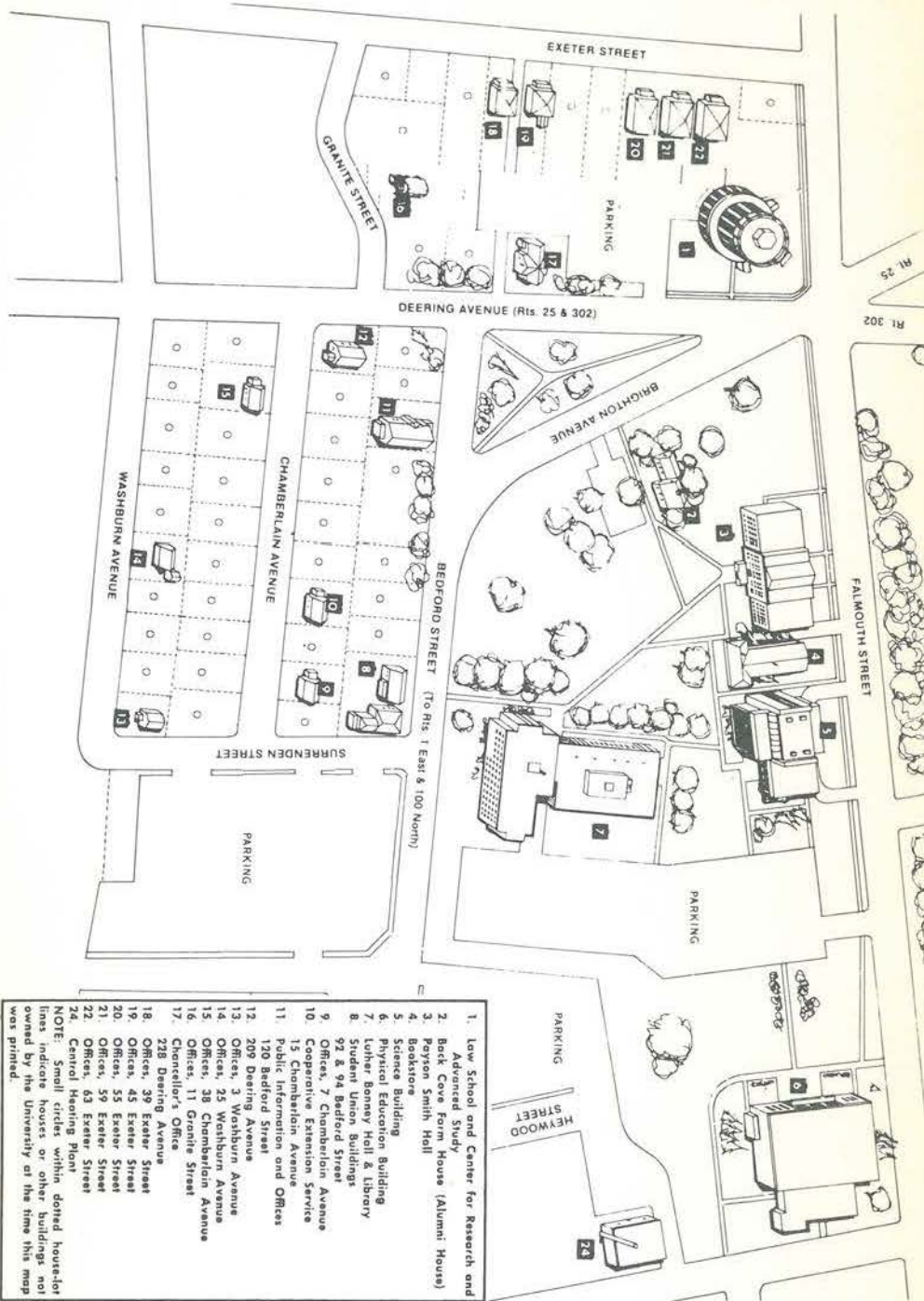
THE WIZARD OF ID



By Parker and Hart

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE at Portland-Gorham

the Portland campus



1. Low School and Center for Research and Advanced Study
2. Back Cove Farm House (Alumni House)
3. Byron Smith Hall
4. Bookstore
5. Science Building
6. Physical Education Building
7. Luther Bonney Hall & Library
8. 92 & 94 Bacon Buildings
9. Office, 7 Chamberlain Avenue
10. Corporate Extension Service
11. Public Information and Offices
12. 109 Bedford Street
13. 209 Deering Avenue
14. Office, 33 Westburn Avenue
15. Office, 25 Westburn Avenue
16. Office, 28 Chamberlain Avenue
17. Office, 11 Gorham Street
18. 228 Deering Office
19. Office, 45 Exeter Street
20. Office, 55 Exeter Street
21. Office, 59 Exeter Street
22. Office, 63 Exeter Street
23. Central Heating Plant
24. Small circles within dotted lines indicate houses or other buildings not owned by the University at the time this map was printed.

Director John Ford Dies

PSO Trustees: The Business Is Music
Meanwhile, Music Floats Over Deering Oaks

Ferry gaming no substitute for Vegas

Meeting Quota Challenge
For Local Army Recruiter

Bolero Going
To Halifax
For Overhaul

Uncertainty Marks End Of Beef Price Controls

Heating Oil Outlook
Nader blames oil firms for crisis Is Gloomy In N. E.

Pilots Declare Pittston Lacks
Information On Canadian Stand

Soviet Writer Fears
Reprisals Against
200 Named In Book

Brownouts
Seen Proof
PAM Needed

Shultz Says U.S.
Won't Get Hurt
On Wheat Deal



Chile's Military Ousts Marxist President Allende

Salvador Allende's legacy
mixes chaos, social change

By JAMES NELSON GOODSELL

BUENOS AIRES — Major social and economic changes for Chile, together with massive financial chaos and deepening political polarization, are the legacies that Salvador Allende bequeathed his nation.

With the events of his last 48 hours, including the circumstances of Dr. Allende's death, still unclear, there is no mistaking these legacies facing Chile and Chileans.

It is too early to assess them fully — but in the wake of the military coup that brought down the constitutional Allende government Sept. 11, Dr. Allende's apparent suicide could itself prove to be the most serious legacy that Chileans in general and the military in particular have to deal with.

IT COULD well make something of a martyr of the man who styled himself "the comrade president."

Had he merely been placed under arrest or sent packing into exile, Dr. Allende's position would in some measure have been typical of that of most deposed Latin American leaders. His passing has robbed Chile's military of that possibility — and clearly exacerbates the situation in which the military finds itself in taking over the government.

Just how the military plans to bring some order out of the legacy of political and economic chaos now so evident in Chile is far from clear. Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, who emerges as the leader of the military junta replacing Dr. Allende, may well have no real plans.

From all indications, while the coup d'état has not come as a surprise, much of military preoccupation in recent weeks has dealt with the mere act of ousting Dr. Allende from La Moneda, the Spanish colonial building in the heart of Santiago that has been Chile's statehouse since the 1820s.

SANTIAGO REPORTS indicate that the building was severely damaged and burned out during a joint air force and army attack on it the morning of Sept. 11.

The military obviously is concerned about the rampant terrorism of recent months, which ties in with the deep political polarization of the nation into two camps. Imposition of martial law and a curfew during the day as well as at night was evidence of this concern.

Reports reaching Buenos Aires Sept. 12 indicated that the military was busily engaged in skirmishes throughout Santiago with Allende-supporting terrorists, and that "sul-

cide bands" of leftists have taken to the streets.

THE NEW MILITARY commanders initially closed all borders and no planes were flying into Santiago's International Airport or into any other Chilean airport.

The military commanders wanted to cure the situation before opening the frontiers. They had the muscle to do so — although it was not expected to be an easy task.

Difficult as this task is proving and will continue to prove in the days ahead, however, the job of solving the legacy of chaos left by Dr. Allende will prove more strenuous.

The economic and political problems are well known. They include rampant inflation now running at 300 per cent a year, a 50 per cent drop in industrial activity, and a 40 per cent drop in agricultural production. Countless factories have been taken over by their workers, both before and since the coup d'état. It will take time and patience to solve these problems.

AT THE SAME TIME, another legacy of Dr. Allende's should prove more permanent. He and his popular unity coalition government of Communists and Socialists in 34 months in office took Chile a long way along the road to socialism. Much of the nation's economy is now in state hands. Some 60 per cent of the nation's industry and at least one third of its land was transferred from private to public ownership during these months.

Moreover, foreign business and economic activity, especially that from the U.S., has all but disappeared.

THERE ALSO was a significant stride made toward redistributing Chile's wealth from the middle and upper income brackets to the lower income brackets. Various economic policies, including wage controls, were responsible.

These changes are likely to remain — and the military in its takeover announcement has indicated that they will.

In addition, Dr. Allende's experiment of bringing socialism to Chile through legal constitutional means has had a major impact throughout Latin America.

In a sense his election in 1970 and the way in which he and his colleagues conducted their government has made political activity by Communists and Socialists in other Latin American countries more respectable, although Chile's neighbors have watched Chile's troubles over recent months with mounting concern.

Some
Chileans
Executed;
Many
Held
At
Stadiums

Thoughts Of Man



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PATERNITY is a career imposed on you without any inquiry into your fitness.

ADLAI STEVENSON



Portland Press Herald

The Maine Stream

Weekly Newspapers Reflect People

Portland Model Cities: Civic Center Board Its Hour Is Nearly Over Mulls Contract With Architect

Senate Okays \$3,552,000 For Kittery Shipyard

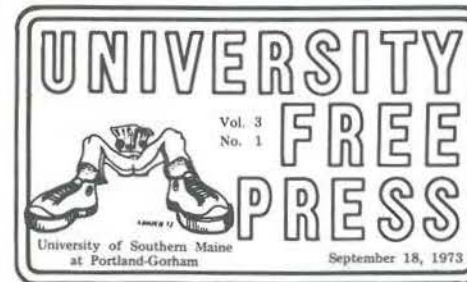


Biggest Air Battle Since '67 Fought Over Syria

'World Faces War Threat': Chou En-Lai To Pompidou



U.S.M. students patiently wait to board one of the overtaxed shuttle buses on the Gorham campus. Many students have been left behind by bus drivers on the more popular runs when their buses could simply hold no more people. U.S.M. Business Manager Bill Bullock, who is in charge of the buses, is looking into solutions to the problem, assisted by a math department survey on the times of highest demand for a second bus.



ON THE INSIDE:

Towers dorms dedicated . . . page 2
Harter surveys sounds . . . page 5
Orientation 1973 . . . pages 6-7
U.S.M.: a reality page 8
Sturgeon, Thomas resign . . . page 10
New activities calendar . . . page 11

QUOTE OF THE WEEK:

From the September 13 S.A.C. meeting: "A fraternity is sex . . . right?"

S.C.O.G.I.S. Future Uncertain

"I felt very much like the Watergate character, Patrick Gray, who was left to hang slowly in the wind." With these utterings, Neville Wilson explained in a nutshell why he stepped down as Director of SCOGIS. As a result this program gained its third head in as many years. The latest to grapple with the problems of SCOGIS is Dr. Edwin Hansen, a theater and communications teacher.

Hansen put forth his reasons for accepting the difficult assignment this way. "I signed on last fall and taught a number of courses and also joined the Steering Committee. Since I'd been keenly interested in SCOGIS and what

it represented, I decided to put my neck on the chopping block." The first major test will come next month as he goes before the University Council to justify the existence of SCOGIS in the near future. Hansen also plans to confer with the new president, N. Edd Miller, about the inter-disciplinary school. "Our biggest problem at this point is not knowing whether we will be alive next year."

Another sizable headache stems from the waves of incompletes that occurred in some SCOGIS courses last semester. "There were many incompletes last year and some instructors disappeared. We've had to play detective to track them down."

He believes he has remedied this situation from happening again. "We're alerting the course leaders of the importance of having less incompletes. We're trying to make sure the students finish the work in the time allotted. It's mainly a matter of supervision. We won't let it happen again."

Get Involved

Applications are being accepted for the positions of Student Affairs Committee treasurer and secretary. Applications are available at the Gorham Student Center Office.

Vacancies also exist in student government in areas such as:

- Appropriations Committee
- Communications Board
- Special Events
- Concert Committee
- Cultural Affairs
- Lecture Series

Anyone interested, and this includes freshmen, please contact Jim Letteney at the Phi Mu Delta house or Rob Sands in Wood Tower.

course leader."

When discussing the future of the school, the new Director alternately displayed optimism and pessimism. On the former he said, "We had no problems getting students and teachers. This semester we have new course leaders. Faculty are still receiving released time. Students are still being enabled to see a larger picture of education and not a narrower one."

On the reverse side, he was unsure. "I honestly don't know whether this is our last year or not. If the program is dropped, the conjecture would be to go in a period of study of what to do next." When queried as to the length of his term of office, he replied "I'm acting director until the program ends."

Hansen's predecessor, Neville Wilson believes he still would be in the role of Director of SCOGIS if it had not been for external pressures. These pressures were personified by Vice President for Academic Affairs William J. MacLeod and his own English Department. MacLeod, in particular, came in for criticism.

Wilson states that throughout the year, the Vice President gave little support to SCOGIS as it was increasingly criticized. He also never seemed to be able to grasp the purpose of the

N. Edd Miller

New

USM President

Dr. N. Edd Miller is the new president at the University of Southern Maine. Miller, fifty-three year old former President of the University of Nevada, Reno, will assume his duties as the second President of the University of Southern Maine later this fall. The appointment was announced by Board of Trustees chairman, Dr. Lawrence M. Cutler.

When Dr. Louis J. P. Calisti resigned last December, Vice President for Finance and Administration Walter P. Fridinger assumed duties as acting president. Fridinger will continue his duties until Miller arrives permanently.

Miller has been President of the University of Nevada at Reno since 1965. During his tenure as President at Reno, he has been embroiled in controversy. He achieved national attention during the days of campus unrest in 1969 when students demonstrated for him and conducted an N. Edd Miller Day.

Citing "important differences" with the University Board of Regents, Miller submitted his resignation last year, but the board voted 8-2 not to accept it. On hearing about Miller's recent appointment to USM, Dr. Neil Humphrey, Chancellor of the University of Nevada, said, "President Miller is a highly respected man who has accomplished a great deal and will be missed by all persons associated with the University of Nevada, Reno."

During Miller's presidency at the University of Nevada, enrollment has grown 63 per cent (4618 students to 7512) and the university's physical plant has doubled in size.

In accepting the presidency, Dr. Miller said, "I look forward with enthusiasm to joining the staff of the University of Maine at Portland-Gorham. The potential for continued development of this University center provides an exciting challenge."



Dr. N. Edd Miller

the program. "The fact is I was never given enough administrative support during the year I was in the position. In a series of meetings with MacLeod it seemed to me to be a continuation of that situation. When I went by myself to MacLeod and with the Steering Committee to him, it became clear to me and the Steering Committee, that he not only didn't know about what we did but didn't want to know. He seemed to have a hidden un-

continued on pg. 2

6 SEPTEMBER OCTOBER

MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN
SEPT. 17 Alpha Xi Delta 5:30 PM HFL Divine Light Miss. 7:30 PM 313 Bailey UMPG Class 7 PM Conference Room	18 Phi Mu 6 PM HFL Interfraternity Council 7 PM Conf. Room Fellowship 7 AM Pres. Dining Room Christian Sci. Org. 4:30 Rafter UMPG Business Club 1 PM 209 PS	19 Pol. Prisoners in So. Vietnam 7 PM Rafter	20 Student Affairs Committee 5 PM Conf. Rm. OPEN TO ALL Transcendental Meditation 7:30 Port. Union Panhellenic 6:30 Conference Room IVCF 7 PM HFL International Film 7:30 PM 10 Bailey	21 IFC-ISC Dance 8 PM Gorham Student Center Divine Light Miss. 7:30 PM 523 LB	22 Folk Mass 4:30 PM HFL	23 Folk Mass 8:30 HFL Delta Zeta 6:30 Pres. Din. Rm. Delta Chi 6 PM HFL
24 Alpha Xi Delta 5:30 PM HFL Divine Light Miss. 7:30 PM 313 Bailey WMPG Class 7 PM Conf. Rm.	25 Phi Mu 6 PM HFL IFC 7 PM Conf. Rm. IVCF 7 AM Pres. Din. Rm. Christian Sci. Org. 4:30 PM Rafter UMPG Business Club 1 PM 209 PS	26 Ministry Pro. 7 PM HFL	27 WHITE ROOTS OS PEACE PROGRAMS OF INDIAN CULTURE: Film festival: 1 PM HFC, Craft display & dinner 4:15 Gorham, songs & dance 7 PM P. Gym NCF 7 PM HFL INTERNATIONAL FILM	28 Indian Craft Display 9 AM College Room Divine Light Mission 7:30 PM 523 LB	29 Mass 4:30 Rafter	30 CONCERT 'James Montgomery' 'Aerosmith' 8 PM Hill Gym Delta Chi 6:30 PM Pres. Din. Rm. Delta Chi 6 PM HFL
OCT. 1 Alpha Xi Delta 5:30 PM HFL Divine Light Miss. 7:30 PM 313 B	2 IVCF 7 AM Pres. Din. Rm. Christian Sci. Org. 4:30 PM Rafter IFC 7 PM Conf. Rm. Business Club 1 PM 209 PS Phi Mu 6 PM HFL	3	4 IVCF 7 PM HFL Panhellenic 6:30 PM Conf. Rm. SAC 5 PM Portland INTERNATIONAL FILM 7:30 PM 10 B	5 Divine Light Miss. 7:30 PM 523 LB Rafter	6 TKE Open House Gorham Folk Mass 4:30 PM HFL	7 Folk Mass 8:30 PM HFL Delta Chi 6 PM HFL Delta Zeta 6:30 PM Pres. Din. Rm.
8 Alpha Xi Delta 5:30 PM HFL Divine Light Miss. 7:30 PM 313 B	9 IVCF 7 AM Pres. Din. Rm. Christian Sci. Org. 4:30 PM Rafter IFC 7 PM Conf. Rm. Business Club 1 PM 209 PS Phi Mu 6 PM HFL	10 'Happening' 7 PM Rafter	11 Panhellenic 6:30 PM Conf. SAC 5 PM Portland INTERNATIONAL FILM 7:30 PM 10 Bailey	12 Divine Light Miss. 7:30 PM 523 LB Delta Chi Beer Blast Gor.	13 Folk Mass 4:30 PM HFL Delta Chi-Delta Zeta Hayride	14 GREEK WEEK Folk Mass 8 PM HFL Delta Chi 6 PM HFL Delta Zeta 6:30 Pres. Din. Rm.
15 Alpha Xi Delta 5:30 PM HFL Divine Light Miss. 7:30 PM 313 Bailey	16 IVCF 7 AM Pres. Din. Rm. Christian Sci. Org. 4:30 PM Rafter IFC 7 PM Conf. Rm. Business Club 1 PM 209 PS Phi Mu 6 PM HFL	17	18 Panhellenic 6:30 PM Conf. SAC 5 PM Portland INTERNATIONAL FILM 7:30 PM 10B	19 GREEK WEEK ACTIVITIES	20 GREEK WEEK ACTIVITIES Folk Mass 4:30 PM HFL	21 Folk Mass 8 PM HFL Delta Chi 6 PM HFL Delta Zeta 6:30 PM Pres. Din. Rm.
22 Alpha Xi Delta 5:30 PM HFL Divine Light Miss. 7:30 PM 313 Bailey	23 IVCF 7 AM Pres. Din. Rm. Christian Sci. Org. 4:30 PM Rafter	24	25 Panhellenic 6:30 PM Conf. SAC 5 PM Portland INTERNATIONAL FILM 7:30 PM 10 Bailey	26	27 PARENT'S WEEKEND Folk Mass 8 PM HFL Delta Chi 6 PM HFL Delta Zeta 6:30 PM Pres. Din. Rm.	28 PARENT'S WEEKEND Folk Mass 8 PM HFL Delta Chi 6 PM HFL Delta Zeta 6:30 PM Pres. Din. Rm.
29 Alpha Xi Delta 5:30 PM HFL Divine Light Mission 7:30 PM 313 B	30 IVCF 7 AM Pres. Din. Rm. Christian Sci. Org. 4:30 PM Rafter IFC 7 PM Conf. Rm. Business Club 1 PM 209 PS Phi Mu 6 PM HFL	31 HALLOWEEN				

The Maine Management and Cost Survey (the Longley Report) is a study made of the entire University of Maine system. Last week the Board of Trustees took action on these recommendations and

turned down proposals to shut down the University's Bangor Campus, to transform the Fort Kent, Presque Isle and Machias campuses to two year community colleges, to delay construction

of voter approved buildings at Machias and Portland and to take over the state's post high school vocational technical institutes. These rejections obscured the fact that thirty-four of

the proposals were accepted and that over half only eight of the recommendations have been rejected. The rest of these recommendations are under continued study by the Board.

The University of Maine at Portland-Gorham (POGO) offers a diversity of courses leading to associate, baccalaureate, and advanced degrees in liberal arts and sciences as well as a graduate degree in law. This split campus consists of 27 buildings on 18 acres in Portland and 26 structures on 125 acres at Gorham. Its total physical plant, as of June 1972, was valued at approximately \$29-million. Additionally, ground is expected to be broken in March 1974 for a \$1.4-million addition to the Science Building. Fiscal 1972 expenditures were \$7,281,236, and its budget for fiscal 1973 is \$7,578,817.

The campus staff of 631 is comprised of 225 resident faculty, 86 Continuing Education Division (CED) faculty, 85 professionals, and 235 classified employees. Total full-time equivalent enrollment of 5,379 at the beginning of fiscal 1973 consisted of 3,807 day and 3,902 CED students. Of these, 1,624 day and 1,002 CED were registered at Gorham. In addition, 3,010 students were enrolled in the 1972 summer session program.

The Directors of the Center for Research and Advanced Study, Equal Employment Opportunity, and Intercollegiate Athletics are available for functions related to their titles. The Director of Public Information and Development is responsible for public relations, private fund raising, alumni relations, and all campus publications and campus security.

Responsibilities of the Vice President of Educational Services include student services of financial aid, placement, counseling, health, housing, food, recreation, registrar, admissions, and educational media. Residence halls are located at Gorham and current occupancy is 898 against a capacity of 1,016. Food service is provided by a caterer on an annual bid basis. The Vice President for Academic Affairs is accountable for the academic and CED programs and the libraries on each campus with a total of 174,000 volumes.

Duties of the Vice President for Finance and Administration include management of the physical plant, engineering and planning, personnel, accounting, purchasing, and the bookstores. Bookstores are maintained on each campus, but until fiscal 1973, they were operated as a single profit center. Maintenance of grounds and buildings and the campus motor pool consists of seven vehicles, including the president's car. They are purchased through central purchasing and traded in after 2 or 3 years' use, or at about 50,000 miles.

Portland-Gorham represents the merger of two dissimilar and diversified campuses with minimum consolidation and coordination. There are no stated missions or goals for either campus. This results in duplication of effort and unnecessary

expenditures of money. There is continued expansion at Portland in a high-cost area.

Although the two campuses are only 10 miles apart, functions are duplicated at each. At the time of the merger, library administration for the two campuses was consolidated. However, a new position of University Archivist was created for the displaced librarian. The computerized student system for the Continuing Education Division (CED) accounting is not utilized.

RECOMMENDATIONS

30. Transfer the reporting relationship of the president at Portland-Gorham from the Chancellor to the Vice Chancellor-Academic.

The Vice Chancellor-Academic in the newly proposed reorganization of the State University of Maine is responsible for university campuses at Orono/Bangor, Portland-Gorham, and Farmington. To conform to this reorganization, the reporting relationship of the president should be transferred from the Chancellor to the Vice Chancellor-Academic. (Executive)

31. Complete the study of the Joint Action Commission on University Goals and Directions and adopt overall objectives for Portland-Gorham.

Portland-Gorham is operating without definite objectives and guidelines. Hence, its campuses are developing independently and in different directions. This makes the job of the single administration difficult. Proposed objectives are in the process of being developed by the Joint Action Commission, but the study is not finalized.

This study should be completed as early as possible. Based on its recommendations, definitive guidelines and objectives should be established. Development of a mission and goals will channel the resources of both campuses toward a common end and result in efficient administration. (Executive)

32. Develop Gorham as the center of general academic programs and administration.

Although the president's office is located at Gorham, neither campus provides the focal point for Portland-Gorham. The general academic program is decentralized and students must commute between campuses. Expansion of the Portland facility appears economically unwise since it is limited in size and is in a high real estate cost area.

By shifting growth emphasis to Gorham, this campus would become the needed center of university life at Portland-Gorham. At some future date, relocation of the general academic program and supporting functions, such as the

library, will be necessary. At that time, Portland could be established as a branch campus devoted to schools of special study.

The immediate benefit would be avoidance of building investment at Portland. A long-term benefit would be development of a consolidated university activity offering educational opportunities at the lowest possible cost. With growth limited at Portland, the profitable sale of real estate is a distinct possibility. (Executive)

33. Change the location of the proposed \$1.4-million science facility to Gorham.

A new Science Building is planned for Portland in fiscal 1974. It is assumed the facility is justifiable within the framework of the missions and goals which have not, as yet, been established. However, its location would be in conflict with the objective of developing Gorham as the Portland-Gorham facility would initiate shifting of emphasis to Gorham and avoid unnecessary and costly duplication of accommodations at a later date. (Executive)

34. Consolidate the registrar's office at Gorham.

The registrar maintains an office on each campus with a total reporting staff of 14. The dual office concept is maintained for convenience to the students; however, it is costly in terms of manpower. Consolidating the office would permit elimination of one professional and 7 classified positions and allow annual savings of \$3,000. (Executive)

vings of \$49,400. (Executive)

35. Consolidate the business manager's office at Gorham.

The business manager maintains an office on each campus to provide services to the students. However, these are costly in terms of manpower. By consolidating the two staffs at Gorham, personnel reductions of a professional and five classified positions could be realized. This would result in annual savings of \$41,000. (Executive)

36. Utilize the present computerized student accounting system for Continuing Education Division.

All student accounting except that for the Continuing Education Division is performed on computer with a very smooth functioning program. The Continuing Education Division was not tied in at its installation because the system was experimental. Now, it has operated long enough to prove its adaptability. Consolidating the Continuing Education Division accounting will result in elimination of 4 hours of part-time clerical help required for the manual operation. Implementation will yield annual savings of \$3,000. (Executive)

37. Eliminate the position of university archivist.

This position was created when the Portland and Gorham libraries were merged. The position of University Archivist is an unnecessary expense. Its elimination will not affect operations and will result in annual savings of \$15,400. (Executive)

PORTLAND-GORHAM CAMPUS

30. Transfer the reporting relationship of the president at Portland-Gorham from the Chancellor to the Vice Chancellor-Academic.	Executive			
31. Complete the study of the Joint Action Commission on University Goals and Directions and adopt overall objectives for Portland-Gorham.	Executive			
32. Develop Gorham as the center of general academic programs and administration.	Executive			
33. Change the location of the proposed \$1.4-million science facility to Gorham.	Executive	Annual Saving	\$ 49,400	
34. Consolidate the registrar's office at Gorham.	Executive	Annual Saving	\$ 41,000	
35. Consolidate the business manager's office at Gorham.	Executive	Annual Saving	\$ 3,000	
36. Utilize the present computerized student accounting system for Continuing Education Division.	Executive	Annual Saving	\$ 15,400	
37. Eliminate the position of university archivist.	Executive	Annual Saving	\$ 15,400	

Resolution Passed by University of Maine Board of Trustees Sept. 1973

The Maine Management and Cost Survey contains 68 separate recommendations concerning the University of Maine. Several recommendations are repeated for two or more units of the University thereby reducing the number of recommendations to 41.

After intensive review of these recommendations by the Chancellor, the Presidents and their staffs, we have divided the 68 recommendations into three major categories:

1. Recommendations regarding management and procedures which have been, are, and will be implemented. These number 34 or exactly 50%.

2. Recommendations which we feel need further analysis and study before responding. Those number 18 or 26%.

3. Recommendations dealing with substantive policy matters. These number 16 or 24%.

I recommend adoption of the following resolutions.

"It is hereby resolved that the Board of Trustees agree with recommendations of the Chancellor and Presidents that those management and operating procedures identified, as feasible and worthwhile should continue to be implemented as quickly as possible."

It is further resolved that the Chancellor and Presidents are directed to seek further backup data from the Maine Management and Cost Survey Commission and to proceed

with an analysis of the second category and report their preliminary recommendations to the Board no later than January 1974 and earlier, if possible."

The Chancellor, the Presidents and their staffs have reviewed the third category of substantive policy issues in light of prior recommendations by the HEP Commission, and decisions by the Board of Trustees, the legislature, and the people of the State.

The Board of Trustees must responsibly consider many factors in deciding issues facing the University of Maine. In addition to economic costs and benefits, human, social, cultural and geographical influences must enter any decisions involving educational opportunity for all our citizens.

"Therefore, it is resolved that the Board of Trustees

1. Reaffirms the 4-year missions of the Campuses at Fort Kent, Machias and Presque Isle.
2. Renews support of the 2-year program at the Bangor Campus.
3. Renews support of the University's voter-approved construction program at Machias and Portland-Gorham and urges its continuation on schedule and;
4. Reaffirms its faith in the University of Maine system as it is presently structured.

Agnew Won't Comment On Resignation Report

Casco Bay Lines Pilots Strike Again

Environmentalist Chides CMP For 'Insensitivity'

Portland, Me., Press Herald, Friday, September 21, 1973

Refinery Risk Slight In N.E.: EPA Official

Beef at 1945 prices brought hundreds of people into the New Diamond Market in Pittsburgh, Pa., Monday. A carload of beef went on sale for as low as 59 cents a pound for sirloin. Purchases were limited to five pounds per customer. (UPI)

For old
times' sake?

Glick Wows 'Em In Pittsburgh With Beef At 1940's Prices

"We even went to peep shows to pass time," Shulman said.

"We came down here last night, and were going to bring sleeping bags," said two housewives waiting in the line which stretched for two blocks.

"But we decided to wait until this morning," said Margaret Lewis, 52, and her husband, who joined the line about 6 a.m. "It's better than a peep show."

"Steak tastes better at 99 cents a pound," Mrs. Lewis said.

Glick claims there are no gimmicks. "This is a carload of USDA top choice grade beef," he said.

He says the sale will continue "for a couple of days because we're limiting how much a customer can buy to five steaks and five pounds of other cuts."

Glick says he cut his prices because "people haven't had a chance to eat meat at today's prices."

A bargain basement sale atmosphere surrounded Glick's meat counter as customers jostled, shouted and occasionally lost their tempers in taking advantage of the price bargains.

"We got here at 2 a.m.," said Bob Shulman, one of a group of fraternity men from Carnegie-Mellon University.

"We've been on a fish and turkey diet for the last two weeks because of the meat crisis and we're tired of it," Shulman said.

He and his fraternity brothers had camped in front of the market's door through the chilly night, playing cards and typing.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP) — An estimated 600 persons besieged Charley Glick's butcher shop before opening Monday. Some had been standing in line outside most of the night.

Glick's attraction to his customers was simple. He was selling steak for 99 cents a pound, chuck roast and ground beef at 69 cents a pound and short ribs for 59 cents a pound.

Some 50,000 pounds of beef at half the usual price.

"I'll lose money, but the public deserves a break," Glick said as he began selling the meat at what he said were 1940 prices.

Glick's taking a loss and it's my gain," said a customer Thomas Lawrence, 40, a piece of meat and he's giving Pittsburgh a break.



22

Portland, Me., Press Herald, Friday, September 21, 1973

Hitting .211 Isn't Fun

Willie Mays, 42, Retires, Still Loves Baseball

NEW YORK (UPI) — Willie Mays officially said goodbye to baseball Thursday but left no doubt that his love affair with the game will never burn out.

"It's difficult to explain how much I love baseball," Mays said in announcing his retirement from the game at age 42 after a 22-year career.

"You might call it a love affair," Mays said, "we've been together 22 years and they've been terrific years. I don't know if I'm saying this right, but that's the way I feel."

Mays, who will be honored next Tuesday on "Willie Mays Appreciation Night" at Shea Stadium, said his retirement is effective at the end of this season but indicated he'll make

at least one more token appearance before he takes off his No. 24 uniform for good.

Mays, who started his career with the New York Giants in 1951 and moved with them to San Francisco in 1958 before being traded to the New York Mets in May of 1972, hasn't played since Sept. 9 when he injured his ribs against Montreal. He's hitting just .211 this year.

Explaining his decision to announce his retirement now, Mays said, "With the club moving in the last couple of weeks, I said, 'hey, maybe they don't need me.' I don't want to interfere with the team's progress when they still have a shot at the pennant."

"I told M. Donald Grant that

I wanted a press conference called Thursday to get this out of the way and end all this speculation so the guys can concentrate on winning. I've always said I didn't want to play when it wasn't fun anymore and it's not fun when you're hitting .211."

Despite the injured ribs, Mays indicated that he'd make a farewell appearance in the World Series if the Mets get that far or he'll appear during the regular season once they're eliminated.

"If they get in the Series, I'm playing. I don't know how, but I'm playing," Mays said. "If we're out of the race on the last day, I'd like to play. I came into baseball playing and I want to go out playing."

Mays said his plans for next year with the Mets are still indefinite. He's on the second year of a 10-year contract which stipulates he'll receive \$50,000 a year once he quits playing.

Mays indicated he's interested in doing something like tutoring in spring training and public relations work during the season. But he made it clear he's not interested in coaching or managing.

"If I'm coaching, I'm just standing next to first base and not doing anything. Why shouldn't I continue to do something for baseball?"

Asked about the possibility of managing, Mays broke into a broad smile and chuckled, "that's too tough for me."

Mays said he also has a

business deal in the works with three companies but hasn't signed any contracts and he could not go into details.

Mays, who has 600 career homers, 3,233 hits and a lifetime .302 average, is a cinch Hall of Fame selection after the mandatory five-year waiver period has elapsed.

Only Ty Cobb and Stan Musial played in more games; only Cobb and Babe Ruth scored more runs, and only Ruth and Henry Aaron hit more homers than did Mays.

Mays came into organized baseball with the New York Giants organization a few days before his 19th birthday in 1950 when he joined Trenton after leaving the Birmingham Black Barons.

Mays hit .353 at Trenton and said, "that was like going to the Little League after playing with the Barons."

After hitting .477 in Minneapolis in 35 games, he was called to the majors in 1951 and played his first game May 25. He went 0-12 before hitting a homer off Warren Spahn.

"I was really depressed about that 0-12 but Leo Durocher told me, 'you're my centerfielder,' and I played like a champion after that."

Although he was a part of the Giants miracle finish that year, he said he was too young to realize the significance of it. He was on deck when Bobby Thomson hit the homer and he noted "I was the last guy to get to the plate. I wasn't even sure we'd won the pennant until the guys started surging by me. I was just a scared kid."

Mays said the toughest thing in his career was moving from New York to San Francisco in 1958. "I don't want to knock San Francisco but they had a centerfielder grow up there named Joe DiMaggio and he was their man."

He added, "I was happy to come back to New York last year. The people loved me here for years but people would have run me out of San Francisco with a .211 average. But they still love me in New York."

Mays said that what retirement meant wouldn't really sink in until next January or February. "It's really going to be tough when I go to spring training next year and realize I'm not going as a player."

And With New Jockey

Secretariat Winner In Finale Billie Jean Crushes Riggs With Straight-Set Victory



Contraceptives Hold Under Pressure

The Contraceptives, one of the more colorful teams in this fall's intramural soccer league, opened up this season with a bang, holding the Hogs to a 1-1 tie.

Leading the opening game attack for the Contraceptives were Bill Ronning and defensive standout Dave Cowan, team captain. The Hogs initially tally was scored by game MVP Bud Foss (who, incidentally, is a member of the Contraceptives) on a mix-up in front of the goal mouth. When interviewed after the game Foss shrugged it off, saying, "It was the least I could do."

The tying score came on a penalty kick by Dick Coffey in the second half. Despite constant pressure by both teams, the game ended in a tie.

In their next encounter, the Contraceptives gave an indication of things to come, defeating the Boomers, 2-1. With the Boomers leading 1-0 in the second half, Frank Costello came off the bench to tie the game for the Contraceptives. Minutes later, Gary Salo provided the winning margin with a clutch goal.

The Contraceptives suffered their initial setback of the season as they lost their next game, by a score of 1-0 to the Wolverines. The lone goal was scored on an indirect kick at the goal mouth. Despite a relentless comeback the Contraceptives were unable to score.

It appears the Contraceptives are off to a fine (?) start and big things are expected in future games.

by Harvey Devoe 3rd

Women's Activities

All women interested in bowling are asked to meet in classroom 216 B at the Portland gym on Monday, October 1st at 3:00 P.M. or in classroom 201 of the Gorham gym at 3:00 P.M. on Tuesday, Oct. 2.

If unable to attend either meeting, please contact Mrs. Breton, room 13, Portland gym, ext. 402-P.

A women's slimnastics course is underway Mondays at 7 P.M. in the Hill Gym in Gorham. This program is open to all female faculty, staff, wives of faculty and others interested. For information call Jan Goodwin at ext. 265-G.

A gymnastics program for area youngsters is scheduled to begin on Tuesday, October 9, from 6:30 to 8 P.M. at the Hill Gym.

Women's Varsity Field Hockey

Sept. 15	UM/Oro
Sept. 20	at U/Farmington
Sept. 24	UM/Presquele
Sept. 27	at New Hampshire
Oct. 4	at Nason
Oct. 4	Westbrook
Oct. 8	at Kent
Oct. 10	at Bates
Oct. 15	Bowdoin
Oct. 17	Colby
Oct. 22	at New England College
Oct. 25-27	at Bates College Championships

Women's Varsity Tennis

Sept. 15	UM/Oro
Sept. 24	UM/Presquele
Oct. 4	at Westbrook
Oct. 10	at Bates
Oct. 15	Bowdoin
Oct. 17	Colby
Oct. 23	at Plymouth
Nov. 2-3	at Colby College Championships

Fridinger Speaks Out

by Mike Karatsanos

In an hour long interview with The Free Press Acting President Walter Fridinger discussed the Longley Report, the future of SCOGIS and the busing situation. Although he disclosed that action had been taken on all three of these issues, no final resolution has been reached on any of them.

The Longley Report issued sixty-four recommendations to the University of Maine Board of Trustees which recommended sweeping changes in the university system. Eight of these recommendations dealt with the Portland-Gorham branch. Of these eight recommendations, one was rejected outright, another had already been adopted, a third had been partially put into practice and the jury was still declared out on the rest. A report from the Board of Trustees about the study and the recommendations for the Portland-Gorham campus appear in this issue.

The Maine Management and Cost Survey Commission recommended that the voter approved 1.4 million dollar science facility be moved to Gorham. This suggestion was turned down. Action on the building has already begun," said Fridinger. "We're just beginning work with the architects and hope to start construction on it next spring."

Recommendation No. 36 concerning utilization of the present computerized student accounting system for the Continuing Education Division has been implemented. "This was already done before the survey came out."

Recommendation No. 31 dealt with the completion of the Joint Action Commission's study on University Goals and Directions and the adoption of overall objectives for Portland-Gorham. "The Joint Action Commission completed their study and some of their recommendations have already been adopted," Fridinger added that the new President will develop more fully the goals and missions of the University.

The rest of the recommendations fell into the category of further study. Nos. 62 and 37 drew quite a bit of comment from the Acting President. The latter suggestion proposes that the post of university archivist be abolished while the former argues that Gorham be developed as the center of general academic programs and administration.

The position of university archivist created at the time of the merger, marks by Fridinger. "Before the merger the records of the university just piled up in basements, closets or file cabinets. We had a lot of excess paper and sometimes things were thrown away that shouldn't have been. Now the plan is that at certain stated intervals, all papers are sent to Marge Dural (the archivist) for inspection when they are no longer needed in the day to day operation of the school. She goes through the records and keeps about 10% which she says is important. This is just good business practice. These records should be kept if people want to study the University."

Designating Gorham as the chief campus is a subject for much discussion and debate. Fridinger pointed out some of the practical aspects of the problem. "We've talked to our resident engineers and the university system's engineers and they felt we could add several more buildings in Gorham. But it would be a definite number unless we sought more land. The sewage and heating plants in Gorham are operating close to capacity. We could add more buildings in Portland without more land but parking would be a problem. Yet we have the space to devise more parking."

"In unit costs, we could probably buy less expensively in Gorham than in Portland. But the land bought in Gorham would probably be undeveloped land so we would have to drain it, build sewage systems and build and pave roads to the buildings. In Portland these things are already there. We use their sewage systems and the town maintains the roads."

"All in all this is a complex procedure and we do not have the answers. The problem has been here for years. We hope to have a master plan in the foreseeable future."

The major problem in replying to the recommendations was the general lack of data in the Longley Report, Fridinger pointed out. "We were given just enough information to reply to the Report. We need more information about what data they used. We have to know what they've talked about." As it stands now 50% of the sixty-eight recommendations were approved, twenty-six needed further study and only eight were disapproved.

The Acting President said he will not suffer from any lack of information if he had to make a decision on SCOGIS as his "modus operandi" is to get enough information and then make a decision. "If the University Council meets in the near future and the recommendation reaches the President's desk before November 1, Fridinger will likely act upon it. "Miller said to me not to slow up anything, to keep UMGP moving and don't wait for decisions to be made by him." Dr. MacLeod is trying to speed up the recommendations to be presented before the Council. He (MacLeod) wants a decision on this matter one way or the other before we get very far along in the planning for next semester," said Fridinger.

When asked what he would do if the University Council reversed the stand of MacLeod and the Deans and recommended that SCOGIS be continued past this semester he stated, "A recommendation from the University Council does not mean it is mandatory for me to act. But I'll say this, I would take the recommendation from the Council saying it should continue and go back and thrash this out with the Deans and Vice-President, to see if some compromise couldn't be effected."

He would also seek further information on the problem," Fridinger said, "he couldn't say" when asked what his decision would be if the Council also agreed that SCOGIS should be discontinued after this semester. The issues are more clearcut concerning the shuttle buses. It was apparent to everyone who rode the buses that a third was desperately needed. A third bus has now been added, the only problem is how to pay for it.

"I don't know where the money is coming from but this was something we had to have. We had to think of the safety of students, as well as the inconvenience of having a full bus and having to leave ten students behind."

The money could come from the President's contingency fund, however Fridinger disclosed that this year only \$12,500 was allotted to this fund compared to the \$50,000 allocated last year. The amount needed for the third bus is in the range of \$7-8,000. An attempt to pay for this conveyance entirely out of the fund would for all intents and purposes bankrupt it, Fridinger felt.

He did suggest a possible solution though. "When you're dealing with a multi-million dollar budget, there's a little flexibility. Some project we would have started this year, will just have to be put off this year."

In a moment of reflection on being President, Fridinger said "I've made a lot of decisions and I only hope a percentage of them are good ones."

by Mike Karatsanos



Varsity Baseball

All those interested in varsity baseball next spring should attend the fall organizational meeting next Sunday, October 7 at 7 P.M. in the Hill Gym in Gorham. Plans for a possible southern trip (Florida) and promotional funding activities will be discussed.

Portland Intramural Football

	W	L
3rd Year Law School	2	0
1st Year Law School	1	2
Cosa Nostra	1	2

Intramural Soccer Standings

	W	L	T
Trogans	1	0	1
Ratz	2	0	0
Hogs	0	0	3
Contraceptives	0	0	1
Wolverines	0	1	1
Boomers	0	2	0
Smells	0	1	0

Leading Scorers

	Ratz	2
Steve Mosley		
Chip Metivier		

Ratz No. One

In intramural soccer action the Hogs tied the Wolverines 1-1 in the season opener. The powerful Ratz, led by Bud Mosley and Chip Metivier, zonked the Boomers 2-0 while the Contraceptives and Hogs battled to a 1-1 deadlock. Jeff Boufard paced the Trojans over the Smells 1-0 while the Ratz dominated the Wolverines 2-0. Mosley and Metivier again provided the scoring punch. The Hogs played to their third straight tie, 1-1 against the Trogans as Phil Page and Rick Thomas did the scoring.

Jock shorts

Rosters for the Portland mens volleyball league are due by October 5. Play will be from 8 to 10 p.m.

Applications for the Coed Racquetball league are available at the P.E. office. Play for the mixed teams will begin on October 5.

The Racquetball and Squash Ladder tournaments are open for competition anytime. Contact the P.E. office.

The USM intramural bowling league will begin to roll on October 22 at Robert's Bowl-A-While in Gorham. Girls and mixed teams are welcome. Rosters are due by October 15. Contact Dave Drew at ext. 209-G for details.

USM students may play golf at the Gorham Country Club on week days for a special greens fee of only \$1.50.

The USM sailing team is looking for experienced sailors, especially those with racing experience. All races involve away trips on weekends. Anyone interested please leave a message for skipper Chris Thine at the Portland Student Union.

Free swim time is available to USM students at the YWCA on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 12 to 1 P.M. and 8:15 to 9:30 P.M. and at the YMCA Monday thru Friday from 12:45 to 1:30 P.M. and 5:30 to 7 P.M.

A work study job is available to a USM student at the equipment room in Gorham on Fridays from 11 to 1 P.M. Contact Dave Drew or John Woods at Hill Gym.

USM FALL GOLF 1973

Sept. 19	Plymouth State College
Sept. 21	Johnson State College
Sept. 27-29	NESAC at Keene Country Club
Oct. 2	at Plymouth State College & Johnson State College
Oct. 5-6	ECAC at Dartmouth
Oct. 9	at St. Francis
Oct. 12-13	ECAC Finals

Home Matches: 1:00 p.m.
Gorham Country Club
Coach: Richard A. Costello
Captain: Arnold Clark

USM CROSS COUNTRY 1973

Sept. 22	Colby College
Sept. 29	at Bowdoin College
Oct. 6	at St. Francis and SMVTI
Oct. 13	at Plymouth Invitational
Oct. 20	at Boston Invitational
Oct. 27	at NESAC Championship at
Nov. 3	New England
Nov. 5	New England
Nov. 10	at NAIA at UMGP

Home Meets: 4:00 p.m. weekdays
1:00 pm. Saturdays

Coach Dan Thomas
Captain: Gerry Myatt

Portland Gym Recreational Activities

Judo Instruction is offered on Wednesdays, 7 to 9 P.M.

Advanced square dancing, Mondays 8 to 10:30 P.M.

Women's faculty and staff tennis class, Tuesdays 4:30 to 6 P.M.

Badminton Club, Tuesdays, 7:30 to 9 P.M.

Karate Club, Mondays and Wednesdays at 1 P.M.

Fall Baseball Underway

The Red Flops battled St. Joes to a 14 to 14 deadlock in a hotly contested season opener. The Huskies downed the Flops 7 to 1 and St. Joes 13 to 1 while St. Joes came back to defeat the Swingers of S.M.V.T.I. Nason beat the Red Flops 6 to 5.

Mark Mogul of the Huskies leads the hitters so far this season with a .600 average while Ziggy Gillespie of the Flops and Dave Bolduc and Dave Lemont of the Huskies are tied at .500. Merle Freeman and Mike Savage are at .400 while Rick Piacentini and Mark McNeil check in at .375. Armstein of Nason and Bolduc and Reed of the Huskies are all tied for most pitching victories, each with one.

Fall Baseball Standings

	W	L	T
Huskies	2	0	0
Nason	1	1	0
St. Josephs	1	1	1
Swingers	0	1	0
Red Flops	0	2	1

Soccer Team

Wins!

USM's hard luck soccer team broke into the win column last Saturday, downing Lyndon State by a 2-1 score.

The team, which had been battered by Rhode Island College 9-0, Plymouth State 9-0 and Nazareth 7-0 in their first three contests, badly needed the win to boost its morale.

Sam Johnson scored the first goal for USM on a beautiful chip shot deflection from Roger Young. Captain Andy Russell rammed home the clincher on a penalty kick with less than 5 minutes left in the game.

The team plays its next home game on Saturday, October 13 at 7 P.M. on the field behind the towers. Help cheer them on to victory.

USM SOCCER 1973

Sept. 19	Rhode Island College*
Sept. 22	at Plymouth State
Sept. 25	at Eastern Nazarene
Sept. 29	at Lyndon State College
Oct. 2	at Salem State College
Oct. 6	at Eastern Connecticut State
Oct. 13	at Colby College
Oct. 17	at Huson
Oct. 20	at Keene State College*
Oct. 23	at Nason
Oct. 27	at Johnson State College
Nov. 1	at St. Francis
Nov. 3	NESAC Championship

*NESAC Area Contests

Home Games Saturdays: 1:00 p.m.
Home Games Weekdays: 3:30 p.m.
Coach: Joey Bouchard

S.C.O.G.I.S.: At Trails End?

Can a program that narrowly escaped the executioner's ax once, be so fortunate the second time around? Will the University Council and eventually the President, be it Walter Fridinger or N. Edd Miller, give this program the thumbs up? Will Ed Hansen, the new director of the threatened inter-disciplinary school, develop a plan of action that will enable it to grow and prosper?

The chances of positive answers for these questions dimmed considerably when Neville Wilson resigned as director of SCOGIS (school of General and Inter-disciplinary Studies) last June 20. With his resignation came a plan to dismantle the entire program. A meeting of all the USM Deans and Vice-Presidents William J. MacLeod on July 1 developed two options for SCOGIS. One was to search for a replacement for Wilson and continue the program for at least one more year, while the other called for dismantling it but retaining those courses in which students were already working.

The consensus favored the latter option. MacLeod proffered two bodies of thought about this recommendation to the President. 'It must be remembered that the original purpose of SCOGIS was to stimulate innovation in the University community and to provide educational alternatives for both students and faculty. It was expected that much of the high quality innovation which took place in SCOGIS would find its way back into the departments and schools and become a part of the curriculum. It is undoubtedly true that some of this has taken place. In any event, it is now the case that other academic units of the University have developed alternatives for both students and faculty. For example, the 99 numbers in the catalogue, have been used extensively by departments; independent study has become

a more frequently used device for students; and the College of Liberal Arts has developed a university and departmental honors track, a liberal studies major, a self-designed major, and a series of courses under the general category of the College of Liberal Arts. In educational terms, then, the University is much freer and, I am confident, developing higher quality in its instructional program than it pressed at the time of the merger.'

He also cited a quote from Paul Dresser, a national expert on experimental schools, who wrote 'New Colleges: Toward An Appraisal'. 'Generally, I have been disheartened by the gap between the ideals as originally planned or as later portrayed in literature and speeches and the reality. Original plans seem to be ignored because each administrator and his faculty tend to mold the program to fit their own prejudices. Without defining the goals of education in terms of expected impacts on students, they rush into designing new courses and become fascinated with new forms of experience and especially group interactions, the retortales for which are unclear and the educational results of which are uncertain. They become quickly as irresponsible and as arrogant as their colleagues in traditional units in insisting that they must run their own show....'

This recommendation was a reversal of his previous one. In that May statement, MacLeod suggested to the President that SCOGIS be retained for at least two years at the same level of funding. Yet just as this recommendation was scrapped so also was the second.

Intending to follow his second

recommendation fully, he sent out letters of inquiry August 6 to the home of every full time faculty member, asking for a teacher to step forward as director of SCOGIS and supervise the remnants of the program. The professor to heed the call was Ed Hansen, interviewed in the September 18 issue of the Free Press. At this time, however, MacLeod's views on SCOGIS changes dramatically.

'We were going to send out letters of cancellation to the students in SCOGIS but I looked up the schedule of every student enrolled in a SCOGIS course. I found there were 104 students taking one course, one was taking four courses, four students had three courses, and eleven had two courses. Here we were in the second week of August and at this time I just decided that it was too late to cancel these courses. It would mess up many student's schedules.' 'Hansen had been involved in SCOGIS and knew about the program. I had three separate meetings with him, in which I learned about what had been going on in SCOGIS. I told Hansen to follow through on the incompletes and consult with every faculty member of SCOGIS to make the courses rigorous. I wanted him to ensure this.'

But as he was going over the program with Hansen, he found a potential can of worms. MacLeod discovered that SCOGIS had informal arrangements with two hospitals and one community. He had to ascertain if these arrangements were legally binding contracts. If they are legal contracts, lawsuits could be brought against the University and it would wreak havoc with the students involved. We're seeking out the people in these institutions to find what the arrangement is and what students are supposed to do.'

MacLeod is opposed to the school surviving past this semester. 'The reason for SCOGIS coming into being was to provide innovation. The innovation has come but not necessarily through SCOGIS.' 'The past two years have been of real value to faculty and students. But the image they've projected has hampered them. They've generally isolated themselves from the campus. They were supposed to give an internal evaluation this year but that never came. The quality control of the courses has not been good. We now have other alternatives taking the place of SCOGIS. The experience of the past two years doesn't convince me that this is the way to go.'

MacLeod had a few words to say about Wilson's comments concerning him in the last issue of the Free Press, a very few. 'I didn't read the article. I don't want to know about it. If a person feels that way, that's his opinion. Engaging in such a thing is counter-productive. I ultimately have to think of the welfare of the University.'

Sometime in October, the University Council should issue a recommendation about the program. 'Yet this is not certain. Even though the Council has the power of establishment and disestablishment of schools, it may not have any power over SCOGIS.'

While SCOGIS is called a school MacLeod stated that it could be argued that it is not in actuality a school. If this is proven true the future of SCOGIS would no longer concern the University Council.

It will then be up to the new President of USM, N. Edd Miller, to resolve the question of SCOGIS. However, it is unlikely that a new president would go against the wishes of his established Deans and Vice-Presidents. Very Unlikely.

by Mike Karatsanos

ANNOUNCEMENTS



Paolo Soleri

Here

October 12

The Cultural Affairs Committee of USM will present an Arcology Symposium featuring internationally known architect and philosopher Paolo Soleri October 12 at 8 P.M. in Bailey Auditorium. Soleri is the author of "The City in the Image of Man" which brings a new ecological comprehension to what space and mass can be for humanity explains his theory of "miniaturization," a concept of openness combined with complexity.

New Films

The Film Study Center of Portland is opening its fall 1973 season with two new film series, "The American Gangster Film, 1927-1967," and "Italy in the 60's." Each series will present five films running through December. "Blow Up" (1967) by Michelangelo Antonioni is scheduled for October 5 while "Bonnie and Clyde" (1967), Arthur Penn's masterpiece, is set for October 12.

Those desiring more specific information about time, location and price of the showings should contact The Film Study Center, 103 Exchange St. Portland or Professor Juris Ubans of USM, president of the F.S.C.

Hatha Yoga

Free instruction in Hatha style yoga is offered each Thursday evening from 8 to 9:30 P.M. in the Portland Gym dance room. Susan Raymond is the instructor. No previous experience is necessary and the course is open to all people.

Find It Here

Lost and Found Collection Centers are located in the Gorham Student Lounge Office and the Portland Student Union at 94 Sedford Street.

Parking Permits

Special parking permits and parking stickers are available to permanent and temporarily (skiers beware!) handicapped students at the Student Program Development Office, 108 Corthell Hall.

New Consciousness

A men's consciousness raising group is in the planning stages at USM. Anyone interested please contact Doug Harvey at 773-5364 or Gary Brousseau, 774-9233 any day after 6 P.M.

Transcendental Meditation

An introductory lecture on Transcendental Meditation sponsored by the Student International Meditation Society will be held Wednesday, October 10 at 2:30pm in room 10, Bailey Hall.

Grand Jury To Get Evidence Thursday

Agnew Asks House To Probe Accusations

Nixon Tape Refusal Basis For Impeaching: Rodino

Portland, Me., Press Herald, Friday, October 5, 1973

Secret Backers On Nixon List Gave \$18 Million

Witnesses Admit Tricks To Hurt Muskie In Fla.

'Full Speed Ahead!'



Portland, Me., Press Herald, Thursday, October 4, 1973

Clearance Sale Recovers Part Of \$ Billions Poured Into Vietnam

14 Industry Will Fight For

By BOB CUMMINGS
Staff Writer

ORONO — Woods industry of officials Friday served notice that they won't give up their rights to harvest timber on public lots without a fight.

"We have the rights to the timber and grass until such time as a township is organized for bona fide settlement purposes," insisted Morris Wing,

woodlands manager of International Paper Co. in Jay and president of the Maine Paper Industry Information Office.

His remarks came as a special legislative committee on public lands held the second in a series of hearings on the 400,000 acres of public reserved lands.

The committee is seeking ways to legally return to the public the cutting rights the

state sold for a few cents an acre a century ago.

Under the original deeds, the cutting rights end when a township becomes an organized town or plantation, and a study by an assistant attorney general claims the best way to recover the rights is to organize the townships where the land is located into towns or plantations.

But Wing said this is improper unless the new plantations

stem from populations pressures rather than just the desire for the public to get back its land.

Wing and other industry spokesmen also said however, that the wildlands where the public lots are located will never be populated under the present policies of the landowners.

They told the committee that they discouraged settlements in the wildlands because people

'Public' Timber Rights

hamper wood harvesting operations.

People clutter up the roads used by trucks hauling logs and pulpwood and complain about woodcutting destroying recreational values, the industry representatives said.

Bradford S. Wellman, an official of Seven Island Land Co., summed up the prevailing view:

"Generally speaking, we feel

that people in permanent facilities have a restrictive influence on logging. For this reason, development has to be limited."

Other companies similarly told of refusing to sell land and otherwise restricting year-round residents in the bulk of the territory where the public lands are located.

Allan Leighton, a Seven Islands vice president, said the policy of keeping people out of

the wildlands dates back to the 19th Century.

"The owners then bought up lands and leased them back as a way of avoiding settlements. This way they didn't have problems with squatters," he said.

State Sen. Harrison Richardson, R-Cumberland, observed that the practice also prevents

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UM Asks \$40M For Budget Hardy Astros Put Crippled

ABOARD USS NEW ORLEANS (AP) — The men of Skylab 2 returned to earth Tuesday from history's longest space mission, a 59½-day odyssey of science.

Officials said astronauts Alan L. Bean, Jack R. Lousma and Owen K. Garriott appeared "in excellent condition" after splashing down in the Pacific Ocean to complete a space voyage of more than 24 million

miles.

The spacemen guided their partially crippled Apollo command ship to a 6:20 p.m. EDT landing in a sea laced with whitecaps 225 miles southwest of San Diego, Calif.

"Man, that was a spectacular entry," said Lousma through a special communications hookup after the spacecraft was on the water. "I like the bang when the main chutes came out. Gol-

ly. I'd like to do it again.

All three astronauts were able to climb out of their spacecraft after it was lifted onto the deck of this prime recovery ship.

They walked to chairs on a nearby platform with unsteady, hesitant gaits, but smiled and waved at sailors crowded nearby for a look at America's newest space heroes.

Doctors had warned that they

could suffer from dizziness and possibly nausea because of their long exposure to the weightlessness of space. But the three men, other than an unsteady walk, appeared healthy, in better shape than the Skylab 2 men that ended a 28-day mission June 22.

A space doctor reported "the crew looks very good at this point."

Each man donned a baseball-

Ship On The Money

style cap as they left the spacecraft. They also wore air-inflated suits that helped their hearts, weakened by the long space mission, to pump blood through their legs.

Bean, Garriott and Lousma remained in the chairs on the platform as a forklift transported them 50 feet to a medical laboratory. They were helped inside the lab where doctors immediately began long

physical examinations.

The return to earth went smoothly despite a communications failure which prevented the astronauts from hearing radio calls from Mission Control after their spacecraft was descending via parachutes.

Bean, Garriott and Lousma, unable to hear Mission Control, radioed "in the blind" that they were feeling fine. Their micro-

phone stuck and, unknown to them, their conversations were broadcast to the carrier.

They talked of "feeling heavy" as their bodies reacted to their return to earth's gravity.

"Why is this book so heavy?" one asked.

"I feel lighter than when we

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Voice Of The People

Lobby For Home Rule

Are you aware that the citizens of the District of Columbia have no voice in electing those who govern their lives, that they have no local government as we know it here in Portland? Yet they pay taxes as we all do, which in a sense is undemocratic, unfair and very backward, in this day and age.

Because of this, The Full Committee on the District of Columbia of the House of Representatives has approved meaningful legislation to give to the residents of the District of Columbia substantial self-determination over local issues that affect their lives. To set up local government. This bill is most important and vital to the citizens of D.C. and is commonly called the Home Rule Bill (H.R. 9682).

The bill is scheduled to be heard on the floor of the House of Representatives in Washington, Oct. 9-10, so now is a good time in which to write your Representative expressing your support of the Home Rule Bill.

Write:

The Honorable Peter N. Kyros, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515

Dump The Commission

Of the many things in need of change today, we (myself, my family, and many friends) feel the most critical need at this time is the abolishment of the Maine Milk Commission.

I know of nothing more preposterous than a publicly funded body being the direct cause of the public being grossly overcharged for the product they regulate — the very same public who funds them.

We expect to pay money for a service but this Commission is doing us a disservice.

I am sure you are aware that Maine milk is far cheaper in New Hampshire than it is in Maine. Negative transportation costs? They must back those milk trucks all the way to New Hampshire. There is also a great discrepancy in liquor prices, but this is another mission.

The information I am inquiring for is what legal steps we must take to disband the Maine Milk Commission in the most expeditious way possible. We are in hopes either the governor or our state legal department can and will advise us as soon as possible regarding this matter.

Andrew N. Ring



Off The Police Blotter

TAPE CARTRIDGES, valued at \$120, and a carrying case were reported stolen from a car belonging to Laurence L. Brett of Whitney Avenue when the vehicle was parked on Oak Street.

HUNGRY THIEF removed a door from the apartment of Lawrence Coombs Jr. on Anderson Street and made off with \$4 worth of canned goods, Coombs reported.

A SHERMAN STREET woman said that she missed \$130 after her estranged husband visited her apartment.

A DISTURBANCE at Roland's Tavern, Cumberland Avenue, resulted in two persons claiming each was assaulted by the other. One added that his assailant had made a threat.

ORAL THREATS by phone were reported by a Brackett Street woman and a Glengarden Street woman who said the caller was an unknown male.

WHILE HER car was parked outside Shaw's Supermarket at North Gate, Mary F. Rack of Gray saw a juvenile put a dent into it, she reported.

ARRESTED ON Middle Street on a charge of possession of drugs was Gary A. Penney of Anderson Street. Arrested with him were Laurence J. Currier, also of Anderson Street, and Terrence L. Sabine of Falmouth, both of whom were charged with interfering with a police officer.

SOMEONE ENTERED her apartment and departed with her TV set, reported Ann M. Penney of Anderson Street.

BECAUSE HER ignition key was stuck, Elizabeth V. Jensen of Codman Street left it in her unlocked car while she visited on Spring Street. When she went outside again, the car was gone, she told police.

A VEHICLE, reported stolen from Susan A. Baldwin was recovered at the East End dump.

HER WALLET was stolen while Carol Ann Lindsey of Westbrook attended church in Portland, she reported.

SIX BROKEN WINDOWS, the result of malicious mischief, were reported to police early Sunday morning by Harriet L. Harmon of 9 Anderson St.

DAMAGE WAS ESTIMATED at \$150 to the car of Beulah M. Aldrich of 34 Webb St., who reported to authorities Sunday morning that the vehicle had been struck by a motorcycle.

TWO STOLEN CARS were reported to police Sunday morning. Elijah W. Burr of 38 Barker St., Lowell, Mass., said that his 1971 gray Buick LeSabre was stolen from the parking lot at 1200 Brighton Ave. Russell E. Kimball of 22 Sunset Ave.,

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Mideast At Glance

Here at a glance is the Middle East situation:
— Israel said its forces went on the offensive Sunday, commanding the skies over both Egyptian and Syrian fronts. It said its warplanes destroyed most Syrian antiaircraft missile batteries in the Golan Heights and nearly all the Egyptian assault bridges across the Suez Canal.

— Cairo radio said Egyptian troops strengthened their foothold on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal after smashing an Israeli counterattack and pouring in reinforcements. The report said 60 Israeli tanks were destroyed.

— Syria claimed its ground forces knocked back Israeli defenders in the Golan Heights.

— Egyptian and Syrian reports said Arab guns shot down at least 80 Israeli jets since the fighting started Saturday.

— American military sources in Washington said a task force from the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean left the Athens area and headed south toward the island of Crete, which is about 500 miles from Israel. It was the first major American naval movement since the fighting started.

— In New York City, Arab and Jewish demonstrators clashed outside the Israeli consulate, not far from the United Nations. Two policemen were injured and eight demonstrators arrested.

— President Nixon ordered Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to request a meeting of the United Nations Security Council to search for peace in the Mideast. He cut short a Columbus Day weekend in Florida and returned to Washington because of his "continued concern" about the war. U.S. officials refrained from blaming either side for the outbreak of war, but sources said officials were convinced the Arabs made the first move after careful planning.

— Hundreds of U.S. tourists stranded in the Middle East spent part of the weekend in hotel air raid shelters. Another 267 Americans were aboard the Greek-flag cruise ship *Romanica* seized by Syria on Saturday. Release of the vessel was authorized Sunday and all passengers were reported safe.

raeli aircraft attacked inside Egypt and Syria for the first time Sunday and that air and ground assaults continued into the night against the Egyptian forces that had pushed across the canal into the Sinai Desert on Saturday.

Earlier in the day, the Egyptians said their troops had solidified their footholds on the eastern bank of the 103-mile canal after pouring in reinforcements and throwing back Israeli counterattacks. Syria said in broadcasts that its ground forces had pushed the Israelis back in the Golan Heights overlooking northeast Israel and the Sea of Galilee.

The Israelis claimed full control of the air by Sunday afternoon.

Clear skies broke Sunday morning over the battle zones and the military command in Tel Aviv said Israeli jets took off for the first time in appreciable numbers since fighting began during Yom Kippur, the solemn day of atonement for Jews, on Saturday.

Israeli communiques said the planes flew missions inside Egypt and Syria but there was no indication from any source that large population centers were being attacked. The Israelis said military installations cast said most of the bridges and positions were the targets.

Turn to Back Page
of This Section

Israel said its air and land forces took the offensive in the second day of the Middle East war Sunday, trapping Egyptian armored units on the Israeli-held side of the Suez Canal and halting Syrian advances in the Golan Heights. An Egyptian communique denied the Israeli claim and said armored units continued to cross the canal.

A Syrian broadcast denied Israel's claim that the tide had changed in the Golan Heights. Arab broadcasts heard in Beirut, Lebanon, said that 100 Israeli planes had been shot down. The Israelis made no mention of aircraft losses.

Arab nations rallied to the support of Egypt and Syria, some pledging troops and airmen. Iraq announced the nationalization of minor operations of two U.S.-owned oil operations.

The Israeli state radio had said early in the day that most bridges placed across the canal by the Egyptians on Saturday were destroyed and that the Egyptian troops were cut off and "floundering."

"The Israeli jets attempted to strike our crossing bridges but were repelled by our air defenses, and our armor and infantry are still crossing into Sinai," the Egyptian communique said.

The canal has been closed since the 1967 Middle East war. Israel's state radio said la-

Schoenau Camp Still Refuge For Emigrant Soviet Jews



Deal Reported Made To Free Hostages Held By Terrorists

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Chicago Sears Tower, 110 Floors, Is World's Tallest



Situation Clouded In Mideast War:

The Israeli side:

TEL AVIV — Israel claimed its counterattacking planes and tanks chased the Syrians out of the Golan Heights and pushed the Egyptians back to the Suez Canal. Israel said only a few Syrians were holding out in Israeli-occupied territory. "We are moving from our territory against the other side," said Lt. Gen. David Elazar, Israeli chief of staff. "The next days will see the direction and results."

And the Arab view:

BEIRUT — Egypt said its tanks were slashing farther into the Sinai peninsula after storming the eastern bank of the canal and overrunning Israeli defenders with the help of air cover from Egyptian warplanes. The Syrians claimed they threw back the Israeli counteroffensive and liberated a major chunk of the Golan Heights seized by Israel in the 1967 war.

Nixon, Brezhnev talk

WASHINGTON — President Nixon said he exchanged personal messages with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev in an effort to enlist broad support for a proposal to a U.S. Security Council meeting called by Washington to end the fighting.

Brezhnev hits Israel

MOSCOW — Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev said that Israel is the aggressor in the Middle East fighting and Soviet sympathies are with the Arabs.

And so does China

PEKING — A Chinese broadcast said Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Pengfei denounced Israel for "its crimes of flagrantly launching large-scale military aggression."

Sneak attack charged

UNITED NATIONS — Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban accused Egypt and Syria in the U.N. General Assembly of launching a "treacherous Pearl Harbor attack" that proved Israel correct in refusing to withdraw from occupied Arab territory without a peace agreement.

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Portland, Me., Press Herald, Wednesday, October 10, 1973

Portland P

'Whoa, Boys ... Whoa! Ah B'lieve Folks're Gittin' A Might Sick O' All This Watergate Bizness After All.'



'Arcologist' Would Remake Cities To Conserve Environment High Court Enters Lobster War

Few Doctors Surveyed
Admit Sex With Patients

UFO Craze Sweeping
From U.S. To Moscow

Men Say UFO Occupants
Examined Them On Craft

Murder Tied
To Upsurge
Of Voodoo

Israeli Warplanes' Bombs Fall On Damascus, Cairo



W-gate Panel Probing Hughes-Rebozo Gift

'Okay ... Phase One Freeze 71 Phase Two Guideline Pass Three Phase Dive 72 Fake Look-In Shuffle Three-And-A-Half Safety-Valve Play-Action Trap Phase Four Down-And-Out 73 Weakside Bump-And-Run Flat Pattern Sneak Draw Counter Screen ... On Two.'



Panel's Report On The Forests Seems Sensible

By James J. Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON — Last week's report from a presidential panel on forest policy may have attracted considerable attention from the West Coast press but it was a one-day story here. The report is important and it deserves more publicity than the lick and a promise that it got.

If you noticed the story at all, you may have noticed that it fell into the Newtonian pattern of journalistic treatment. For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. The report was released at the White House, and that was the action; reporters then telephoned the Sierra Club for comment, and the predictable reaction came forth.

TWO SPOKESMEN FOR the Sierra Club thought the report was terrible. Brock Evans, in Washington, was "disappointed but not surprised." He termed the report the latest in a long series of actions by the administration on behalf of the timber industry. Gordon Robinson, in San Francisco, was "shocked." These people, in the White House, said Robinson, "are determined to rip the country up, no matter what."

What aroused the spokesmen, among other things, was the panel's mild reference to the practice of "clearcutting." Among environmentalists, it is one of those emetic words, reluctantly swallowed, and instantly spit up. To speak of "clearcutting" to a professional conservationist, in any approving sense, is like condoning "bussing" in the presence of Sen. Thurmond or mentioning "Henry Peterson" to Spiro Agnew. Some words just set some people off.

One result of this Pavlovian syndrome was that locally the papers gave the story 12 column-inches, four to the Sierra Club and eight to the 541-page report. Interested readers can buy the report from the Government Printing Office for \$4.90 and make up their own minds. The report struck me as a temperate, sensible and balanced document, evidencing not the slightest trace of any desire to "rip the country up" or to sell out the national forests to the timber barons.

THE VERY FIRST statement by the panel emphasizes that "forest resources are to be cherished, nurtured, and used." The panel recommends the harvesting of timber from our national forests "on a schedule commensurate with their productive capacity." It recommends that logging practices be established that will minimize site disturbances "while at the same time retaining all proven and efficient methods of timber harvest, including clearcutting, under appropriate conditions."

The report documents what every homeowner has discovered for himself in recent years: that lumber is both scarce and high-priced. Worldwide demand, especially from Japan, has pushed prices on the West Coast out of sight. One reason for the shortage is that our national forests, which have been intended since 1897 "to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessity of citizens of the United States," have not measured up to their productive capacity. Their actual growth in 1970 was only 39 percent of potential growth under sound management.

ROUGHLY HALF of all the softwood sawtimber in the United States is standing on the national forests. The presidential panel makes no recommendation whatever that it all be harvested, leaf

Fuels Industry Wants Wasteful Consumption

By RALPH NADER

An Opinion

WASHINGTON — Many people who watched the recent three-hour NBC television documentary on the energy crisis must have come away confused. Issues, charges and denials flew out at the viewer in a welter of point and counterpoint by industrialists and environmentalists.

At the same time, a heavy smog hung over Washington and other cities along the northeast coast. In Washington, hospitals reported admitting more patients because of the air pollution. And local governments in the area declared they were powerless to do anything but alert the public to the hazards of breathing.

Had the NBC program brought on toxicologists, geneticists, cancer specialists, biologists, or other health researchers, viewers could have had a clearer understanding of the consequences to themselves and future generations if the fuels industry has its way.

THE INDUSTRY'S MESSAGE is simple. They want to produce more and more of the same kinds of fuels — oil, coal, gas and nuclear — at higher prices via greater tax loopholes and weaker pollution controls. Only by their way, they say, will there be enough energy to continue our economic growth. Their version of the crisis is that Americans and their government are not letting Exxon, Peabody Coal, El Paso Natural Gas and other companies get away completely with their plans.

Whether it is their way of stripmining, their way of offshore drilling, their way of tankering, their way of refining and combusting, the fuels companies and their corporate customers (such as the automobile industry) are plunging the nation toward technological suicide. Human beings are not designed to withstand the torrent of chemical, gaseous and radioactive materials being released into their air, water, soil and themselves. All over the country, citizens are being jolted into action by disclosures of the catastrophic risks of nuclear power plants and their deadly wastes.

and branch, to meet immediate housing needs. On the contrary, the panel recommends nothing more than a carefully planned program of gradual cutting and renewing to maintain "a proper balance between harvesting and inventory."

Such prudent recommendations may be "shocking" to the Sierra Club but they are not likely to strike the unimpassioned observer as a rip-off or a sell-out. The timber is there. With intelligent regard to the interests of birds, animals, fish and human beings who like to look at a beautiful forest, that timber ought to be put to social use. It would be folly to pursue the policy of letting the trees grow up and rot.

The question is not are we willing to pay the price to burn fuel safely. Rather, it is can we afford to continue paying the price of human disease and resource destruction resulting from the energy companies' policies.

Contrary to impressions made popular by industry advertisements, it is economically cheaper as well as safer to make dramatic changes than to continue disastrous practices.

TO ILLUSTRATE: For decades, the fuels companies promoted or enjoyed observing wasteful consumption of energy. The more waste of fuel in inefficient auto engines and non-insulated homes, the more sales chalked up by the companies.

In just three ways the consumption of energy could be cut by nearly 30 percent a year: (1) doubling the miles from 13.5 miles per gallon that is the average now to a very feasible 27 m.p.g. by some medium-sized imports; (2) insulating homes; and (3) improving the efficiency of home and commercial furnaces.

There are dozens of other examples ranging from over-illumination of office buildings to more efficient air conditioners which could reduce energy consumption.

Boston Jury Finds Miss Jones Obscene

BOSTON (UPI) — The pornographic film "The Devil in Miss Jones" was found to be obscene by an all-male Suffolk County Superior Court jury Friday and the owner of the theater where it is being shown was fined and sentenced to two and one-half years in prison.

The jury, which viewed the film during the course of the three-day trial, deliberated for about three hours before returning the verdict.

Judge James C. Roy handed down the sentence and a \$5,000 fine against Aristides C. Poravas, manager of his Capri Enterprises Inc., which operates after will be repeated in Port-Capri Cinema I and II where the movie is being shown.

Roy also fined the corporation Theaters Inc., whose Paris Cinema 5,000. He issued a stay nemo here is showing the same film of execution of the sentence film.

Brigham said Maine and Massachusetts laws differ on obscenity.

"Anytime where this has come up — a ruling against a theater — and the theater company contests it, it's ruled unconstitutional."

He argued to have the indictments dismissed on the same grounds but the judge rejected his motion.

Agnew, Convicted In Tax Fraud Case, Resigns The Historic Exchange

Following in order are the texts of Spiro T. Agnew's formal letter of resignation as vice president, sent to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger under statutory procedures; Agnew's statement to the court; his advisory letter of his resignation to President Nixon; and Nixon's reply to Agnew:

The Honorable
Henry A. Kissinger
The Secretary of State
Washington, D.C. 20520
Dear Mr. Secretary:

I hereby resign the office of Vice President of the United States, effective immediately.

Sincerely,
Spiro T. Agnew

Agnew to Court: 'I Admit, I Deny'

My decision to resign and enter a plea of nolo contendere rests on my firm belief that the public interest requires swift disposition of the problems which are facing me. I am advised that a full legal defense of the probable charges against me could consume several years. I am concerned that intense media interest in the case would distract public attention from important national problems — to the country's detriment.

I am aware that witnesses are prepared to testify that I and my agents received payments from consulting engineers doing business with the state of Maryland during the period I was governor. With the exception of the admission that follows, I deny the assertions of illegal acts on my part made by the government witnesses.

I admit that I did receive payments during the year 1967 which were not expended for political purposes, and that, therefore, these payments were income taxable to me in that year and that I so knew. I further acknowledge that contracts were awarded by state agencies in 1967 and other years to those who made such payments, and that I was aware of such awards.

I am aware that government witnesses are prepared to testify that preferential treatment was accorded to the paying companies pursuant to an understanding

with me when I was the governor. I stress, however, that no contracts were awarded to contractors who were not competent to perform the work and in most instances state contracts were awarded without any arrangement for the payment of money by the contractor.

I deny that the payments in any way influenced my official actions. I am confident, moreover, that testimony presented in my behalf would make it clear that I at no time conducted my official duties as county executive or governor of Maryland in a manner harmful to the interests of the county or state, or my duties as vice president of the United States in a manner harmful to the nation, and, further, assert that my acceptance of contributions was part of a long-established pattern of political fund-raising in the state. At no time have I enriched myself at the expense of the public trust.

In all the circumstances, I have concluded that protracted proceedings before the grand jury, the Congress and the courts, with the speculation and controversy surrounding them would seriously prejudice the national interest.

These, briefly stated, are the reasons I am entering a plea of nolo contendere to the charge that I did receive payments in 1967 which I failed to report for the purposes of income taxation.

VP to Nixon: 'A Privilege to Serve'

office of vice president of the United States.

As you are aware, the accusations against me cannot be resolved without a long, divisive and debilitating struggle in the Congress and in the courts. I have concluded that, painful as it is to me and to my family, it is in the best interest of the nation that I relinquish the vice presidency.

Accordingly, I have today resigned the

A copy of the instrument of resignation is enclosed.

It has been a privilege to serve with you. May I express to the American People, through you, my deep gratitude for their confidence in twice electing me to be vice president.

Sincerely,
Spiro T. Agnew

President to Agnew: 'Personal Loss'

Oct. 10, 1973
Dear Ted:

The most difficult decisions are often those that are the most personal, and I know your decision to resign as vice president has been as difficult as any facing a man in public life could be. Your departure from the administration leaves me with a great sense of personal loss. You have been a valued associate throughout these nearly five years that we have served together. However, I respect your decision, and I also respect the concern for the national interest that led you to conclude that a resolution of the matter in this way, rather than through an extended battle in the courts and the Congress, was advisable in order

to prevent a protracted period of national division and uncertainty.

As Vice President, you have addressed the great issues of our times with courage and candor. Your strong patriotism, and your profound dedication to the welfare of the nation, have been an inspiration to all who have served with you as well as to millions of others throughout the country.

I have been deeply saddened by this whole course of events, and I hope that you and your family will be sustained in the days ahead by a well-justified pride in all that you have contributed to the nation by your years of service as vice president.

Sincerely,
Richard Nixon

U. S. Sends Israel Military Supplies To Offset Russian Help To Arabs

Israel Puts Commandos Across Suez

The Mideast War

Israel claims advances in Syria, Egypt says it destroyed an Israeli flotilla in the Gulf of Suez and Syrians claim downing numbers of Israeli planes in the Golan Heights area.

U.S. officials expect the Israelis to finish up on the Syrian front in 24 to 48 hours and then turn their main attention to the Sinai desert and the Egyptians.

An Israeli tank commander from Oklahoma City has special credentials to flash should he be captured—a U.S. draft card.

Israeli penetration of Syria beyond the 1967 cease-fire line suggests an immediate threat to the ancient heart of the Arab world, Damascus.

Details of all these stories on Page 26.

Israelis Reported Within 25 Miles Of Damascus

Ford To Replace Agnew

Sees Self In Role Of Nixon's Peacemaker

Court Orders Nixon To Give Up Tapes



Portland, Me., Press Herald, Wednesday, October 17, 1973

Kissinger, Le Duc Tho Win Nobel Peace Prize



'Oughta Do Wonders For Our Rat's.'



Sportsmen Say

Day Early—Scenery Superb

By GENE LETOURNEAU

Wildlife Writer

Customers Day: "Remember the old saying, you should have been here yesterday or tomorrow," T. Robley Louttit writes from Rangeley. "Well, the action started the day after YOU joined us for a day afield."

Birds were missing when we hunted with Louttit and Ken Dahne over pointer Gypsy and setter Belle. But the scenery and lunch atop Kennebago mountain were superb.

"HERE IS THE BOX SCORE for Oct. 10, 11 and 12," Louttit continues. Flushed 18 partridges, 16 woodcock, fired at 27, downed 18. Total for the week was 55 flushed, 21 bagged. I believe this is the best batting average in my 50 years afield. x x x I readily admit that if hadn't been for the superlative pointing and retrieving of old Gypsy girl the score would have been very ordinary."

(Oct. 12 brought the full moon and apparently a flight in most sections of Maine.)

"It is my feeling that we all want to prevent the extinction of wildlife but fail miserably in doing anything about it, Lovell B. Sawyer of Mechanic Falls writes.

"Unlike Gaul, Maine is divided into many parts by major and minor highways with no over or under passes for wildlife. These are so necessary as they migrate for food, water, breeding, etc.

"I believe that we should have more passages for wildlife under our highways. Cleveland Amory agreed with me when in Portland to address the SPCA. The dead animals and toads, of great value, prove the need. The latter are particularly important to farming. x x x"

(Ed's note: It's a matter of life or death for most animals as they attempt to cross highways on game crossings they've followed for years. A warning sign usually is their only protection and few motorists ever observe them.)

From Mrs. Frances M. Sterling of Bingham: "I read your article concerning a case of possible trichinosis in the Waterville Area. My father, William Folsom Merrill, had trichinosis when I was a child. It was sometime in the late

1930's. He came down with the symptoms after eating bear meat while at Pleasant Pond. x x x He was hospitalized at the old Redington hospital in Skowhegan for most of the summer. As I recall, Sulpha was the medicine that cured him and it was used as an experimental drug at the time. x x x"

(MICHAEL GILBERT of the Winslow Road, Albion, was the recent victim of possible trichinosis as reported some time ago. He underwent modern treatment with special drugs while at Thayer hospital. Trichinosis can be contracted by eating partly cooked pork, bear or wild bear meat. Thorough cooking virtually eliminates possibility of contracting the disease.)

Theodore Atwood of Casco is among the "confused" deer hunters.

"A number of us deer hunters have decided that the date situation regarding the coming season is still confusing," he writes. "We would like to ask you to please print a clarifying statement as soon as you get back from vacation. x x x"

(The deer seasons, bless 'em, are: Northern zone, Oct. 29 to Nov. 24; Southern zone, Nov. 5 to Nov. 24.)

FROM HARVEY HARTFORD of Portland: "At least the first day of bird hunting proved very productive. I saw woodcock, partridge and pheasant, fired 15 shells and didn't get a d— thing. Gray, Freeport and Durham deer signs seemed improved last year with more fawns. . ."

The Waterville parks maintenance crew's sightings of late have included seven live and two dead deer. . .

"We found a large doe that had been killed and the hind quarters taken at Norridgewock and a six-point buck poached near Harris Dam at The Forks, also butchered," writes Ben Butler for Darryl and Gary Lennon and Stan Corson. "Also saw four live moose and nine pheasants, the latter somewhat of a record."

From the Saco River Marina: "You undoubtedly heard of the death of Steven Muslawski. A great fisherman and sportsman, he was a familiar figure on the river and bay and helped many novices. x x x The boys here will miss him."

By William M. Clark

"We got seven candidates for governor already," said Uncle Jake, "and there ain't none of them the ones we thought was going to be candidates."

It's got so every time anybody walks toward me and smiles, I automatically suspect he's running for governor."

"There'll be lots of competition," I admitted.

"And a strange bunch of strivers."

"I was thinking a little of running myself," I said.

"The runners ain't all that strange," he said. "I didn't mean that you'd qualify. I think the candidates has got a few brains. Maybe not many, but a few."

If you was governor, I'd move to Vermont."

"I'm not sure you could get admitted," I told him. "The new migration laws in Vermont are fairly rigid. But don't worry about it. I've found a candidate. She was here visiting yesterday."

"She?"

"CERTAINLY. THE MAINE voters are equal opportunity employers. My visitor was Kitty Carswell. She'd make the best governor Maine's had in years. I'm thinking of starting a grass roots movement to draft her."

"The kiss of death," he said. "The only way you could get her elected is to pretend to be against her."

"I'll think about that," I told him.

And I will. I'll think of things. One is that Kitty Carswell, running as an independent, might well clobber the jaded bunch that will undoubtedly appear on the final ballots. She's dedicated, enthusiastic, smart, and considerate. She could appoint officials without regard to political affiliation and, with any luck, she might possibly find a few capable ones.

BESIDES THAT, she's pretty and vivacious and would cause such a stir at a governor's conference that Maine could easily win district or national backing

for many of the things Maine needs. Many times, a smile can stimulate unselfishness.

She'd motivate migration to Maine. Women married to brilliant scientists or engineers or competent organizers would exert pressure on their husbands in Connecticut or Massachusetts. The women would say, "If Maine makes anyone as beautiful as that, I want to move there, so why don't you start looking for some useful jobs in Maine?"

And the men themselves would look at Kitty and say, "Well, if you think Maine would work miracles and make you half so attractive, I'll start looking."

You have to consider these things from all sides.

OF COURSE, WHEN YOU are analyzing a possible election pattern, you always have to remember the presence of men like Uncle Jake. True, unless he gets a ride to one of his old home districts after he votes in Sunset Falls, he'll only have one ballot. But there are still many men who share his prejudices.

I don't mean that Uncle Jake is prejudiced against women. He likes them, usually better than the same ones like him. But he wants them to remember that they were an afterthought, a product of a spare rib. He thinks they have reached what should be their ultimate goal if they can bake a good apple pie.

KITTY CARSWELL COULD out-think Uncle Jake, outrun him, probably out-trade him brilliantly enough so that he'd have to walk home in a barrel or in an outfit he stole from a scarecrow. But with his hoarded memories of the militant morons who ran the Cedar River Ladies' Aid, he would probably have to have six drinks to fortify him before he checked a woman's name on a ballot.

I suspect we have to remember that this is not really his fault. He has had years of indoctrination. The wives of his friends were deemed capable of handling no funds other than egg money. Until he was 20, they weren't allowed to vote.

But I'm going to vote for Kitty Carswell, even if she doesn't run. I know how to spell her name and there is always a blank on the ballot.





View of exposed plumbing in Russell Hall.

Fine Arts Neglected

by Don Lamontagne

Fine arts majors here are being subjected to inferior classroom facilities. Art majors are isolated in the 166 year-old Academy Building, Theater/Communications majors are relegated to the dungeons of 52 year-old Russell Hall, and secluded up in the 95 year-old Cortrell Hall attic are the music majors.

Other students paying the same tuition as the fine arts majors are treated to the modern classrooms in Payson Smith, Bailey, Luther Bonney, and the Science Building. For an extra \$100 annual tuition law students are bestowed the plush classrooms of the new Law Building.

Improved classroom facilities may be on the way, though, for the fine arts majors. USM Acting-President Walter P. Fridinger said Friday he has made two proposals to be reviewed at the Maine legislature's special session. The first proposal is for a half million dollar renovation of Robie-Andrews where some art classes are now being held. Fridinger's second proposal concerns the construction of a fine arts center. Both are in subject to state legislature approval. In addition, Fridinger had recommended to the university Chancellor improvement of existing fine arts facilities. There is no indication as to whether any of

wards" in trying to remedy the situation.

Theater/Communications majors are fortunate since most of the T/C courses are not held in Russell Hall. But the twelve T/C courses offered at Russell Hall are held in inferior classrooms. For example, the walls in the Drama Workshop room consist of painted-over brick. The floors are bare cement. Plumbing is exposed. Eleven art courses are held in the old Academy Building. Others are held in first floor Robie. A freshman art student complains that two different classes (Design I and Printmaking) are held simultaneously in the same room on first floor Robie Hall. The same student complains about a shortage of easels. Art students also use the basement of the 76 year-old Robie Hall for a workshop.

The Academy Building is secluded at the east end of the Gorham campus just beyond the campus maintenance department facilities. The front door faces away from the campus. The front walk is paved and slopes precariously to School Street some twenty-five feet below. A gravel path in the back of the Academy Building acts as the only walkway to reach the rest of the campus.

Fridinger partially explained how the inferior classroom conditions for fine arts students came about. He said that a science building instead of a fine arts building was the

top priority capital construction project in last fall's state-wide referendum because more USM students are required to take science courses than fine arts courses. When asked if fine arts was included as a specific core area in the university's General Requirements, Fridinger answered he did not know. USM's 1973-74 catalog states in the General Requirements that all degree candidates are required to take six credits in the Fine and Applied Arts area as well as six credits in the Science and Mathematics area.

While fine arts students attend classes in rustic surroundings, law students are treated to the royal environment of the new Law Building. The Law Building is referred by some people as the 'castle without a moat'. Some of the Law School classrooms are amphitheater-shaped. Apparently this was done so the students won't have to place strain on their neck muscles in trying to view the professor. Padded seats in the amphitheater-like classrooms prevent callouses from building up the law student's glutamus maximus. Acoustic absorbers cover the walls in the same classrooms to protect the students from ear-shattering lectures. Large six foot numbers are painted by the elevators so law students do not have to strain their eyes in order to find what floor they are on.



Sixty-seven steps up to Music Dept. classrooms in Cortrell Hall attic.



Plush amphitheater classroom in Law School Building.

PLAYHOUSE THEATRE

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Adults \$12.50 Children \$10

Slaughterhouse Five
R

Thurs.-Fri.-Sat.-Sun.
Oct. 18-19-20-21
SHOWS 7:00 & 9:00 P.M.

Lady Sings The Blues
R

Thurs.-Fri.-Sat.-Sun.
Oct. 25-26-27-28
SHOWS 8:45 & 11:00 P.M.

WMPG Is On the Air

WMPG began broadcasting on August 31. Starting with a small transmitter and an antenna wire tossed out his dorm window, Howard Allen, a senior majoring in education, has built a radio station that serves a larger population than any other such station in Maine.

The station, located in the cave in the Gorham Student Center, is staffed by about 30 people who broadcast, write news, and help in other ways. All are non-paid students who work whatever hours they can manage. Allen, station manager, works about 40 hours a week on the station and receives a tuition rebate as compensation.

The station is not affiliated with any department, and students receive no degree credits for participating. There are no university courses in radio communications at USM but Allen conducts classes on his own in techniques of broadcasting and in the regulations for receiving third-class FCC licenses neces-

sary for broadcasters.

The station is broadcasting from 12 to 12 weekdays and plans are being formulated to broadcast 24 hours a day on weekends.

WMPG is classed as a non-commercial educational station, and carries no advertising. Programming at present is limited to recorded music, news, and announcements, but Allen plans to begin organizing shows for taped concerts and radio drama. An Associated Press teletype ticker has been approved for the station by the Student Communications Board.

WMPG also conducts a 'Community Bulletin Board', listing announcements from community organizations, clubs, civic groups, and others who wish to advertise programs, services, meetings, and functions as a free service.

The station, which reaches over 200,000 people, pipes its program live through the public address system of the student center.

'We started piping the music through the PA system and everyone liked it, so we'll continue to do that,' said Allen. 'Besides, it sure saves a lot of quarters on the juke box.'



Cast of the Treehouse Players production 'The Unknown Citizen'.

Treehouse Players in Preparation

The word is out: The Treehouse Players of UMPG-Gorham have cast a new play. Making its debut on the Russell Hall stage on November 2 will be 'The Unknown Citizen', a student conceived and directed, original, multi-media production.

The script encompasses many aspects of readers' theatre, dance, music, dramatic scenes, and projections, all dwelling on the complexity of the unknown citizen. Adding to the fluidity of the production will be a four piece jazz combo directed by Flash Allen.

The cast is a multi-talented ensemble of ten students: seniors Tina Allen, Tim Wooten, and Mark Nuttall; juniors Tom Derrah and Kristi Counts; sophomores Don Jalbert, Burton Ordway, and Christine Gardner; and freshmen Ruth Comber and Stacie Harvey.

Tina Allen, a former member of Stoned Flute, recently appeared in the Rafter with the group Willow. She has appeared in such Treehouse productions as 'Poor of Portland', 'The World of Carl Sandburg', and 'Jacques Brel is Alive and Well and Living in Paris'.

Tim Wooten has worked in 'Beggar's Opera' and 'The Poor of Portland' and Mark Nuttall appeared in 'Zoo Story' while Tom Derrah has made his fame in 'The Amorous Flea', 'Jaques Brel' and 'Beggars Opera'.

Kristi Lee Counts, from South Portland, is best known for her work with the Children's Theatre of Portland and her performances in 'Don Quixote'. She also worked in the Storymimed and Nutmeg Players, based in Storrs, Conn.

Sophomore Don Jalbert has worked in 'Love Regatta' at the University of Bridgeport and had a leading role this past summer in 'Dames at Sea' at Fairfield University. Don is a member of the Ram Island Dance Co. and appeared in 'Passing of an Actor' here.

Another sophomore and member of the Ram Island Dance Co. is Burt Ordway. Burt worked on the production staff of 'The Amorous Flea' last year and was a member of the Millinocket Players for three years.

Christing Gardner, from Camden, worked on the production staffs of 'Jacques Brel' and 'Amorous Flea' and is making her stage debut in 'The Unknown Citizen'.

Also making her first appearance on the Russell Hall stage is Stacie Harvey, who has been associated with the Children's Theatre of Portland for the past three years.

Last but not least is Ruth Comber from Jackman, who says she has had no previous stage experience, but is known around the campus for her touching singing at piano in the talent show during Freshman Orientation.

The production will be staged on the evenings of November 2, 3, 8, 9, and 10 at Russell Hall.

—by Nanci Coffin

'Marigolds' Blooming Soon

CAST FOR 'MARIGOLDS'

The play, 'The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds' by Paul Zindel will be performed on the Portland Campus by the Art Theater, November 14-18.

The all female cast includes:

Carole Bohannon.....Beatrice
Karen Selberg.....Tillie
Holly Carlson.....Ruth
Anne Whitney.....Nanny
Diane Lewis.....Janice Vickery

This powerful and moving study of an embittered, vindictive widow and her two young daughters has been hailed as one of the most significant and affecting plays of our time. It is the winner of the Pulitzer Prize, the Obie Award, and the New York Drama Critics Circle Award as the Best American play of the season.

William Steele, directing the Portland based production, will be using a predominantly female cast and crew except for the set designer and members of the technical staff. Many members of the Gorham Theatre are working on this production in either the acting or technical capacity.

The play is already several weeks into rehearsal and will run from November 14-18 in Luther Bonney Auditorium at 8:00 P.M.

No Apathy Here

On a campus where most students are apathetic the U.S.M. Business Club proves to be refreshingly different. The club draws students from all areas of academic endeavor and is not limited to the field of business. Last year the club got involved in community action by providing a tax service to Portland's low income families. The club hopes to continue this program this year and may expand the service if it is determined that both a need and a desire for such a service exist.

Profit making projects last year included, the Used Bookstore, the Basketball Program, and a raffle of a semester's tuition. The Used Bookstore was primarily a student service as the club barely broke even on it. This year we discontinued the used bookstore because the University Bookstores were supposed to take over this function. Due to a shake-up in management they were unable to handle it this first semester but we hope that they will be able to provide this service next semester. The Basketball Program was profitable last year and prospects for this year look even better. The raffle was the main source of income and it is being contemplated again this year.

The club took a trip to the Boston Stock Exchange last year. This trip was open to the entire student body and was enjoyed by all who went. Many trips are contemplated for this year which will appeal to wide ranges of interest.

Through the year the club holds many social events for its members and friends. Cocktail parties have proved to be both enjoyable and productive. The club gets together daily in the cafeteria, so if you see a large group congregating around a small table most likely you are looking at the Business Club.

by Mike Myers

WELCH'S VARIETY
 166 Narragansett St.
 FREE ON CAMPUS DELIVERIES
 AFTER 7PM W/ MIN. ORDER OF \$5
 Open 9-11, Sundays and Holidays

by Mike Preston

.....while back in Gumbyland, all were unaware of the devilish plot being formulated against them from within the bowels of the notorious entry known to all as the Dining Center. This ever-alert reporter, however, after stepping into his elevator shoes, had again assumed his role as secret agent 004 and had taken up the fight against the relentless ARA Food Barons. Over a week ago a disgruntled Food Service Employee turned informer had passed on the information that a secret meeting was being held in the Dining Center itself. Always ready to assume any role in the fight to protect my fellow students digestive tracts I quietly donned my salt package disguise and set out across campus in order to arrive at the appointed place ahead of the nefarious Barons.



After many strange stares and being nearly lapped to death by a pack of dogs, I arrived at the Dining Center storeroom and discreetly positioned myself for what was to come. A few minutes later the door slowly opened and in walked Carl 'Shorty' Bucciantini. Close behind his bodyguard, sauntered Al 'Biggy' Bagge followed by the remainder of the Barons. They eyed the room nervously waiting to sit down until 'Shorty' had meticulously checked the room for 'bugs' and was sure that it was bug-free. As they took their seats, 'Shorty' positioned himself protectively behind Al 'Biggy' Bagge's chair. 'Gentlemen, Al began, 'I'm glad you obeyed my order to come to this most important strategy meeting of Operation Elimination.' As you all know, the reason we're here tonight is to discuss Phase IV of our plan to eliminate the student population. Phase IV, gentlemen, is our most ingenious phase so far: Our lab has been at work for years and finally, today, announced the development of a french fry that is guaranteed to complete Operation Elimination. Yes, gentlemen,..... suddenly the door opened and Cheryl- whose last name shall remain locked in this reporter's files- entered, and asking to be excused for interrupting them, said that more salt was needed upstairs (undoubtedly due to the lack of taste or the need to cover up the flavor of the food). At that moment I knew it was all over. As I feared, she reached for me and in doing so ended this agent's career for a second time. After all, who would hire an agent who two years ago failed to rid Towers of the dreaded lice squad and now got caught in the act of secret-agenting so to speak. Who would hire an agent who always gets caught (nixon maybe)? As a result of my early retirement I am now forced to sell the following: Five pairs of Secret Agent jockey shorts bearing the 004 monogram, one codetypewriter wristwatch bearing the likenesses of James McCord and E. Howard Hunt, one Secret Agent super-virility belt (doesn't work), and one bottle of Hui-Karate (falsely advertised).

P.S. Elevator shoes will be kept for further use.



Maximize Bus Efficiency

Statistics indicate that the recently added third shuttle bus is under-used. The new bus schedule has been posted on bulletin boards, flashed on the electronic bulletin boards, listed in this newspaper, and aired over the campus radio station. The problem with these methods of communication is that they are not readily available when students need them most. Students usually don't have an electric bulletin board, radio, or newspaper with them while waiting at the bus stop.

At its latest meeting the Student

Affairs Committee voted to place the bus schedule on posters in the lobbies of Payson Smith and Bailey Halls. There is a better way to promote use of the third bus. It is by placing permanent signs outdoors at the bus stops. Students might then consider bypassing an overcrowded bus and waiting fifteen minutes for the third bus. If the university can provide thousands of dollars for buses, the least it could do is provide the comparatively inexpensive funding for permanent signs which could maximize bus efficiency.

Editorials by D.L.L.

Students Framed In New Governance Picture

The final version of the USM governance constitution should be canned. Our reason is clear.

Our country is a democracy. Every citizen gets a vote in electing representatives to its governing body. The new governance constitution completely disavows the one-man, one vote concept our country is based on.

We do not wish students to selfishly amass power as the faculty has in the new university governance constitution. We support the one-man, one vote concept.

There are 225 resident faculty and 3,807 day students. There are 3,502 CED students and 86 CED faculty. There are 85 professionals, 235 classified employees and 3,010 summer session students. Representation on governance bodies should be directly proportional to the number of faculty, administrators and students.

Give Power to Pupils

Students at least eighteen years of age are allowed to vote for the president of the United States. These same students are allowed to vote for the chief executive of their state. But students are not allowed to elect a President of the University of Maine. Why?

One reason proffered is that election of a university president by students would constitute a political action. The sad truth is that the persons who presently select university of Maine presidents are deeply mired in politics. The members of the Board of Trustees who are charged with selecting university presidents are all political appointees of the Governor of Maine.

The concept that universities are created for students is not always clear to those in the university community. The student right of suffrage would clarify this concept. Students would be able to select a president who is pro-student. Presidents who plot against student interest would be denied another term of office.

If students were given the right to vote for university president, it would not necessarily mean a change in the present administration. At least, though, the administration could back in the thought that they have the students' vote of confidence. They have no claim to this at present.

How many Administrators Needed?

Louis M. Calisti officially resigned from his post as President of USM 288 days ago today. Walter P. Fridinger has been filling in as acting president since Calisti's resignation. The university here has gone about the business of education in a fairly smooth fashion during the 288 day interim.

That brings us to this question. How many administration personnel are needed to operate this campus efficiently? If Walter P. Fridinger and his staff could compensate for the loss of Calisti in an efficient manner, could not more administrators be eliminated without slowing down university processes? The Board of Trustees in cooperation with the Chancellor should ponder this question carefully.

What is at stake here is not only money. At stake is the future of potential students who have been refused admission due to a lack of University funds—funds which could be used to hire more teachers and expand existing educational facilities. Consider this. The elimination of a \$36,000 annual administrative salary could eliminate yearly tuition fees for 80 Maine residents.

Art Prof. Replies

To the Editor:

Dear Frustrated Art Major: Please know that you are welcome to visit my office and discuss with me any lack of supplies which may exist within the department. I had not heard of any until I read your letter.

Michael Moore

Goodbye

C.S.N. & Y.

To the Editor:

At this time I would like to commend the students and the security force at the last concert for a job well done. The concert took in a profit and there was no physical damage to any building. There was, however, a minor arrest made by the security team led by L.L. Quinn. All things considered, the concert was a success.

If you recall, a few weeks ago I wrote my editorial entitled "Concert Blues" and expressed my sincere hope that if after a successful event, the concert committee may go ahead and plan acts normally for the remainder of the year. To date this has not been proven out. There is one big flatus in our way. It seems that students are being told that regardless of the facts that they bought the P.E. Bus, a few sailboats (\$2,500) and matched a

department budget to keep the gyms open evenings and weekends (\$1,000); that despite the support students have given them over the past 2 years—they still can't book major concerts in the best acoustical facility available in the Greater Portland Area—the Portland Gym.

The question has to be asked, who decides what goes on in the student's facilities? STUDENTS? faculty? Administrators? The Community? There is a standing committee currently functioning within our campus bureaucracy. Its name is the Space Committee and its function is to decide who uses what facility when, and how. To date this committee has failed in its duties, due to the lack of a statement of policy, which has allowed certain people to think they own and run things around here. I say that the Space Committee should decide the question. They have a scheduled policy-making meeting on Saturday, October 20th at 9 A.M. on the Gorgeham campus, Presidential Dining Room, and plan to discuss the future of student activities (non-athletic) on the gymnasium facilities. I strongly urge all students to either attend this meeting and air their views then or contact the secretary of the Space Committee, Mr. William Whiting, and express your feelings to him. If you don't, then I will continue to lose such top acts as CROSBY, STILLLS, and NASH for the USM Community. Believe me, I'm not trying to cause trouble. I only want fairness to find a cubbyhole somewhere on this campus—especially if this cubbyhole can be found in the Portland Gym.

Submitted
concerningly,
A.J. Piteau
Vice Chairman S.A.C.
Chairman Concert Comm.

GREEK WEEK

The schedule for Greek Week has been revised. It now stands as follows:

- Mon., Oct. 15 Greek Blood Bank, 9 - 5 P.M.
- Tues., Oct. 16 Conference Room, Student Union
- Sat., Oct. 20 Open Campus Greecer Dance with Vito and the Oldsmobiles.
- Sun., Oct. 21 Pancake Breakfast, 10 A.M.
- Greek Games, 1:30 P.M.
- Mon., Oct. 22 Greek Style Dinner (Cafeteria)
- Greek Smoker, 8 P.M. Hastings Formal
- Tues., Oct. 23 Movie, 10 Bailey, 8 P.M.
- Wed., Oct. 24 Torch run from Portland to Gorgeham 2 P.M.
- followed by parade from Graffams
- Bonfire at the old soccer field, 8 P.M.
- Thurs., Oct. 25 Greek Skits, 8 P.M., Student Center, BYOB
- Crowning of Greek God and Goddess.
- Fri., Oct. 26 Softball game, 2 P.M., with cider and donuts
- Off campus closed Greek Party, 8 P.M.
- Sat., Oct. 27 Greek Games, 1 P.M.
- Open Halloween Party at PMD house, 8 P.M.

Eureka!!!

'Greecer' Nite

On Saturday evening, October 20 the Student Activities Board will present Vito and the Oldsmobiles in the Gorgeham Student Center from 8 to 12 P.M. for a new slant on the traditional grease dance. This year, to fit in with Greek Week, any campus organization may submit a contestant who they feel would best represent a Golden Age Greecer. All names must be submitted to SAB at either Student Union no later than Friday, October 19. Contestants will be judged on

1. Originality of dress
 2. Best original Greecer dance
 3. Poise? (capacity.....)
- A suitable prize will be furnished to the winner!!!
This will be FREE to all students with UMPG I.D.'s and be sure to BYOB!!!!

Local Concerts

The Free Press is presenting a list of future area concerts for students interest since there is a highly likely possibility there will be no future concerts in either the Portland or Gorgeham campus gymnasiums.

- Oct. 17 - Carpenters Portland Expo.
- Oct. 20 - Beck, Bogart, & Appice Bates College
- Oct. 25 - Mahavishnu Orchestra with Jon McLaughlin and Carlos Santana Bowdoin College
- Oct. 26 - Foghat Portland Expo.
- Oct. 27 - Joe Walsh Colby College
- Oct. 29 - Fleetwood Mac Portland Expo.
- Nov. 3 - Bruce Springsteen Ricker Col.
- Nov. 11 - Edgar Winter Portland Expo.



Parents'

Weekend

Coming

The first parents weekend in the history of USM will be sponsored by the Major Weekends Committee on October 27 and 28.

Kicking off the weekend activities will be President Walter Fridinger delivering an address in the Hill Gym on Saturday at 2:00 P.M.

There will be exhibitions of various activities during the afternoon from 2 to 6 P.M. in the Gorgeham Student Center. These will include an Art Exhibition and Organization display with refreshments, a Student Life Exhibition, and a tour of the USM Radio Station.

There will be an open house in the Industrial Arts building. Students will be available to present information and answer questions. At 1 P.M. Saturday there will be varsity soccer and cross-country meets. A modern dance demonstration will be given in the Hill Gym at 2:15. Dinner will be served for students and their parents 4:00 - 6:30 in the Gorgeham Dining Hall.

An Interfaith Service in Hastings Formal Lounge is scheduled for 6:30 P.M. Closing out the day's activities will be performances by folk singer Sue Brown in the Rafter and a band to be announced in the Boiler Room, both at 9 P.M.

Shows at the Southworth Planetarium are scheduled for Sunday at 12 and 1 P.M. Open houses in the Law Building and the Alumni House will run from 11:00-3:00. There will also be an Art Display, a Greek display, and an Open House at the Radio Station.

Concert Committee Meeting
Thursday, October 18, 3:30 P.M.
Portland Student Union

Anyone who can't make this meeting: call Art Piteau or you won't be on this committee.



Tank War Peaks Along Canal American Consumer May Feel War Directly

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
AP Special Correspondent

The new Arab-Israel war can mean a delayed but painful jolt to the American consumer and perhaps even to his West European and Japanese counterparts.

The war's impact on an already worrisome energy situation depends on whether — and how much — the Arab oil producers want to punish Washington for supporting Israel.

Current figures show that Arab oil accounts for about 1.1 million barrels a day of U.S. imports, or only about six per cent of the U.S. daily consumption. It is highly unlikely that the Arab nations ever would act in unison to cut off all of that. But even what might seem a relatively small cutback would hurt in today's circumstances.

Western thirst for oil rises so sharply and rapidly that available statistics tend to fall behind the actual situation.

But it could easily happen that measures to conserve

energy would require rapid and burdensome rationing for the U.S. public, say industry experts.

Several days ago William E. Simon, chairman of the President's Oil Policy Committee, said that if the United States was willing to make an all-out conservation effort it could cut consumption by as much as three million barrels a day.

"That could be achieved, but not without very severe rationing," says John Lichtblau, an oil economist with the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.

A petroleum planner who asked to remain anonymous said that without stringent rationing the best that might be accomplished would be a cut of half that much.

As of this month the United States was importing 6.4 million barrels of crude and refinery products daily, a large chunk of a daily U.S. consumption estimated anywhere between 13 and 17 million barrels. The sources of these im-

ports are Iran, Nigeria, Canada, Latin America and the Arab producing countries.

Recent figures indicate imports from Canada at the rate of about 71 million barrels a month, and Latin America, 42 million. June figures from the Department of Commerce showed Iran shipping 7,733,000 barrels a month to the United States and Nigeria, 12,302,000.

The following figures represent the latest available Department of Commerce breakdown on Arab oil imports, country-by-country. These are June figures and thus not up to date, but they serve to give a relative picture of America's Arab suppliers.

Saudi Arabia, 13,030,000, the biggest U.S. supplier; Algeria, 4,595,000; Libya, 2,060,000; Kuwait, 1,332,000; Tunisia, 1,302,000; United Arab Emirates, 393,000; Qatar, 185,000; and Egypt — undoubtedly no longer available — 731,000.

The oil story is complicated. In the 1967 Arab-Israel war, the Arabs declared an embar-

go, but it had little impact because the United States didn't need Arab oil then.

Today there is no spare production capacity in the United States to speak of, or almost any place else.

Arab producers don't want to shut off their oil incomes. Even a temporary shutdown would hurt and could even damage the Arab war effort that their contributions help finance. A selective embargo seeking to shut off exports to the United States wouldn't work, either, because trans-shipment deals could get the oil to America anyway.

The most likely action lies in slowdown of production or refusal to step it up to meet ever-growing needs. Japan would feel the impact quickly, relying as it does on Middle East imports. So would Western Europe, market for 80 per cent of Arab oil. In turn, pressures would increase on available non-Arab oil supplies.

Probably nothing short of an Arab-Israel cease-fire can relieve Arab oil regimes of the pressure to do something. If the rulers do act, whatever they do is likely to herald dislocations in the United States and perhaps Europe and Japan as well.

To meet an emergency, the United States might try to conserve by such measures as reduced highway speed limits, car pools, reduction of airline loads, reduction of heating, air conditioning and lighting in buildings and similar steps. But experts say voluntary measures on an unpoliced basis could hardly bring achievement of the conservation goal in less than, perhaps, six months. The crunch, meantime, would be immediate.

Thoughts Of Man



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HAPPINESS is beneficial for the body but it is grief that develops the powers of the mind.

PROUST

Krupa: Sticks' Last Fling

By JEFFREY D. ALDERMAN
NEW YORK (AP) — His hair had turned from jet black to silver gray now, but it was full and elegantly trimmed. His expensive dark suit was impeccable as always, handkerchief in place, pants freshly pressed and wrinkle free. A little French cuff was showing.

A handsome man with a dignified face, he seemed a stocky version of Victor Mature. Only the gum-chomping jaws told you he wasn't a successful Wall Street lawyer in his early 60s. But it wouldn't be Gene Krupa without the gum.

It wasn't the Paramount. The Dorsey brotherhood had long since died. His big band featuring Roy Eldridge and Anita O'Day had been disassembled when the band era finally faded. He had formed a trio, but even that group was not together any more.

Krupa, reported ailing — some friends said it was emphysema — hadn't been playing much in recent years. But on this summer night of 1972, Krupa was on. It was Gene Krupa night at "Your Father's Mustache," and the grand master of drumming was going to play two full sets.

Even though it was a Sunday night and the event not much heralded, the fans — men and women in their 40s, 50s and 60s — were there to hear Gene get in what would be some of his final licks on the traps.

The late guitarist Eddie Condon, a friend of Krupa and the man who gave the drummer his first big break, was

there, a wan skeleton of a man in what were the last months of his life.

Krupa flashed his straight-tooth grin in between gum-chomps and settled in behind the tubs to adjust the sock cymbals.

It was rough at first. Krupa's grin didn't seem as cocky as when he played in the 30s with the Benny Goodman swing band. The beat faltered a couple of times. Krupa had always been known for his steady beat. There were few of the little drumming flashes — paradiddles — he was so famous for.

A fan shouted out "Gene, play Sing, Sing, Sing." Krupa smiled and said "I don't remember it." He had not forgotten that one; it was his most famous piece; a Benny Goodman band classic which featured Gene's pulsating tom-toms. His comment was an oblique admission that he couldn't take on such a vigorous musical trip.

But the audience wouldn't let Gene Krupa get away with it. They were with him and showed it by applauding and cheering after each number. They seemed to breathe new life into a tired man. The beat steadied and the flourishes increased.

Condon's gravel voice urged him on: "Yeah Gene, Yeah Gene."

Krupa had been banging on drums for over 50 years. And he was at it again that night. The old songs poured out: "Massachusetts," "Disk Jockey

Jump," "Drum Boogie," "After You've Gone." Then, in the second set, it came. What everyone was waiting for: A Krupa drum solo.

The crowd seemed to sense the whole night had been hard for Krupa. Perhaps he hadn't been playing regularly lately. Maybe he was in bad health. Perhaps both. Could he really solo? Everyone wanted to find out; everyone was afraid he might stumble.

He didn't. It was slower and shorter than one of his blasts in the 40s, but the people knew they were watching a virtuoso: the man who made drum solos popular — no, possible. Before Gene Krupa drums were basically a boring metronome for the band. Post-Krupa drums became the driving force of jazz music.

Gene Krupa Night at "Your Father's Mustache" was one of the last times Gene played a full night of drumming. He would appear briefly at Louis Armstrong Day at the Newport Jazz Festival in New York last summer and get a standing ovation. But by then he could barely play for a whole song, much less a whole set.

At a special Newport Festival drummers' session, Jo Jones presented Krupa with a scroll honoring his contribution to jazz. It was signed, Jones said, by every drummer of significance in the United States and was designed to honor Krupa, suffering from leukemia, "while he is still alive."

Krupa died Tuesday. He was 64.

Images

From An Earlier War By Smith Hempstone

No two wars, even if fought over the same terrain by the same armies, can be identical. There are subtle alterations in the moods of nations, more advanced weapons are developed, tactics change. But there is a sameness about the way men live at war — and about the way they die — that is a common denominator to all conflicts. Indeed, it can be truly said that when you've seen one war, you've seen them all. Perhaps that is why most wars are fought by very young men.

The following may not have been the way it was in Sinai, in Jerusalem and on the Golan Heights in that June six years and more ago when the Israelis routed the Arabs in the Six-Day War. But it is the way it is remembered. Perhaps that is more important.

The Desert

Beyond the burning sands of Wadi el-Amr and the low, flinty hills of Abu Agella, where Lawrence raided and Allenby marched, Egyptian and Israeli armor duelled in a Wagnerian symphony of gunfire. So swift had been the Egyptian withdrawal that there was little of the litter which one normally associates with an army in flight.

At Jebel Lavni and Bir Gifgafa and the Mitla pass, where the Israeli fighters caught the Egyptian army jammed into the defiles and gorges, it was different. Shoes, weapons, empty canteens, articles of clothing and cartridge belts littered the flinty soil beside burned-out tanks and wrecked personnel carriers. The Egyptian dead were black and bloated, and if you rolled one over with the toe of your desert boot, the gases in his stomach would seem to sigh. There were Israeli soldiers on the battlefield, picking up the weapons, bedouin pilfering the dead and, here and there, a skittish jackal. The hot air was heavy with the buzzing of flies and scented with the sickly sweet smell of charred flesh.

FROM THE AIR, bumping along over Sinai at a couple of thousand feet in a doorless Israeli Dakota, it was all mercifully more impersonal. The wrecked Egyptian vehicles and jets destroyed on the ground looked from that altitude like crushed insects. Even the masses of Egyptian stragglers, fleeing westward under a white-hot sky toward the sanctuary of the Suez Canal, looked ant-like. The dead did not show at all.

When the plane dropped down to a lower altitude, you could see the stragglers more clearly. One dropped to his knees and raised his arms toward the sky in an imploring gesture. Few, you knew, would make it to the canal. Most would die of thirst and the bedouin would get the rest. It was not that the Israelis were heartless. Their job was to prevent the Egyptian armor from escaping across the canal; it left little time for the taking of prisoners.

Indeed, as the poet said, the Sinai campaign had been "a famous victory." Going back to Israel by truck, we passed through Beersheba, past the neat military cemetery where the British dead, killed in Allenby's "famous victory" over the Turks, slept quietly in ordered rows under a blanket of alien earth.

The City

From the balcony of one's room at the King David Hotel, one had an armchair view of the battle for Jerusalem. The square tower of the Church of the Dormition, marking the legendary site of King David's tomb and the Last Supper, was burning fitfully, casting a ghostly

light on the thick ramparts of the Jordanian-held Old City. Another blaze silhouetted the twin domes of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher.

Firing was heavy from the Israeli enclave of Mount Scopus, to which Israeli paratroopers were trying to break through from the Police School. Away in the distance, a blaze sputtered in the minaret of the Aksha Mosque, not far from the Dome of the Rock, the third most sacred place in Islam, from which Mohammed ascended into Heaven.

Mortar shells were landing with a dull crumple on the Mount of Olives, marching down the hill toward the Garden of Gethsemane. Grenades were popping all over the city, and you could hear the sharp, angry stutter of machine-guns. Later they let us enter the Jordanian city through the Mandelbaum Gate.

Three Jordanian prisoners, blindfolded, their hands tied behind their backs, sat cross-legged on the floor of the customs shed. The streets were full of exultant Israelis making their way toward the remaining rampart of the Second Temple, which gentiles call the Wailing Wall. The prisoners showed no emotion.

The Heights

The Heights

'What A Relief From Corruption, Dirty Tricks, And Brute Partisanship.'



'Our Times'

North of Afula, the roads leading to Tel Dan and Tiberias were clogged with Israeli military traffic. Some of the trucks were battered Arab Legion Fords, decorated with captured Jordanian flags draped across the radiators, and the Israeli troops riding in them, fresh from the conquest of the West Bank, gave the thumbs-up signal. They were eager to get at the Syrians on the Golan Heights, who had been mortaring the border kibbutzim for years.

Across the Sea of Galilee, the Golan lay silent and smoking after the Israeli artillery barrages and air strikes. The war had moved across the bridge of Jacob's Daughters, through Tel Katsir and around Banias. There were dogfights in the air over Mt. Hermon, but the Syrian war had moved toward Kunitra and Damascus, leaving behind it the smell of burning wheat and the faint sound of raged firing.

THE ROAD TO KUNITRA was yellow in the morning light. There was seldom any wind in the morning in Galilee and the silent road lay smothered in dust. There were apricot groves in the distance, small herds of black, fat-tailed sheep and, far away, the red-tiled roofs of Circassian villages.

MOST OF THE CIVILIAN population had fled from Kunitra. Those who remained were being herded into a compound in the center of the shell-blasted town.

An Arab who said he was a school teacher accepted a proffered cigarette. Asked how he felt about things, he shrugged, took a deep drag on the cigarette and said: "There will be another day."

The Israeli military police shooed us away from the Syrian prisoners. When our jeep pulled away, the school teacher finished the cigarette and snuffed it out on the ground. He was watching impassively as we turned the corner.

The Six-Day War was over.

Tapes To Stennis, Not To Cox

Israelis Pour

*Across Canal Eastport Refinery To Benefit
Into Egypt Maine Firms, Says Kaulakis*

**U.S., Russia Ask
Cease-Fire On
Present Lines**

Katz Opposes
Maine Creating
State Lottery

*'Comet Of The Century'
Gets Bigger, Brighter*

**Mideast Oil Becomes
Weapon In The War**

Portland, Me., Press Herald, Monday, October 22, 1973

**A's Capture Second
Series Title**
Mets Lose Seventh Game, 5-2

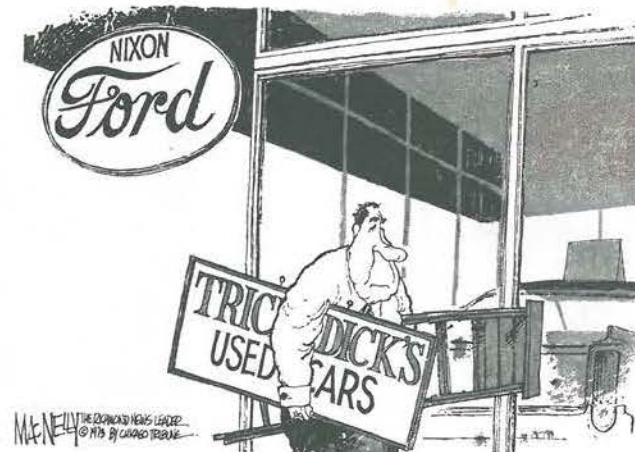
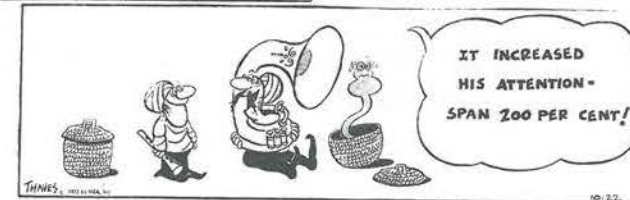


COX FIRED

Nixon Bows, To Give Court Tapes Impeachment In Air As Crisis Escalates

**AFL-CIO Delegates
Demand Nixon Resign**

**Ousted Atty Gen
Sounds Call For
New Prosecutor**



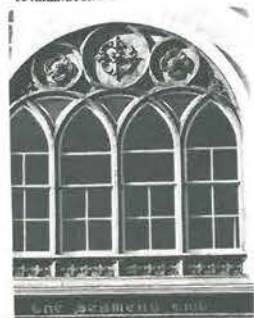


ORNATELY CARVED WOOD AND A PEAKED ROOF MARK THIS GOTHIC STYLE WHITE HOUSE AT 95 ARLINGTON ST.

Portland's worth looking up



INTRICATE MOLDINGS HIGHLIGHT THE WOODWARD BLOCK AT MIDDLE STREET WHICH HOUSES THE COOK, EVERETT AND FENNEL CO. THE BUILDING WITH ITS WINDOWED CUPOLAS HAS BEEN CALLED ONE OF THE FINEST EXAMPLES OF THE VICTORIAN COMMERCIAL STYLE. THE BLOCK WAS BUILT IN 1867.



THIS FINELY CARVED WINDOW, BUILT IN 1866, COVERS THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE SEAMAN'S CLUB, 574 FORE ST.



32

Staff photos
by
Charles Merrill



TWO MASSIVE CUPOLAS ATOP THE U. S. CUSTOMS HOUSE, FORE ST. TOWER ABOVE MUCH OF THE PORTLAND WATERFRONT AREA.



THE ORANGE TILES ON THE TURRET AND THE RED BRICK OF THIS HOUSE AT THE CORNER OF SPRING AND THOMAS STREETS, GLOW IN THE LATE AFTERNOON SUN.

Cello-Genius Pablo Casals 33 Dies In San Juan At Age 96

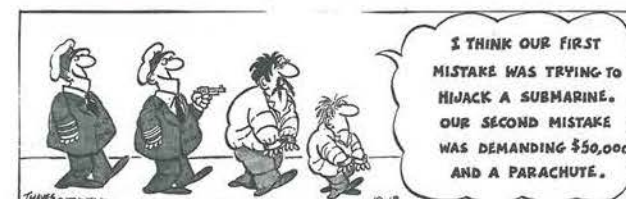
Portland, Me., Press Herald, Thursday, October 25, 1973.

Horsemeat Cold Cuts Not Bad, In Fact, They're Delicious!



Dairy Industry Allegedly Pledged Nixon \$2 Million Law Enforcement Push Needed, Say Bicyclists UM Trustees Move Forward On Doctors Plan

Tho Temporarily Rejects Peace Prize As Fighting Continues Biblical literalists see Mideast war as sign of approaching doomsday Four Plane Hijackers Strike Bargain For Flight To Cuba



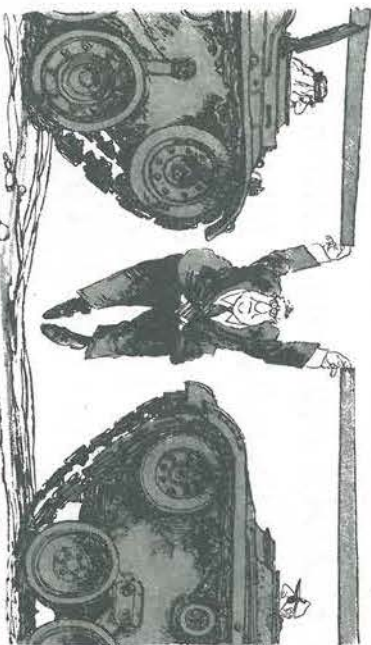
Relief Convoy Reaches Besieged Egyptians

U. N. Observers Placed
Along Sinai Battle Line
7,000 Arab POWs
For 450 Israelis,
Is Israel's Offer

Portland, Me., Press Herald, Saturday, October 27, 1973

U.S. Relaxes Alert, Awaits
Soviet Return To Normal
U.S. Criticizes European
Allies In Mideast Crisis
Brezhnev Act Suggests
Verbal Walk On Eggshells

McNALLY
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New UMPG Prexy Gets To Work

Dr. Miller's Goal: 'Open Door'
BIW Wins \$92 Million Contract
To Build 1st Of New Type Frigate

Americans discover a fabled French aperitif

By Anthony Spinazzola
Globe Staff

PARIS — In the best watering places of France a long time favorite aperitif is one which has caught on lately in the US as well.

Kir is now the "in" drink in many of the better restaurants in the US and has become so fashionable that Sherry-Lehmann Inc., New York wine merchants, introduced last spring a pre-bottled version put together by Peter Sichel. It sells for under \$3.

Kir is a more modern name for an old Burgundian drink called "vin blanc cassis." Basically, it consists of 4 ounces of good dry white wine and 1 ounce of Creme de Cassis (black currant liqueur).

It makes a light, fruity, pleasant drink that is excellent before a meal at which wines are to be served, or is great to enjoy on a warm day or throughout a light lunch.

Any dry white wine may be used, though classically in Burgundy white Macon was used.

Choice of the liqueur is a bit more difficult. Creme de Cassis is available in the US in several alcoholic strengths, some of it is really a cordial. You want something between 18 and 22 percent alcohol. L'Heritier-Guyot and Lejay-Lagoutte, both imported from France, are two of the best and most easily obtainable.

These liqueurs are reasonably expensive, however. They sell for between \$7 and \$8. One bottle will make 30 to 60 drinks, however, and can also be used as a cordial.

Or, you can do as I do. I have always brought a "sirop de cassis



which is just non-alcoholic blackcurrant juice with sugar — a simple syrup — also put out by L'Heritier-Guyot. This sells for about \$4 for a 24-ounce bottle.

With this, you can not only make a Kir, but you can use it on ice cream, crepes, sherbet and other desserts.

As with so many things foreign, the ease with which an American can say Kir (rhymes with "beer") has helped to popularize the drink here. Vin blanc cassis is a bit more difficult.

The new name comes from a

clergyman, Canon Felix-Adrien Kir, a famed World War II French Resistance hero who helped some 4000 prisoners escape from the Germans in the Burgundy area.

This remarkable priest became mayor for Dijon in 1945 and later a member of the French Parliament.

He was not only a good resistance fighter and priest, but a great promoter of all things Burgundian. Burgundy, like all France, was in dire straits after the war and he made every effort to promote the sale of products from the area, especially the white Burgundy wine and cassis.

He even had the traditional champagne "coupe d'honneur" before dinner changed to his favorite aperitif.

He succeeded so well that when he died in 1968 the drink was renamed in his honor.

To make a Kir, put the ounce of liqueur in a wine glass first, then add 4 ounces of chilled white wine to the syrup it mixes better.

In Paris, a paler version is preferred. Here, many bartenders mix only a 1/2 ounce of the liqueur to 4 ounces of wine.

As with so many other concocted drinks, Kir has become so popular in France that it has produced spin-offs, variations on the wine and liqueur theme.

One is Kir Imperiale, made with champagne instead of white wine.

Many of France's leading restaurants have begun to produce their own versions and offer them as a "specialite de la maison." All these versions, however, use wine, still or sparkling, as the main ingredient. Other ingredients are used by the dropful, merely as flavoring agents. They may tempt you to try some versions of your own.

Trois Gros, a famous three-star restaurant run by two brothers in Roanne, northeast of Lyon, uses brut champagne plus freshly pressed cassis juice.

Paul Bocuse, another three-star restaurant at Collonge au Mont d'Or, a few miles north of Lyon, uses champagne, creme de cassis and white raspberry liqueur.

Ermitage, in Provence, near Avignon, uses Tavel rose, creme de cassis, Grand Marnier and Kirsch, which is pretty far from Kir.

Spinazzola, author of *Let's Eat Out*, which appears in each Friday's *Globe*, spent some time last fall in Europe sampling French wines and food.

USM debaters Bonnie Garnett and Allan Cairns teamed up October 21 and 22 to give USM a 3rd place overall in the annual Dartmouth Novice Debate Tournament.

A field of over 60 debaters representing 12 New England schools participated in the event. The PoGo team carved through 4 tough rounds of debate to achieve its excellent finish. Cairns took second and Garnett third in the individual speakers competition.

The teams of Bonnie Garnett and Allan Cairns, Dan Foster and Rob Sands, and Bob Berry and Helmut Haefke are presently representing USM in the 8 round debate tournament at the State University of New York at Geneseo which runs through Oct. 29. Over 40 colleges and universities are competing in this major event.

On the inside

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Governance Diagram Page 12



John McLaughlin and the Mahavishnu Orchestra performed at Bowdoin last Thursday, putting on an absolutely fantastic show.

McNeil Predicts Expansion

by Mike Karatsanos

In the near future, the University of Southern Maine will be the largest college in the University of Maine system.

Chancellor Donald R. McNeil says that "when I first came here I thought UMPG would be bigger than Orono in ten to fifteen years. Things haven't worked out that way because we haven't had the resources to fully develop it but UMPG has tremendous potential. UMPG is in a large area that has hardly been tapped."

In a recent interview, the Free Press, McNeil stated that this area in southern Maine is just beginning to be tapped, due in part to New York College County Community project.

"UMPG and SMVTI (Southern Maine Vocational Technical Institute) are going together into this populated area and see offering courses which would be worth two years of college credit," he explained. McNeil added that "it is only logical to expect many of these students to go on and complete their third and fourth years of college."

To complete their final two years, students would probably come to USM for one very important reason. The Chancellor said "69% of the people enrolled in the project are over 23. This is a whole new population." He added that 62% of these people are employed full time. "USM has the largest Continuing Education Division in the University System."

McNeil revealed another factor in USM's development will be its forthcoming Mission Statement.

This statement, which will be completed by incoming President N. Edd Miller, will give the university "a sense of Mission. We'll know whether the operations of the university should continue to be split between two campuses or whether one should be the focus of activity."

But he did say that the merger of the Portland and Gorham campuses has continued to work very efficiently. "Students are begin-

Chancellor McNeil stated that the controversial Longley Report, which included a series of recommendations intended to improve the efficiency of the University of Maine system, was a "good report overall," he said, because "the offsetting costs were not included in the savings," and so "we have had to get more back-up information from them."

The Board of Trustees conferred with James Longley, head of the commission which prepared the report, last Wednesday in an attempt to gain the needed further information.

ning to think of themselves as students of UMPG and less in terms of belonging to one individual campus. We've improved the telephone and bus services between the two campuses."

However, McNeil said he is opposed to changing the name of UMPG to the University of Southern Maine. He said if this was done "would you then call Fort Kent, the University of Northern Maine? Would you call Machias the University of Downeast Maine?"

"The name University of Maine signifies one university and seven campuses; all are equal."

He did add that he met an Orono graduate on the golf course who is unhappy that the other campuses are also called the University of Maine.

In reply to charges that USM receives less than its fair share of funds, the Chancellor replied that "UMPG received a disproportionate increase in terms of resources than the other campuses."

"UMPG cannot help but grow, he feels. "UMPG offers quality programs and faculty" and this, he added, has resulted in "improved enrollment figures."

McNeil feels that the state of Maine will itself be an attraction to more outstanding faculty and a greater student enrollment. "Maine is a state people want to live and work in."

Guest Editorial:

Student Setback

The following article is written in response to the First Draft of the proposed governance document for UMPG. I feel that certain parts of this document need to be reviewed seriously and then be altered so as to give ample consideration and respect to all members of the University Community. The letter which accompanied the draft gave a philosophical explanation for the document, and I believe that much of the problem lies here. For example, the following quote appears in the cover letter "Thus the faculty has primary responsibility for academic decisions. I take issue with this statement because I believe that students should be involved heavily in determining their future education. Faculty members are well versed in the academic area but they may also become very stagnant in their approach after a period of time. For this reason student participation can serve a dual purpose; one will enable them to present their ideas, and the other will allow for them to prevent any stagnation."

Now let me state some of the areas in which the student's role could be diminished from present levels at this institution. The first set back comes under the selection of department chairmen. At present at least one student must be able to sit on the chairman selection committee of all departments, but under the new document this is not guaranteed. Let us keep in mind that many important decisions affecting students as well as faculty will come from this person, and therefore students should be guaranteed at least one seat on the search committee. In the area of curriculum only one student will be assured of participation in the decision making process, and I believe this to be ridiculous if changes in an area so important to the students are considered. The next major loss will be in the area of School or College Assemblies. At present these groups consist of students (1/3) and faculty (2/3), but the proposal will not allow students. However, a new group called the

School of College Councils will be organized to include students, but this group will effectively do nothing as long as the entire faculty of each School or College is meeting as an Assembly and making decisions.

The final and most hideous change which has been suggested is the University Senate. This body will serve as the highest and most prestigious organization on campus with vast powers of decision and recommendations to the President. This proposed group would consist of (30) Faculty members, the (6) Faculty deans, (3) administrators including the President and (5) students. At this time the students share an equal position with faculty on the University Council and by this new proposal the ratio goes from 1-1 to 6-1. The logic used for establishing such a ratio on the Senate and other bodies is that the faculty carries the "Expertise" in the areas of "teaching, experience, skill, knowledge, and the educational process." I will not argue that the faculty is experienced in these areas but not to as large a degree as is claimed in this proposal document. Another point I would like to make in regard to the Senate also concerns this Expertise. Of the ten major functions listed for the Senate only two (Academic Freedom and Academic Policy) can be considered to be the major domain of the faculty. The remaining eight including Planning, Student Welfare, Research, Administration, Budget, Counsel to the President, General Welfare, and University Honors cannot and should not be considered as Faculty dominated areas. It appears to me that many students are as aware in these areas as the faculty and should be represented as such. It is my feeling at this time that the students of USM should keep a careful eye on the committee reviewing this proposed draft and they should be ready to prevent their rights from being totally destroyed.



Muscular Dystrophy Bob Caswell presents District Director Gerry Hillock with a check for collections by the TKE Fraternity. Watching are brothers (l to r) John Case, Dick Pierce, Chuck Gallagher, Dick Small, Mark Libby and Bentley Fairchild.

Greeks Help M.D.A.

The brothers of Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity collected over \$100 last week for the Maine Chapter of the Muscular Dystrophy Association. Led by TKE president Bob Caswell, the fraternity worked in a house to house canvass for Muscular Dystrophy contribution. District Director Gerry Hillock commended Caswell and his brothers and also cited Bob's appearance for the M.D.A. on the Jerry Lewis telethon held over Labor Day.

All the fraternities and sororities at USM have actively participated in fund-raising activities for Muscular Dystrophy in the past. They raised over \$3,000 for M.D. last St. Patrick's Day, reported Hillock. "Because of concerned citizens like the fraternities and sororities at USM, the Maine Chapter of the Muscular Dystrophy Association has been able to afford to establish a first Muscular Dystrophy Clinic in Maine," he said.



Phi Mu Delta

As the fall season appears so too do the new pledges of different USM fraternities. As far as I can gather many of the pledges this semester speak of a fear of being ridiculed for their choice of pledging a fraternity. They fear it may result in a loss of their individuality. At this time, two years after the death of the late Duane Allman, I thought it would be appropriate to state his philosophy in reference to this aspect of fraternities:

"Everything's the same everywhere - there are nice folks and there are assholes, and you have to learn to distinguish between the two. And someone who's an asshole to someone else, so you've got to learn to be nice to everybody and show everybody respect, that's the only way people respect you. You've got to have mutual respect and a little bit of love if you can round it up. So just rock on and have you a good time. If I have to choose between having a good time and a shitty time, I'm going to have me a good time. I've had enough shitty times."

Wail on Skydog - we're all Brothers!

By Chip Metevier
Phi Mu Delta



Teke Topics

It had been a tough week prior to Greek Week for TKE as the TKE Trojan soccer team lost a 2-1 bout against the Phi Mu Delta Ratz for the Intramural Soccer Championship. KDE and TKE took second place to AZD and PM in the Greek Games during Greek Week including events such as egg throwing, pie eating and the traditional tug-of-war.

The consolation came when TKE candidate Bob "Dusty" Rhoades was crowned Greek God of 1973. Decked out in the regal splendor of the verities gods of ancient Greece and accompanied by his faithful mortal companion DeeDee Woson, "TEKE Sweetheart", Dusty captured the hearts of many mortals who swept him on to victory.

Tau Kappa Epsilon also took second place in the Greek skits as AZD placed first.

About 25 Fraters attended the wedding of Kerry "K.P." Priest to Lynn Graves, a Delta Zeta Sister here, last Saturday. A reception and party followed the Woburn, Mass. wedding. Our heartfelt congratulations and best wishes to K.P. and Lynn.

TEKE's pledge program is underway with five future Tekers. Pledge President Glenn Mayberry, Rollo Socier, Scott Libby, Dan Lessard, and Bob Townsend. Dave Dupris began pledging but could not continue due to medical problems. We hope Dave recovers quickly and is able to pledge again at some future time.

Until next issue "TEKE it easy". Bob Caswell was awarded the Troll of the Week for varies and sundry activities by unanimous agreement.

by Dave Marshall



Dusty Rhodes, Greek God.

GREEK WEEK



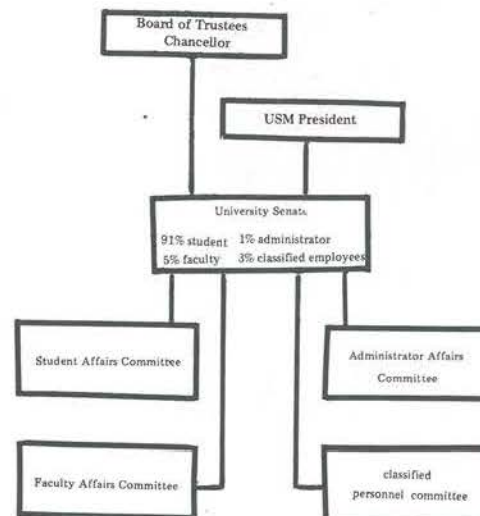
Photos by Cheryl Greaney



Alternate Governance Plans Proffered

The SAC alternative (see page 1) to the proposed Slavick governance document is commendable. SAC has offered it as a compromise and expects relatively easy adoption. The SAC plan is much better than the Slavick document, but it also compromises student interests.

In reaction, we offer a plan which would better serve the interest of students and the rest of the university community. Our plan would be democratic. All representation would be directly proportional, based on the following statistics: 7,709 students, 311 faculty, 85 administrators, and 235 classified employees. In addition, all members on governance bodies would be compensated on an equal basis for time and energy spent in performing governance duties.



Drop-In Center in Operation

The newly formed Gorham Drop-In Center, a high school oriented youth center, held open house Friday, November 30, affording the citizens of Gorham an opportunity to inspect the 28 Main Street premises and meet with the staff. Over one-hundred persons attended and noted the transformation that has taken place in the restaurant turned youth haven. The guests were given brief tours of the building and saw the various recreational and educational material made available to the town teenagers. Most were surprised by what has been done on what can be called a shoe-string budget as the center is operating on donations and gifts at present.

According to the Co-ordinating Director, Jeff Rubin, "The services we offer are essential to this town. There were no youth facilities in Gorham until we opened the center. The town kids are super. They're the reason we're working so hard because they responded so well when we opened."

I hope more people will come down to visit and see what the staff is trying to do for the kids in the town."

The Center is open from 10 a.m. until midnight weekdays, and until 3 a.m. on weekends. Also a part of the counseling service is a 24 hour "hotline" (859-5566) which allows persons to call in at any hour to talk about problems, or just to listen.



Administrative Shakeup 39

MacLeod Resigns: "New leadership needed"

Grant Resigns: "I don't want an ulcer . . ."

by Mike Karatsanos

Citing a need to be his own man again as well as a lack of challenge, William J. MacLeod resigned his post as Vice-President of Academic Affairs at USM.

"After making certain contributions, there are fewer challenges," he said, "I need a sense of challenge as I can't be bored with a job." He then added that "I am at a point now where I have to re-look at myself and be in control of my own life again."

MacLeod said he has "no specific plans right now but he stated that "I have some very live options to consider."

MacLeod began his career at USM in 1969 as Chairman of the Humanities Division on the Portland campus after teaching for 19 years at Baldwin-Wallace College in Berea, Ohio. However a year later, he was promoted into the administrative ranks, a promotion that he did not strive for.

With the merger in 1970, he became Acting President of USM. "I didn't want the position," he said, "but the Chancellor and the Board of Trustees insisted on choosing me."

After Louis J.P. Calisti took up the presidential reins, MacLeod was designated Vice-President of Academic Affairs, again over his objections. "I didn't want it," MacLeod said, "but it was felt my expertise was needed."

During this stretch of time, he saw the university diversifying. "Since World War II, change has come about very rapidly. In education," he stated, "many institutions have completely changed after four or five years, sometimes radically."

Recently though," he said, "this time span has tended to narrow and with institutional changes being so rapid, a certain type of leadership is needed at certain times."

Applying this philosophy to the University of Southern Maine, MacLeod said "four years ago we threw two places together into a new university," and added that "it was a significant sense of challenge. Everything was temporary, we had Acting deans and an Acting President."

He said that there is quite a bit of difference in the university "from what it was then and what it is now. We have significant new leadership in all the colleges. The building blocks are there and whatever contribution I could make, I've accomplished."

MacLeod also hinted that there may be some administrative re-organization by President N. Edd Miller. "The administrative structure," he said, "should be re-examined as the needs of the institution change. It's wrong to be locked into a certain structure. I'm positive, the new president will ask the central question of whether this is the ideal administrative structure."

MacLeod had originally planned to resign last January in recognition of the changes in the university, however he had to postpone his decision because of Calisti's resignation. He said, "after this I was locked in. To have resigned then would have put the Acting President in an impossible situation. A sense of continuity was needed."

But he said that he kept resignation "in the back of my mind" and added that he intended to submit his resignation when it could be done "without injury to the institution."

Though he resigned without another job commitment, he isn't pessimistic over his future as he's been offered presidential, vice-presiden-

After a "tiresome" two years, Robert C. Grant has resigned as USM Registrar.

"I'm just tired and I don't see any let-up in the continuous pressure to get the job done," he stated.

Grant's resignation, effective no later than June 30, 1974, was accepted by USM President N. Edd Miller at a 10 o'clock meeting today. Grant also submitted at this time a series of recommendations about his office. These recommendations will be discussed in full in the next issue of the Free Press.

Grant came to the University of Southern Maine on December 6, 1971 after serving as Assistant Registrar at Boston University and as Associate Registrar at the University of Massachusetts.

He gained notoriety, the next day at Pre-Registration for freshmen and sophomores. He called the event, when over 2,000 students tried to register for classes in the Portland Gym, "my day of infamy as it turned into a mob scene with kids fainting."

Since then, however, Grant feels that the Registrar's office has made some tremendous strides as "we've put together hundreds of thousands of details and things are very different now."

The improvements, though, have only come through countless hours of work at "a great deal of sacrifice for my family and myself. An extreme example of this," he said "came last January when we worked twenty-seven hours straight to get the grade reports out." He then added that "this must be the all time record." (Editor's note: Registrars do not receive any overtime pay at USM.)

He also stated that "in my first seven months, I commonly worked till 10 or midnight every night. On week-ends when I went home to visit my family which was still living in Massachusetts, I took a file of work with me."

Last week, Grant and some of his staff worked four nights past midnight to get pre-registration material out. Two of the four nights "we worked till 2:30."

He is not bitter, though, and said "I'm leaving on very good terms with everyone. I gave it everything I had and we've made a lot of progress."

But the 34 year old registrar added that "life is too short and I don't want to have ulcers and heart attacks by the time I'm thirty-five."

"I don't have another position at this time but I hope to have something by next June."

tial and teaching positions. "I've been offered numerous positions," he said, "some of which don't interest me."

It is quite possible that he might remain here in a teaching capacity. "That is a live option," he said, and added that "I enjoyed teaching and would like to do it again."

ON THE INSIDE

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Varsity Basketball	Page 10
Mountain - Eagles	Page 12

'Hello, Judge Sirica? This Is The Acting Special Prosecutor ...'

WHEW! THE RECORDING WAS LOADED...
EDITED BY CHUCKO THORNE...



**Nixon Taps Sen. Saxbe For AG Job,
Texas Lawyer As Cox Replacement**

Jaworski 'Free To Go To Court'

Portland, Me., Press Herald, Monday October 29, 1973

**Probers Check Nixon
Taxes, Says Newsweek**

*Nixon Bitter, Angry
As Press Zeroes In*

*Despite Reports, U.N.
Says Truce Holding*

**AMC Told Conservation Challenge
Lies Ahead**

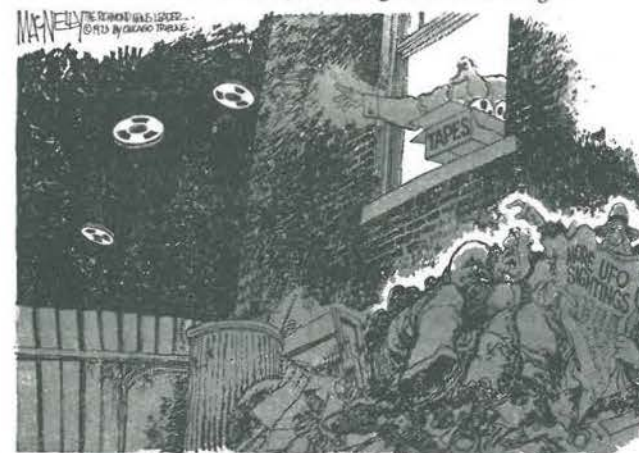
*Navy Grads Learn To Judge Women
Officer Candidates On Their Ability*



2 Tapes Never Existed, Say Nixon Lawyers

41

'Good Grief ... They're Coming In For A Landing!'



**Nixon's Gallup Percentage
Lowest Since HST In '51**

**Soviet Press
Bores In On
Nixon Problems**

**Arab States Cut
Oil Flow By 25%**

**Birth Control:
Will It Become
Mandatory?**

**First Dutch Auto-Less Weekend
Is Turned Into Impromptu Holiday
Mideast War Explosive;
Truce Line Is Problem**

**Jury Frees N.J. Man
In 'Mercy Killing'**

**Kissinger Begins Peace Mission,
Gets Warm Welcome In Rabat**

**Power Referendum Advertising
Stirs Considerable Controversy**



Kissinger Delegates Envoy To Accept Nobel Prize

Skylab crew ready for 85-day mission

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — Space agency doctors pronounced the Skylab 3 astronauts medically fit Tuesday for man's longest space mission, an 85-day trip scheduled to start Saturday.

After a team of doctors had examined the astronauts for seven hours at the Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex., Dr. Royce Hawkins, chief physician, reported: "The crewmen are cleared medically for the anticipated Nov. 10 launch."

After the physical, astronauts Gerald P. Carr, William R. Pogue and Edward G. Gibson returned to their rigid training schedule. They worked in the Skylab simulator and then received a scintilla briefing.

The three rookie spacemen will fly to Cape Canaveral from Houston Wednesday to make final preparations for the launch, scheduled for 11:41 a.m. EST Saturday.

Because of the position of the orbiting Skylab station, the control center will have only a 40-second period in which to launch the Saturn 1b rocket Saturday. There is a 15-minute favorable period on Sunday.

At the launch pad Tuesday, technicians installed the astronauts' couches in the Apollo gravity.

Maine's Business

Ready For Oil At Come By Chance

By Frank Sleeper

Brigus Junction. Cupids. Hodgewater Line. Little Triangle Pond. Big Triangle Pond. Triangular Pond. Three Corner Pond.

These are some of the names on the 90-mile run along Newfoundland's version of the Trans-Canada Highway from the oldest city in North America, St. John's, to the tiny town of Come By Chance where the newest oil refinery in the world is located.

Oil companies have for years discovered oil in remote places, notably the Persian Gulf, the North Slope of Alaska, the wilds of Ecuador, Nigeria and Indonesia.

NOW, BECAUSE OF the efforts of environmentalists and the need to find deep water anchorages for supertankers, oil companies have to place refineries in remote locations.

Pressures from environmentalists really didn't have much to do with the location of the Shaheen Natural Resources refinery at Come By Chance. Back three years or more ago, the environmentalists weren't quite as active as they were shortly thereafter.

The search for a deep water harbor for supertankers was much more important. Shaheen Natural Resources tried in Maine near Machiasport, came a cropper when delays ruined the foreign trade zone concept just as they did for Occidental Petroleum Corp.

Then came the move to the north and east, to this island that marks the true northeastern boundary of North America.

AS YOU DRIVE from St. John's (which, even though it has 100,000 residents, looks much like Augusta in its downtown section with its only real retailing street named Water St. (like Augusta) to Come By Chance, you go through what I've been told is some of the most barren country in southern Newfoundland.

Right out of St. John's, you come into all kinds of softwood growth, notably pine. This isn't the proud pine we know in Maine. It's a runt, stunted version,

bent in one direction by the constant winds. It looks like something you'd see at or near tree line of Maine mountains.

As you move closer to Come By Chance, the pines run out almost completely. It's rugged country. The rocks rush along to large outcroppings. They were twisted and turned by glaciers millions of years ago.

Almost the whole length of the trip, there are cars parked along the sides of the best road in Newfoundland. These are hunters going after moose or caribou. Go more than a half mile from the road and you're required to have a guide. I'm told. It's easy to see why. It's not only rugged country, it's big country. Get atop one of the rolling hills and you can see for miles, to the sea on the south and to mountains on the north. It all has a sameness about it, a sameness that could spell disaster for anyone without a guide if he got lost.

THEIR WATER, water and more water in this barren area. About all you see in the way of buildings are small homes, probably summer camps on the hundreds of ponds. One farm existed in the whole 90 miles — and that was a tiny one. The land is too rocky and barren.

But the ponds are there and the fishing is good. Note Little Triangle Pond, Big Triangle Pond, Triangular Pond and Three Corner Pond. The question was, "What do you name the next three sided pond?" There was no answer. There are so many ponds that you have to run out of names for them.

The old City of St. John's looks not quite that old. But home building costs are high. The houses show it. They're quite small by our standard. You can get \$40,000 or \$50,000 for homes that would be at least \$10,000 less in Maine.

BUT THE ST. JOHN'S waterfront is a bustling place certainly by Portland standards. The Portuguese fishing fleet makes its headquarters there and one large vessel was tied up. There was a cable boat and the Canadian equivalent of a Coast Guard cutter and a very large ferry.

The boats looked good in St. John's harbor. But they didn't look half as good as would the first supertanker due to land oil at the Come By Chance refinery. I'm here to see it and the big storm that we had in Maine last week has delayed its coming — but only by a day.



Israeli Pullback Asked By Common Market

Watching The World

'Year Of Europe' Ending Unhappily

By Crosby S. Noyes

WASHINGTON — It's a fine way to wind up the "year of Europe," with Henry Kissinger so disgusted with our NATO allies that he doesn't care what becomes of the alliance and with the Europeans so petrified by the implications of our Middle Eastern policy that they almost wish the alliance never had been born.

The resentment being so freely expressed on both sides — though very unhelpful — also is very largely unjustified.

THE EUROPEANS, without any need for consultation, were perfectly aware that the United States had no choice in supporting and supplying Israel, once a massive resupply effort to Syria and Egypt had been mounted by the Soviet Union. Indeed, the lack of consultation of such allies as France, Britain and Germany allowed them to maintain a position of neutrality in the conflict in the hope — a vain hope, it seems — of appeasing the oil-producing Arab states.

Nor should the United States have been surprised and outraged by the refusal of our major European allies to permit the overflight of their territory or use of their facilities in getting arms to the embattled Israelis. Europe, after all, depends on the Middle East for about 90 per cent of its oil (as compared to about 10 per cent for the United States). And so, unless we are to see a return to imperialism, Europe's perception of its own interests in the Arab-Israeli conflict inevitably is different from our own.

In this situation, recriminations of the kind we have been hearing are beside

the point. The point is that, so far as the Arab states are concerned, we are in a bad fix. And given the rapidly increasing American dependence on Arab oil, we are all in it together.

President Nixon's rather smug remark that Europeans "would have frozen to death this winter unless there had been a settlement" in the Middle East was, to say the least, premature.

For there is no settlement in the Middle East and the prospect of getting one is far from rosy. So far, at least, the Arab oilmen show no sign of relaxing their shutdown of supplies, and the winter may be chilly enough for everybody.

At the same time, there are other less articulated but possibly more legitimate reasons why the Middle Eastern episode has disturbed the Europeans. For many years, there has been a besetting fear of super-power collaboration at Europe's expense. Or even worse, the possibility of a super-power confrontation which could involve Europeans in a conflict over issues which they consider at least extraneous and perhaps gravely damaging to their own interests.

THERE WERE INTIMATIONS of both of these possibilities in the Middle East crisis. At this point, it is hard to tell whether Europeans have been more dis-

turbed by the short-lived confrontation which resulted in a worldwide alert of American forces or the current emphasis on Soviet-American détente which, according to administration claims, averted a catastrophe in the Middle East.

These natural concerns, however, have very little to do with the validity or the viability of the Western alliance. In my view, it is quite wrong to expect or demand a total loyalty from our European allies when it comes to American policies and actions outside of the European area. Or to assert, as Kissinger does, that "we cannot hold together if each country or region asserts its autonomy whenever it is to its benefit."

NO MEMBER OF THE alliance has asserted its autonomy more insistently than the United States when it comes to matters of global strategy. So far as the administration is concerned, Europe, at this point, is not where it's at. In its approaches to Peking and Moscow, or its efforts to achieve a settlement in the Middle East, European concerns have not been predominant.

NATO exists only because each member of the alliance, including the United States, perceives it to be in its own interest to assure the ability of Western Europe to defend itself militarily and politically against the power of the Soviet bloc. Disputes over global policy have occurred in the past and will surely recur in the future. But these disputes are grounded on an assumption of a common destiny. And as long as a sense of common destiny remains, the validity of the alliance itself is assured.



Public Power Turned Off, Chance Taken On Lottery



Vesco Arrested In Nassau On Extradition Warrant

Lower Speeds, DST Year-Round, Relaxed Pollution Level On List



14 Israel And Egypt Sign Truce

Opening Way For Peace Talks

Kissinger Is 'Catalyst,'

Say Aides; In Cairo

Portland, Me., Press Herald, Monday November 5, 1973

Nixon Resignation Calls Swell Through Nation

Portland, Me., Press Herald, Tuesday, November 6, 1973

Actress Wife Of Convict Nixon Neuer Effective, Seeks Conjugal Visit Law Sen. Ervin Declares

Congress Hands Nixon Defeat On War Power

5 Others Included

Hunt, McCord Sentenced

WASHINGTON (AP) — E. Howard Hunt, ex-spy, novelist and aging romantic, was sentenced Friday to a minimum of 2 1/2 years and fined \$10,000 for his part in the Watergate break-in. Five men who worked for him were given shorter terms.

Chief U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica ordered the former White House consultant to serve 2 1/2 to eight years in prison for helping plan and direct the break-in at Democratic national headquarters whose reverberations have threatened to bring down the Nixon administration.



E. Howard Hunt

James W. McCord Jr., the burglar who blew the lid off the scandal with a letter to the *Washington Post*, was sentenced to one to three years as Sirica handed down the verdicts. He had delayed for months to encourage the men to cooperate with authorities.

McCord, who with G. Gordon Liddy stood trial after the others pleaded guilty, has the right to appeal, and his lawyer said he would. Meanwhile, he remains free on bail with \$50,000.

Bernard L. Barker, Hunt's deputy in the CIA-sponsored Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, was sentenced to 18 months in

six years. Barker recruited his CIA-connected associates — Eugenio A. Martinez, Virgilio R. Gonzalez and Frank A. Sturges — for the June 17, 1972 break-in.

Martin A. Sturges and Sturges each were given one-to-four year terms and will be eligible for parole before Christmas.

Liddy, who was coaxed for the re-election committee, already has been sentenced to six years, eight months to 20 years for his role in heading up the burglary team. He has appealed his conviction and currently is serving months in jail for delaying Sirica's order to cooperate with the grand jury investigation of the scandal.

Sirica sentenced the men one at a time in the packed, hushed ceremonial courtroom, where Liddy and McCord stood trial and the others pleaded guilty in January.



Egypt, Israel sign historic truce agreement

'If this is really peace, we have waited 25 years — the whole lifetime of this country — for it'

Israelis heave sigh of relief—but don't cheer historic peace pact

ROWLAND EVANS and ROBERT NOVAK

Kissinger digs deep, but he fails to pump oil out of the king

For the US—but most particularly for Europe and Japan—those words carried danger. Yet, Henry Kissinger could not shake the king of Saudi Arabia, who crystallized the following points with punctuated brevity (in deep contrast to the shrill rhetoric of some other Arab leaders):

First, he had kept his silence year after year since the Israelis seized the Sinai Peninsula, the Golan Heights and religious places in East Jerusalem sacred to the leader of Islam.

Second, he had done so in faith that the US would respect its long friendship with the Arabs and persuade Israel to do what two American Presidents had repeatedly promised and the United Nations had ordered after the six-day war of 1967.

Third, his silence had not endeared him to other Arabs. Now he would accept no more promises, even if he himself were willing to take one more chance, which he was not.

Fourth, the systematic increase in

Saudi oil production was economic folly for his country. It could not spend the income and the earned dollars had a precarious future value less than oil in the ground. Yet he had agreed to a production increase to prevent oil famine in the West. All that was before the recent war.

For his part, Kissinger convinced the king that he was facing a "serious" man of genuine "sincerity" unlike, the king later told intimates, some other Americans who had claimed authority but failed to perform.

Kissinger opened his two-hour talk with the man whose possession of oil confers frightening power by saying he had read all the private correspondence between the king and three American Presidents: John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon. From that record, said Kissinger, it was embarrassingly clear that the king had reason to complain.

But President Nixon was now unequivocally committed to Israeli withdrawal and he, Kissinger, would not have under-



Lurie

KING FAISAL taken the negotiation if not convinced that settlement was possible.

With a familiar display of ego, Kissinger informed the king that he was not in the habit of failing and pointed to his success in negotiating an end to American participation in the Vietnam war after four years of work. The two then agreed that a peace conference, preferably in the US should start before the end of the year.

But on the matter of softening the oil squeeze, a principal reason for his trip

MIDEAST AGREEMENT

In the six-point agreement signed yesterday, the Egyptians and Israelis agreed to:

- Observe the cease-fire issued by the UN Security Council Oct. 22 and renewed Oct. 23.
- Start discussions on a return to the cease-fire lines of Oct. 22.
- Get daily supplies of food, water and medicine to the town of Suez and evacuate wounded Suez civilians.
- Avoid any impediment to the movement of nonmilitary supplies to the east bank of the Suez Canal, where Israel says the Egyptian 3d Army is encircled.
- Replace Israeli checkpoints on the Cairo-Suez road with UN points, with Israeli officers checking supply movements.
- Exchange all prisoners of war "as soon as the UN checkpoints are established."

here, Kissinger failed to gain assurances on the basis of new American credibility. The king insisted again and again the proof was in the pudding, not in the promise. This adamant stand was inescapably clear to us when we saw the king later in an exclusive interview. He declined to agree that the visit marked "a turn of the corner" in the breakdown of Saudi Arabia's confidence in the US. He said only that Kissinger had impressed him deeply as a man who meant what he said, and that he "hoped" the US was now prepared to deliver. Clearly the king still doubts American willingness to take on Israel. This means that even though Kissinger has now established his own credibility with the king, that is not enough to loosen the tightening oil stranglehold.



HENRY KISSINGER

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia—The exotic meeting in the Red Palace here between the king of the Arabs, surrounded by his Bedouin chieftains, and the German-born American Jew, a scene of contrast and irony, was a dramatic climax—but what followed raised staggering problems.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger emerged from his two-hour private talk reinforced in all his intuitions: austere King Faisal of Saudi Arabia will not "restore his faith" in the United States until Israel actually withdraws from occupied Arab lands.

46 Brooke tells Nixon to his face: 'Resign'

Strauss says voters don't want President removed



"By popular demand, here is Number One on the Hit Parade!"

Hart asks Nixon to quit;
Watergate panel votes
to seek talks with Nixon

Cox cites
Nixon block
to probes

Fired Watergate prosecutor Cox says the White House told him to "keep the hell out of" the investigation of the break-in at the office of Ellsberg's psychiatrist. Story, Page 27.

Prosecutor bill advances
in House, stalled in Senate

GALLUP POLL

76% think Nixon implicated; 37% want him ousted
Doubts remain after GOP leaders meet with President

The Boston Globe Friday, November 16, 1973

Nixon reportedly tried to block indictment
of ex-aides in Watergate-related cases

Kissinger hints Watergate's impact on Nixon worries Chinese

France hits US-Soviet 'domination'

Mrs. Meir urges direct talks soon with Arabs, no preconditions

Oil firm executive says effect of Arab boycott cannot be avoided
Gasoline rationing may give you about 10 gallons a week;

Oil industry says US imports up 31%

Congress votes pipeline bill;
quick action by Nixon urged

Gulf, Ashland

fined after pleading guilty to illegal campaign donations



Faisal warns oil embargo will last until Arab demands met 47

Tanaka shuffles cabinet oil curb threatens Japan's economy

N.E. voltage cutback won't jolt consumers

Maine council approves expulsion of agnostic Cub Scout

US boycott, isolation of Cuba helps Castro
achieve national solidarity goal

Community involvement is key to reducing crime,
Federal report says

Court overrules Nixon's
impounding of school funds

Nixon bars
meeting with
Ervin panel

Canada vows
to continue
oil flow to US

Report urges end of FCC regulation
of programs, full news shield law

Chile chief says junta temporary

Kennedy son has cancer;
leg to be amputated today

100,000 casualties reported
since 'cease-fire' in Vietnam

Greek troops, tanks
rout thousands of
students in Athens

Coalition, with Catholics,
to rule Northern Ireland



Coins worth millions stolen from Harvard Pioneer 10 photos show Jupiter 'storm'

Nixon calls fuel shortage temporary,
says Americans 'may live better' despite inconveniences

Poll by Studds
finds 68% now
distrust Nixon

Court plays
Nixon tape
... just noise

Belief in Nixon's integrity down sharply

By Louis Harris

As President Nixon mounted an offensive to overcome his "credibility gap" on Watergate with the American public, presumption of his guilt had reached serious proportions.

In interviews conducted from Nov. 12-15, a plurality — 44-43 percent — agreed with the statement that "when all of the investigations and crises have finished, President Nixon

HARRIS SURVEY

will be found to have violated the law, as was true with Vice President Agnew." A month ago, the public felt the same way, but by a much closer 39-36 percent margin.

In the face of his campaign to prove his integrity to the people, the public itself had deep and abiding doubts about Mr. Nixon's honesty. By 46-39 percent,

a plurality disagreed with the claim that the President "is a man of high integrity."

In September 1972, the public believed that Mr. Nixon was "a man of high integrity" by an overwhelming 76-13 percent. Thus, the segment of the public who believed in the integrity of their chief executive had fallen away a full 37 percentage points in the space of the last 14 months.



A personal letter from Spiro Agnew 49

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR.

I have a personal letter from Spiro Agnew, parts of which I reproduce on the confident assumption that I am not violating the bonds of our relationship.

He writes:

"... It saddens me that you have come to the usual hard conclusions about my resignation. I had hoped that your natural, constructive cynicism would avoid the conventional channel and the path of least resistance.

"It is difficult for me to objectively consider my problem; but I must accept the inevitable, rational conclusion that our system of justice does not always guarantee a fair result. In my case, the malicious leaks to the media, the blatant enticement of immunity for those inextricably caught, the political expedience which led the Congress to refuse me an objective hearing all prohibited the traditional safeguard of a presumption of innocence. Perhaps someday I will be in a position to explain more fully the unusual confluence of events which caused me to take the course I did.

"... I could never request your assistance unless I regained your respect; but it is a measure of your (fair-mindedness) that you make the offer to help someone whom you think has fallen. I haven't. I am just taking the nine-count to clear my head."

To this sad communication, I reply:

1—Obviously our system of justice does not always guarantee a fair result. Obviously Agnew was the target of many leaks. But it is not obvious that the entire community was prejudiced against him on account of those leaks. He had himself very full access to the media, he availed himself of it, and he stressed and restressed his innocence. On the whole it is probably safe to say that when the crisis came, more Americans were convinced of his innocence (which after all was credible, and presumptive), than they were of the accusations against him (which were incredible, indeed historically unprecedented).

2—The enticement of immunity is of course always a dangerous tool at the disposal of the prosecution. Even so there is a record of judicial vindications (for instance in the prosecution of Roy Cohn) when juries believed the defendant rather than the chief witness against him. Moreover, we are informed that the witnesses against Agnew survived lie detection tests.

3—Although the House of Representatives, according to sound constitutional construction, should have undertaken to hear the case against Agnew, its failure to do so should not, if Agnew was innocent, alone have doomed him to judicial victimization. He left his session with the House leaders a free man, with first-rate lawyers, a loyal following, and complete access to the press.

4—There is no reason to suppose that the confluence of circumstances cited by Agnew stripped him of that presumption of innocence which the law indulges, notwithstanding the unfairness of the leaks. Agnew himself decided to plead guilty to a single charge, and to resign his office. Had he proceeded to trial and been found guilty, he might then have complained of the jury's prejudice. But in the absence of the struggle, one can only conclude that Agnew has stripped the jury of its presumptive innocence against the charge that it is at the service of Agnew's tormentors, rather than of justice.

5—I can conceive of a confluence of events which would have resulted in the martyrization — a term I use carefully — of Mr. Agnew. If Agnew is ever finally free to describe those events, many of us are eager to listen to them. But until that time, he should not conceive it plausible that his friends, who have only the known events to judge from, should reach other than the conclusions that reason dictates.

William F. Buckley Jr. is a syndicated columnist.



'Who in hell does he think he's kidding?'

Bloodless coup ousts Papadopoulos; general becomes new Greek president

50

Former Attica inmate says uprising prompted more security, less reform

By Stephen Wermiel
Globe Staff

The response of prison officials in this country to the 1971 Attica massacre has been more guns and security and little prison reform, a former Attica inmate said yesterday.

"Very little has been accomplished by the deaths that occurred," Roger Champen said in an interview.

"There is very little concern with the problems of prisons and prisoners," Champen said, "but since Attica most prisons have taken the position that they must have arms to contain potential riot situations."

Champen was speaking in Boston this week to promote the Attica Defense Committee and a new documentary entitled "Attica" to be shown at Boston University's Morse Auditorium at 7:30 tonight.

The Attica Defense Committee is representing 65 former Attica inmates who face 42 indictments stemming from the September 1971 rebellion at the New York state prison in which 43 persons were killed, most of them by State Police snipers.

The defendants collectively face 1300 charges and a penalty of 50,000 additional years in jail when they go to trial in May on the special grand jury indictments.

Champen faces 40 separate life sentences on charges ranging from murder to more than 34 kidnappings based on allegations that the 34 hostages taken by inmates during the rebellion all were kidnapped.

He is on parole and bail and is preparing his own defense in the case.

Chapman said: "Many people in this country are



ROGER CHAMPEN
... "product is criminals"

not even familiar with what happened at Attica and we have to get more facts out.

"The object of officials was to recapture the prison at any cost and all the

lives lost were the cost. "The officials said the reason for the shooting was that an officer-hostage had been emasculated by the inmates, and it is important that the public understand that has been proven false."

Champen described prisons as a multi-million dollar industry. "Their product is criminals and as an industry they have to keep turning out criminals," he said.

"It would make more sense," Champen said, "to teach the criminal something since he's going to be coming back to society anyway."

"All prisoners are asking for is better, fair wages, better housing and better education."

"Instead a lot of people say just put the man away and throw away the key, but that doesn't make any sense."

He said the Attica defendants are receiving little public support "because we are charged with these crimes and therefore people feel they shouldn't help us."

In Massachusetts prisons, many inmates are planning a Christmas Day fast in memory of the Attica rebellion.

Rock slide kills 14 in Mexico City

MEXICO CITY — At least 14 persons were killed early today when more than 100 tons of rock and debris crashed down on a slum section in the southwest part of Mexico City, the Red Cross reported.

four hours after a 100-foot bodies had been recovered. Rescue workers said 10 hill collapsed, but four other bodies had been spotted and it was feared there would be more dead.

US, Japan discuss new grain deal

TOKYO — The United States is proposing a long-term arrangement—covering two to three years—for the supply of grains such as wheat and soy beans to Japan, a spokesman for the Japanese ministry of agriculture and forestry said today.

The US proposal was made by visiting US Assistant Agriculture Secretary Carril Brunthaver in talks here with Japanese food officials. Brunthaver said the US was aiming to boost grain crops by releasing ore land for sowing.

World news

Globe Wire Service

Thieu predicts showdown near

SAIGON — President Nguyen Van Thieu's party newspaper today predicted a showdown clash between government and Communist forces will begin soon in northern South Vietnam.

North Vietnam denied it was building up its forces for an offensive and charged US warships and reconnaissance planes had conducted 37 missions in North Vietnamese waters and airspace recently "in an attempt to intimidate the Vietnamese people."

The Saigon government predicted a Communist attack against the Gia Nghia province capital near Kien Duc, 110 miles north of Saigon, and said it would be "the final act to tear up the cease-fire agreement."

Little chance seen for new Irish talks

LONDON — Government leaders of Britain and both Irelands met today to resume efforts suspended 50 years ago to bring Protestant Northern Ireland and the Roman Catholic Irish Republic together in an all-Ireland Council.

Chances of success appeared no better now than they did when Ireland was partitioned. The delegation from Dublin and the Protestants from Belfast each made demands unacceptable to the other side. Protestant militants in the North boycotted the talks and vowed to block any agreement toward unity.

Strike over prices spreads in France

PARIS — France moved at slow motion today as leftist unions staged a 24-hour national strike to protest the mounting cost of living.

The strike was neither general nor complete. Some suburban and long-distance trains were running, with traffic reported at 10 to 25 percent of normal and buses operated. Minimal. A few Paris subway trolley trucks provided a makeshift service on heavily travelled routes. Mail was delivered in some neighborhoods.

Saving the Republic ⁵¹

ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER

the chance and the incentive to rescue the Republic.

How are we to get back to the Presidency of the Constitution? Let me warn against the illusion of mechanical solutions. I don't mean that passing some laws may not help. Obviously, the elimination of private money from campaigns would be a great gain. Congressional overhaul of the secrecy system is indispensable. The war-powers act recently passed over presidential veto will do no harm and may do some good.

But the ultimate solution does not lie in clipping the President's wings. It lies in enforcing his accountability.

MORAL PROBLEM

The problem, in short, is ultimately political, which is to say moral. As de Maistre once remarked, "every nation has the government it deserves." The solution requires the raising of the consciousness of Presidents, so that they will respect the process of accountability, and of Congresses, so that they will accept some of the burdens of responsibility.

The serious question today is whether the Congress and people really want to rein in the runaway Presidency—whether we have not become so terrified of responsibility in this hazardous and baffling world that we would rather have someone else wield the power and make the decisions.

If we do want to contain the Presidency, the effective way to get on with the project of consciousness-raising is to show Presidents who place themselves above the Constitution and the laws that they cannot get away with it. The most expeditious way to accomplish this is through the process of impeachment.

The grounds for impeachment are not, of course, confined to violations of criminal statutes or to other indictable offenses. The phrase in the Constitution, "high crimes and misdemeanors," refers to crimes by high officials against the state as distinct from common-law crimes, which are crimes by ordinary persons against ordinary persons.

The essential ground for impeachment, as Hamilton wrote in the 65th Federalist, is "the abuse or violation of some public trust"

— the serious and pervasive misuse by a high official of his power and responsibility resulting in actions grievously incompatible with the duties and obligations of his office.

MADISON'S EXAMPLE

In the first Congress, James Madison, the father of the Constitution, gave an example. A President, he said, is responsible for the conduct of those he appoints and "subject to impeachment himself, if he suffers them to perpetrate with impunity high crimes or misdemeanors against the United States, or neglects to superintend their conduct, so as to check their excesses."

The last person to be impeached by the House and convicted by the Senate — Judge Halsted L. Ritter in 1936 — was actually acquitted on the indictable offenses charged in the articles of impeachment, but was found guilty all the same because his misconduct had brought his court "into scandal and disrepute, to the prejudice of... public confidence in the administration of justice."

Obviously, Madison's statement in 1789 and the Senate's action in 1936 apply very directly to the Nixon problem today. If Mr. Nixon is not to be held accountable for having brought the highest office of the land into scandal and disrepute, what future President will ever be held accountable for anything? There can be no question whether grounds for impeachment exist. Rather, the real question is whether Congress and the American people want to condemn or to indulge these offenses.

TWO CONSEQUENCES

If Congress decides to indulge the presidential delinquencies, there will appear to be two probable consequences. The first, since so few members of Congress trust Mr. Nixon an inch, would be a continuing campaign to clip his wings through restrictive legislation.

The trouble with this is that such legislation would not only restrain Mr. Nixon as an individual, but it could do injury — perhaps lasting injury — to the Presidency and an institution.

I have in mind, for example, proposals now under consideration giving

Congress the last word on questions like impoundment, executive privilege and executive agreements — questions that heretofore in American history have generally been matters of practical accommodation and comity between the two branches (until, that is, Mr. Nixon tried to make them the exclusive prerogative of the President).

The great virtue of impeachment is that it punishes the offender without punishing the institution. It would permit future Presidents to use their legitimate and traditional powers while reminding them in a vigorous way that they had better not usurp power or forget accountability.

The second consequence could very well be that future Presidents, noting how much Mr. Nixon got away with without losing his office, will be inspired by his example and tempted by his precedent. They will be tempted most of all to assume that the American people in the end really want a plebiscitary regime — if only it could be divorced from the vulgarities of a Watergate. If Mr. Nixon is still in office in January, 1977, he will very likely have succeeded in consolidating the imperial Presidency even if at the cost of his own reputation in history.

SURGERY INDICATED

In short, let us not suppose that the problem of the Presidency is to be solved by patent medicines. If we want to preserve the Presidency as the great office that has served the Republic so well — and this we must do if we are to have effective government — then surgery is surely indicated.

It is not a matter of forgiving and forgetting for the sake of the Presidency, but of exposing and punishing for the sake of the Presidency. The President, said Andrew Jackson, must be "accountable at the bar of public opinion for every act of his Administration."

If contemporary public opinion declines to hold Richard Nixon accountable for the acts of his Administration, then it must be surprised if it assists in the transformation, if not in the death, of the Republic.

Arthur M. Schlesinger, winner of Pulitzer prizes in history and biography, teaches at the City University of New York. He is the author of "The Imperial Presidency."

Automakers raising prices,
1974 small cars up by \$150
GM to shut 16 plants for week
as sales of large cars plunge
Schools now facing paper shortage

US allies
suspicious
of detente

Houses of 13 million American families
inadequate or too costly, report says

- 21% of households 'deprived'
- Poor caught in price squeeze
- Study may affect Federal policy
- High rents a burden in Boston

Nixon a burden
to own party

Judge fears White House
influenced IRS decision

Day care today:
An unmet need



'One of them looks familiar.'

High court limits class actions,
blow to ecologists, consumers

GALLUP POLL

Voters favor reporters' shield law,
disapprove of governmental secrecy
Lawyers, professors,
police split on court's expansion of right of search

Senate votes \$5.5b foreign aid bill, with \$2.2b for Israel

3-day work week
forced on Britain
by energy crisis

FTC accuses leading credit firm
of making illegal investigations
Kissinger, Tho to meet
in Paris for talks to bar
all-out war in S. Vietnam

Automobile, 3 bombs explode
in London; 65 persons hurt

Kissinger
asks world
energy plan

Rail slowdown intensifies Britain's economic troubles

Catholics reach
pact on ministry
with Anglicans



"All together now... Heave!"






The Eagles Flew and Mountain Climbed at Last Sunday Night's Concert in the Expo

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UNIVERSITY FREE PRESS

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No. 7



University of Southern Maine
Portland-Gorham Dec. 11, 1973

Energy: Going, Going, Going, Going, Going....

USM has declared an additional two week recess for students, Feb. 16 to March 3, to conserve fuel during the energy crisis.

There will be no change in the Dec. 21 to Jan. 13 Christmas recess but vacation has been rescheduled from the original late March date to April 6 to 14.

Classes will be extended until May 25 and graduation will be held on May 27.

This new schedule will divide the semester into three five week blocks.

The key reason for this schedule change, according to President N. Edd Miller, is "to save fuel." The university had projected use of 900,000 gallons of heating oil for

the 1973-74 heating season based on a normal winter. Last year, because the winter was mild, USM used only 750,000 gallons. This latter amount has been cut to 600,000 gallons for the 1973-74 season - an actual cut-over estimated consumption of close to 35%.

The new calendar also "makes good sense academically," he said, "and it avoids too long a stretch of classwork for students and faculty." He also said that this calendar might be in use "even beyond the energy crisis."

The new schedule was agreed on after it was learned that the university would still receive its monthly allocation of fuel regardless of whether school was in session

or not for an entire month. Lack of storage facilities prevented the university from extending the Christmas vacation by closing down for the entire month of January.

Faculty are being asked to do as much work as possible at home during the recesses. Administrative employees, faculty who must be at the university and others will be pooled into the few buildings allowed to remain open.

Miller has requested all administrative employees and others, who can do so, to complete their work by 4:30 p.m., following a day beginning at 8:00 a.m.

He said that heating engineers are being called in to readjust thermostat ranges in all buildings in order to

make a minimum temperature of 50 degrees, or thereabouts, possible in buildings to be closed.

All departments have been requested not to schedule any new conferences, programs or meetings during the evening.

Final decisions about what buildings to close have not been made. However, libraries and the Law and Research building will be among those to remain open. One dormitory at Gorham will remain open.

Although numerous buildings will be closed, and other services curtailed, Miller is not planning any personnel cutbacks or layoffs.

NEW SECOND SEMESTER SCHEDULE

X-MAS VACATION	DECEMBER 21 - JANUARY 13
CLASSES	+ JANUARY 14 - FEBRUARY 15
NEW VACATION	FEBRUARY 16 - MARCH 3
CLASSES	MARCH 4 - APRIL 5
SPRING VACATION	APRIL 6 - 14
CLASSES	APRIL 15 - MAY 18
FINAL EXAMS	MAY 20 - 25

GRADUATION MAY 27



CHEERLEADERS



New P.E. Courses for the second semester

At the Portland Campus

PE 397	Adapted P.E. for the Physically Handicapped
PE 318	Coaching Women's Gymnastics
PE 301	Recreation and New Leisure Ethic
PE 300	Camp Leadership
PE 305	Coaching Track & Field

At the Gorham Campus

PE 314	Organization and Administration of Athletics
PE 306	Movement Education
PE 324	Dance Methods and Materials for Teaching
PE 215	Posture and Figure Control
PE 335	Coaching Softball
PE 113	Ski Touring
PE 114	Snowshoeing

Fall Athletes Honored

Varsity athletes in fall sports at USM were honored Tuesday evening Nov. 13 at the annual Fall Athletic Banquet in the Gorham Presidential Dining Room.

Peter Hart was honored as the MVP for 1973 varsity soccer while Frank Ward received the Most Valuable Player award for his fine running during the 1973 cross country season.

Coaches Joey Bouchard and Chappy Menninger presented letters of appreciation to soccer players: Andy Russell (Captain), Augusta; Jason Knight, Buxton; Steven Stratton and Roger Young, Cumberland; Daniel Doyle and Paul Magnusson,

Gorham; Donald Cote and Mick Pu, Lewiston; Richard Belanger, Rumford; Peter Hart and Ken Ross, Scarborough; Jeffrey Demartin, Steep Falls; William Woodcock, Waldoboro; Michael Sperry, Washburn; Steve Gifford, Waterville; Ron Hunt, Windham; Zeru Selassie, Ethiopia; Demetrius Kangelaris, Israel; Tim Grant, Plainville, Ct.; Sam Johnson, Sierra Leone. Roger Young will be Captain for the 1974 season.

Cross country awards were presented by Coach Tom Martin to Brian Gillespie, Cape Elizabeth; Michael plowman, Gorham; Anthony Deluca, Gerard Myatt, Robert Walsh, and

(capt.) Frank Ward, Portland; Ron aid Kelly, Scarborough. Mike Plowman was named captain for the 1974 season.

Coach Dick Costello presented letters to golfers Jim Costedio, Bath; William Holden, Harrison; Arnold Clark and David Thompson, Portland; Brad Jordan and Robbie Letarte, Westbrook.

Awards for participation in sailing were presented to Chris Thing, Brunswick; Kelley Hackett and Dave Leasure, Cape Elizabeth; Cliff Havig and Peter Hopkinson, Portland; Mark Aidenhead, Al Armstrong, Blaine Davis, and Jim Simpson, South Portland; Tim Furth, Surry.

McNeil Named Executive

University of Maine Chancellor, Dr. Donald R. McNeil, has been named to the governing Executive Committee of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

The Executive Committee is composed of the officers of the councils of the Association. It makes recommendations for action in Congressional matters and is a major policy-making body in the field of higher education.

55

Field Hockey Wins Tourney

The USM women's varsity field Hockey team finished with a regular season record of 7 wins, 1 loss and 3 ties as it defeated New England College 3-2 at Henniker, N.H. on October 22. Nancy Dutton, Angela Cooke and Marci Hamlyn scored for USM.

Bates College hosted the third annual Maine Women's Field Hockey Championships on October 25 to 27. USM was among eight participating college teams at the tournament. In the opening round, USM lost to the University of Maine at Orono 1-0, although it held Orono to a scoreless tie during the first half. This put USM into the Consolation Tournament, playing three games in one day and coming up with three wins in as many starts.

In the opening game, Nancy Dutton scored all three goals, downing Westbrook College 3-0. One hour later USM beat Nason College 5-0. The scoring was evenly divided between Debbie Selleck, Angela Cooke, Marci Hamlyn and Nancy Dutton who scored two goals. In the third game of the day, USM played the University of Maine Farmington to a scoreless tie. However, USM was declared the winner due to accumulating more attacking time than Farmington.

In the final game Saturday, USM overcame a strong University of Maine-Presque Isle team to win the consolation tournament 1-0. Both teams played evenly throughout most of the first and second halves until Debbie Selleck finally scored off of a strong drive from right wing, Marci Hamlyn.

This is the first time that USM has defeated Presque Isle since the two schools started competition. Marci Hamlyn, captain of the USM team, accepted the third place trophy from Bates College President Thomas Reynolds at the closing ceremonies.

Soccer Ends With Victory

USM's stubborn varsity soccermen started a one game winning streak Nov. 1 as they closed out a 2-10 season with a 2-1 victory over St. Francis.

Bill Woodcock and Ken Ross were the offensive heroes for PoGo while freshman goalie Dan Doyle performed exceptionally in the nets.

Woodcock, a freshman, scored the first USM goal when he headed in a brilliant pass from Zeru Selassie in the first period to give PoGo a 1-0 lead. Both players were starting for the first time this season. Seniors Peter Hart and Ken Ross combined for the clincher late in second half as Ross headed a beautiful Hart corner kick. This goal, and clutch goalkeeping by Doyle, assured the victory.

The game marked the end of the fine varsity careers of seniors Andy Russell (captain), Peter Hart, Ken Ross and Demetrius Kangelaris.

Coach Chappy Menninger "promises a better season next year" as all of the team's young amasses much actual game experience through the long '73 season.

He noted that the team was hurt by ineligibility problems, 8 games on the road (including 5 of the first 6) and a lack of experience (5 freshmen started). However he did cite one of the year's finest efforts, when USM held Keene State College (third ranked soccer team in the country) scoreless for 45 minutes, as an example of hope for next season.

56¹⁴ SPORTS

Fay Morrill

Morrill Leads Hoopsters to 4 Straight Wins

Led by all-star captain Fay Morrill USM's varsity hoopsters have roared off to a 4-0 record this season.

Under the direction of new head coach Joey Bouchard the team has beaten St. Joseph's, Lyndon St., Suffolk and Eastern Connecticut, where last Saturday night Morrill played undoubtedly the greatest game of his life. Fay scored 33 points, including 21 of PoGo's first half 31, and ripped down 24 rebounds, one short of the school record, as he completely dominated and controlled the game.

Morrill hit 57 percent of his shots from the floor, 13 of 23 and canned 7 of 10 from the free throw line to amass his 33 points, a personal career high. The 24 rebounds, 16 of which came in the second half as he brought PoGo from a 37-47 deficit to a 54-51 lead, ties his previous career high set last February 2nd when USM dumped Keene St. 55-47 in Gorham. Former star forward Bob Bradbury holds the record of 25 rebounds, set two years ago when PoGo defeated Boston St.

USM trailed at the half 31-33 but excellent playmaking and shooting by Bill Webb and clutch foul shooting by frosh Brad Jordan and senior All-State guard Matt Donahue plus timely rebounding by veterans Harley Johnson and Dave Tamulevich and newcomer Kurt Maynard along with Morrill brought PoGo back. Fay scored 10 straight points to give

PoGo a 66-60 lead and Matty canned 6 shots at the line with less than a minute left along with 2 by Brad to ice it.

Webb hit for 10 points and 8 assists, highest on the team this season, as he played his best game by far this year. Donahue was cold from outside but it didn't really matter as Fay was hitting from everywhere. Matt was perfect at the line though, hitting 10 for 10 in the second half as he racked up 20 points. Johnson grabbed 7 rebounds in key spots and Tammy 5 while freshmen Maynard and Jordan both performed well, snaring 8 rebounds before fouling out and playing an excellent floor game respectively.

Frosh Gary La Flamme was the Warriors' best bet, scoring 16 points.

USM downed Suffolk 64-60 Dec. 5 in an afternoon game at Gorham. Donahue led all scorers with 26 points as he played his first complete game of the season. Tamulevich racked up 16 points and Morrill 9 while he and Johnson led the battle to the boards with 13 and 9 caroms.

USM couldn't seem to get its game together, nearly blowing a nine point halftime lead 41-32 before a key basket by Donahue on a great pass from playmaker Ron Diorio and two free throws by Matt with 10 seconds left settled the issue.

6'4" freshman center Chris Tsiotos,

the Rams' biggest man, played an outstanding game scoring 25 points on excellent moves around the basket and tough offensive rebounds.

Frosh Maynard grabbed 8 caroms for PoGo and Jordan led in assists with 5. Donahue scored 20 of his points in the half as he was red-hot from the outside.

PoGo annihilated a completely overmatched Lyndon St. Team 99-72 Sat., Dec. 1 at Lyndonville. The score is deceiving as USM had leads of 40 points when the first and second strings were in and only missed the century mark when the third string couldn't buy a basket in the last 4 minutes.

Fay Morrill and Harley Johnson both played outstanding games in less than a half of action, less than 20 minutes each. Morrill racked up 25 points and 12 rebounds and Johnson hit 8 of 9 floor shots for 18 pts. against the Hornets.

Matt Donahue saw very little action while still notching 12 points. Dave Cowan played a tough game, canning 10 points and Brad Jordan hit 12.

Freshman Mal Morrill, Paul Ratliff, Ken Kuliga and Chris Karr looked good in their first taste of varsity action. USM has done away with its J.V. team for this year in a cost-cutting move, making it hard for the inexperienced ball players to gain needed floor time.

USM started the season with another close victory nipping a hustling

VARSITY BASKETBALL HOME GAMES - HILL GYM

TUES. DEC. 11, 8 P.M. vs Rhode Island

Dance afterward in the Gorham Student Center sponsored by the baseball team to help finance the spring southern trip.

FRI. DEC. 14, 4 P.M.

vs. Farmington

VARSITY HOCKEY

HOME GAME - RIVERSIDE ARENA

WED. DEC. 12, 7:30 P.M.

vs. St. Francis

Gym Shutdown

Both the Warren Hill Gym and the Portland Gym will be closed for the duration of the Christmas vacation, Dec. 21 to Jan. 13. This has been ordered by USM President N. Edd Miller in order to conserve fuel during the energy crisis.

Hockey Drops Two

USM hockey pucksters got off to a rough start this season dropping their first two games. Nasson did it to PoGo in the home opener Dec. 5 zonking the second year team 7-1.

Freshman center Greg Rutherford scored the lone USM goal unassisted late in the third period as the Lions racked up a 5-0 lead in the first two periods and coasted home.

PoGo goalie Ed Cook turned back 33 shots while USM could muster but 17 shots on goal, 16 unsuccessful.

Pete McDougall led the Lions scoring with 2 goals and 3 assists.

The second PoGo loss came Friday

night Dec. 7 at Plymouth State's outdoor rink by a 5-2 score.

Second line center Greg Rutherford scored the first USM goal assisted by senior Mike Einsidler. Frosh defenseman Bob Walsh, playing on the wing, rammed home the other goal, assisted by tri-captain Bill Phillips and Einsidler, who will be lost to the team after this semester due to graduation.

The stickmen play St. Francis at home this Wednesday Dec. 12 in the Riverside Arena, and finish the semester Saturday against strong Framingham in the Bay State.

THEATER

The Unknown Citizen

Gorham, Me. 11/3/73

Russell Hall - - - PoGO

Rock music slides (excellent) * & (a)

a combination greek chorus modern dance dialogue
mug conscience - - - to awaken
realization identification communication

of the increasing
is becoming it is here) mordeadnt man as thing.

it is long past the stage where man is a name an association
of character with all the individual strengths & weaknesses of the
man is now a digit or rather digits
a social insecurity number

006/46/1380
a composite of plastic cards & credit ratings
a child of despotic computers

the question does it necessarily have to be
the computer as God can
man become known to himself again

when this comes out you will either have seen
THE UNKNOWN CITIZEN or you'll have missed him

in that case maybe I should have said " gone see it "
by Mike Barriault



Melanie Gay Steve Devine Harlan Baker



Al Duclos



Holly Carlson as Ruth and Karen Selberg as Tullie

Marigolds in Bloom

Paul Zindel's Pulitzer Prize winning play, "THE EFFECT OF GAMMA RAYS ON MAN IN THE MOON MARIGOLDS" opens Wednesday, November 14 at Luther Bonney Auditorium and will run through the

November 18. All performances are at 8:30 P.M. Tickets are \$1.00 for the university community and \$1.50 for the public. There will be an additional matinee performance November 16 at 2:00.



Carol Bohannon as Beatrice



Sportsgasbord

Alpine Designs
Bogner
Demetre
Head
Grandoe
Lido

Roffe/Rene
Nordica
Rieker
Lange
Look/Nevada
Salomon

Marker
Rossignol
K2
Fischer
Scott
Villom

One shop has them all.

CHALET SKI & SPORT

646 Western Avenue, South Portland • 772-3777 • "A Truly Great Shop"

Oil ban eased for Japan, Europe — 59

IRS cracking down not US, Holland

Arabs to hike production by 10% next month

Russians, Israelis may renew ties

Pinup calendars dying art in X-rated age

Nixon and Dobrynin pursue detente talks

3d quarter \$2.5b trade surplus first in 4 years

House votes to save Northeast railroads

Flash floods hit N.E. as winter begins

Maine stockpiles kerosene, firewood; prepares for survival without oil

Christmas spacwalk sets record in Holy Land

Court rules unborn child eligible for relief benefits

Crime in N.E. cities spurts, FBI reports

Christmas lights may be dim, but spirit's still there

Conviction of Calley is upheld

Welfare errors cost \$1.17b, HEW reports

Bolivia to increase its oil export price

Pinup calendars dying art in X-rated age

Nixon and Dobrynin pursue detente talks

3d quarter \$2.5b trade surplus first in 4 years

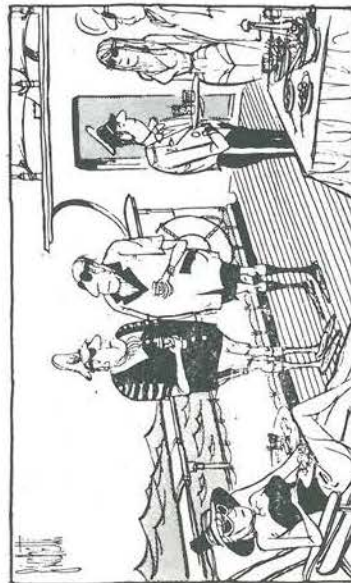
House votes to save Northeast railroads

Flash floods hit N.E. as winter begins

Maine stockpiles kerosene, firewood; prepares for survival without oil

Christmas spacwalk sets record in Holy Land

"So, if you get in the mood, every pine tree becomes a Christmas tree, and the traffic lights... annual decorations."



Jackson, Javits top Nader poll of Senate legislative assistants

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Henry "Scoop" Jackson, D-Wash., was rated "most effective" senator and New York Republican Jacob Javits the "brightest" in a survey of Senate legislative assistants on the effectiveness, intelligence and integrity of the lawmakers released Monday.

The telephone survey by the Ralph Nader-backed Capitol Hill News Service was unscientific but revealing in what the Senate aides thought about their bosses.

The aides were not allowed to rate the senators they work for, but could name more than one senator in each positive and negative category. Seventy-five of the 100 Senate aides participated — 42 from Democratic offices, 33 from Republican ones.

Jackson, who sought the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination, received 24 mentions for most effective.

"He's the most effective in rallying legislation," one aide said of Jackson. "I'm convinced he gets people to be co-sponsors (of his bills) before they know what they're co-sponsoring." Jackson is chairman of the Interior Committee.

Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va.,



Sen. Henry M. Jackson



Sen. Jacob K. Javits

was chosen as the "hardest working" and Philip Hart, D-Mich., as having the "most integrity."

Sens. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska, William Scott, R-Va., and Vance Hartke, D-Ind., were rated "least effective." Scott was voted "least bright," Hartke as having "least integrity" and seven others tied for first as "least hard-working."

Javits and Sen. Warren

Magnuson, D-Wash., tied for second as most effective with 13 mentions, and Javits was mentioned 28 times as the brightest.

Sens. Hart, Howard Baker, R-Tenn., James Buckley, R-N.Y., J. William Fulbright, D-Ark., Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., Jackson, William Proxmire, D-Wis., John Stennis, D-Miss., and Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., received three or more men-

tions as brightest.

In the "hardest working" category, the winner was Democratic Whip Robert Byrd, who received 25 mentions. Proxmire got 18 mentions.

Of 26 other senators named in this category, only Buckley, Humphrey, Javits, Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., John McClellan, D-Ark., and Walter Mondale, D-Minn., received three or more mentions.

Kennedy, mentioned as a probable Democratic presidential candidate in 1976, received about an equal number of votes in both hardest and least hard-working categories.

Scott of Virginia was cited most as least bright, receiving 14 mentions. Of 38 others in this category, only Sens. Carl Curtis, R-Neb., Paul Fannin, R-Ariz., Edward Gurney, R-Fla., Ariz., Roman Hruska, R-Neb., Lee Metcalf, D-Mont., and John Tunney, D-Calif., received three or more mentions.

Thirty other senators fell in the least effective category, with Wallace Bennett, R-Utah, Quentin Burdick, D-N.D., Carl Curtis, R-Neb., Jesse Helms, R-N.C., Joseph Montoya, D-N.M., and Tunney leading.

Be Daring, Colleges Told In Last Carnegie Report

WASHINGTON (AP) — Colleges and universities will "have to be daring and take risks" to cope with special problems ahead, including declining enrollments, the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education said in its final report Tuesday.

"We are now in the process of recovery from a decade of turmoil," said Clark Kerr, commission chairman, "but survival, with memories of past glories, is not enough of a program for higher education as it approaches the year 2000."

The commission's agenda for higher education in the final quarter of the 20th Century was contained in "Priorities for Action," its 21st special report in six years.

Kerr said the slowdown in enrollments, caused by a leveling in the number of high school graduates; a drop in the number of bachelor's recipients going on to post graduate training; and projections based on sharply reduced birth rates, were possibly the most important problems facing higher education.

He said the change in enrollment patterns could apply the most intense pressure for

change. This, he said, could lead to accepting more older and part-time students, more competitive recruitment and attempts to make campuses more attractive to students by holding down tuition and improving programs.

The commission said increased options for students were among the six priorities it sees for future higher education.

"There has been no basic discussion of purposes, engaged in widely within higher education, for a century. There should be some new aspirations, some new visions," the report said.

Other tasks remaining, the commission said, were:

— Preservation and enhancement of the quality and diversity of higher education. It suggested stressing basic research, adopting campus "codes of teaching responsibility," curriculum reform and mixing more persons of different age groups.

— Assurances of resources and their more effective use. It again said the federal government should absorb half of the public share of spending for higher education and urged increased state contributions.

— Achievement of more effective governance. It recommended some modification of faculty tenure, greater involvement of students, delegation of basic influence over academic matters to faculties, and changes in the distribution of state funds.

— The elimination of all remnants of inequality of educational opportunity due to race, sex, income and geographic location. It called for recruitment of more women and members of minority groups in faculty and administrative positions, but said it rejected quotas.

Established by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in 1967 and backed by \$6.5 million from the Carnegie Corp. of New York, the commission systematically appraised higher education and suggested guides for future development.

Alan Pifer, president of the foundation, said at a news conference that although the commission was going out of business Kerr would "continue his association with the foundation." He said formation of a new council to grapple with the problems of higher education would be announced later this year.

Thanks to power failure, many had a chance to enjoy one of George Washington's experiences. They went to bed by candlelight.

The Park Plaza project will hang in the air, it is predicted, until the buildings involved fall down from old age.

Secret Service men still accompany Spiro Agnew. To protect him or keep an eye on him?

As an economy measure, Uncle Sam might end aid to President Thieu, who hardly qualifies as a national asset.

Considering how many ways there are to dirty it, it's a wonder there's such a thing as clean money.

Voluntary gasoline rationing will keep nobody from driving two miles to buy a six-pack.

EDITORIAL POINTS

Baseball is so full of litigation nowadays, a batter has to get a court order before he can run out a grounder.

Mr. Nixon picked some of the Supreme Court justices, and some of their decisions show it.

The state forests won't suffer. By the time an unaccustomed citizen has cut enough wood to fill the trunk of a four-door sedan, he'll be good and sick of hard work.

They don't tell the students in the literature course, but some of the best fiction is written on income tax returns.

EDITORIAL POINTS

et knife permanently close to their strategic jugular, which is the Arab oil tap.

Alas, these are not nightmares caused by too much Christmas pudding. Instead, they are realistic future calculations directly rooted in well-known current realities. So you can see why one may now ask, "Can the United States endure?"

Joseph Alsop is a syndicated columnist.

Bonhoeffer's theology

By Robert Taylor
Globe Staff

TRIE PATRIOTISM, by Dietrich Bonhoeffer, edited by Eberhard H. Reber, *Harper and Row*, pp. 256, \$5.95

"The night of the world is as dark to us as it was to the shepherds then," wrote the German theologian Dietrich Bonhoeffer in 1940. "Our Christmas, too, does not take us out of the distress, the burdens of our life in the world; it does not take us to Paradise. We too must return again, like the shepherds, back into the old conditions, with all the pressure that chafes us."

Three years later, witnessing his words, he confronted the Gestapo, and in the April which saw Hitler's suicide, Bonhoeffer was hanged. He has since excited an enormous influence on Christian thought: his concepts of "religiosity Christianity" and of a Church which exists for humanity rather than an impassive God no longer appear radical; indeed, they belong to present-day ecumenical thought.

It must not be considered that Bonhoeffer, proposing a religious Christianity, championed Christianity without religion.

BOOK OF THE DAY



DIETRICH BONHOEFFER

He was a Lutheran pastor, and his criticism of the Church and metaphysics not only followed the tradition of Kierkegaard, but worked within the framework of the Church itself.

The dialectical aspect of his theology emerges from the noble volumes translated into English from the five thick German tomes collected by Eberhard Bethge.

"True Patriotism" analyzes Bethge's material, like the preceding books in English (being the third to appear), correlating the growth of Bonhoeffer's mind to his life history.

There are three sections: The Theologian in War-time, the Double Agent, and the Prisoner.

In the first, Bonhoeffer, the voice of the Confessing Church, argues that there is a Christian movement. It is temporal and temporal. It is a church in its own right, in its insistence on its right to teach its own doctrine, in its implication in the opposition to Hitler and the pro-Nazi "German Christians" who approved the racist policies of the state.

The second part projects Bonhoeffer's role in the plot, "Operation 7," to overthrow the tyrant, and the last section, including fragments of a drama and novel, covers a period when Bonhoeffer, by the power of his personal example, made manifest the quality of his life.

What the volume conveys is more than a struggle between individual life and conscience and loyalty to one's country. As a witness to Bonhoeffer, it is understood not in his relationship to an absolute God but in concern for others, and "freedom from self," maintained to the point of death, form the solid ground of the being of God.

Loyalty: To Conscience, Not To Person, Party

By RALPH WADDER

WASHINGTON — Around many a party or industry-oriented bureau in Washington, the best civil servants are in a conflict of allegiance. By obeying unjust or corrupt orders, they are violating their personal obligation of public trust in their office. By disobeying such orders, they run the risk of being fired or even charged with treason.

It is not easy for many conscientious civil servants to leave their jobs. It is not easy for many conscientious civil servants to leave their jobs. It is not easy for many conscientious civil servants to leave their jobs. It is not easy for many conscientious civil servants to leave their jobs.

It was not a satisfactory vic-

JOSEPH ALSOP

There are two seemingly contradictory elements in this pattern. On the one hand, the Kremlin is exerting maximum pressure to prevent the Saudi Arabian oil and the Arab oil owners from turning on the oil tap. Furthermore, the Kremlin is pressing the Arab oil owners to cripple the banking systems of the West by withdrawing their enormous deposits. In these ways, to put it mildly, the Kremlin is being far from helpful.

On the other hand, however, the Kremlin is quietly but importantly helping Dr. Kissinger in his drive for an Arab-Israeli settlement. So how is this mysterious pattern of combined hurtfulness and helpfulness to be rationally explained?

The answer to the mystery lies in some rather simple facts. The Soviet planners long ago recognized the supreme strategic importance of the oil resources of the Arabian peninsula. The Arab oil tap, the Soviet planners realized, was no less than the jugular of the whole western world. So the Soviet planners began to invest heavily in order to take advantage of the dangerously exposed position of this western jugular.

They built air bases and naval bases and acquired naval facilities wherever they could manage to do so throughout the Red Sea, Indian Ocean-Persian Gulf in short, in the waters around the Arabian peninsula.

Suppose, then, that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger eventually gets the Arabian oil tap turned on again for the United States and also secures an Arab-Israeli settlement. Any such settlement will inevitably include the reopening of the Suez Canal. To see what this can mean to the future, you need only examine the present peculiar pattern of Soviet behavior.

So the Fitzgerald case, however it may be handled, is not likely to help other civil servants who are daily ordered or expected to cover up, violate investigations. In a memo from White House aide Alexander Butterfield to H. R. Haldean on January 20, 1970, Butterfield said: "Fitzgerald is no doubt a top-notch cost expert, but he has been given very low marks in loyalty, and after all, loyalty is the name of the game."

LOYALTY TO WHOM and for what? The Code of Ethics for Government Service, which is the well-known "rule book" for civil servants, states: "Any person in Government service shall be loyal to the highest agencies or departments of our reports 'Whistle Blowing' and 'The Spotted System' address themselves to this cardinal issue.

Sen. Proxmire intends to introduce legislation about government appointments and dismissals. Such legislation would protect the rights of the civil servant from the whimsy of the appointing authority. The legislation would also protect the rights of the civil servant from the whimsy of the appointing authority.

Opinion

And Britons stay patient throughout

WASHINGTON — The English have given a great deal to Christmas, the twelve days, the Yule log, "God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen."

And what did the English get for Christmas? Why, only a chance to do their thing, which is to grin and bear it.

It always seems to happen to them. If it's cold, England is colder. If it's dark, England is darker. Life is unfair, as John Kennedy once remarked, but it always seems unfair to England, the land of fair play.

Some Americans expiate their guilt by saying that the British behave too well for their own good and thus invite hardship, or that they welcome adversity because they cope with it better than anyone.

In recent weeks, as we entered the kindergarten of shortages, it was suggested that large numbers of British be imported to give us an example for the days to come. But export was tried — you remember the empire — and it was not a complete success. The natives, not being English, were not philosophical and kept on grouching. Particularly in Ireland, the presence of the English was regarded as an adversity not to be borne. We ourselves led the way.

Their problem is that as a people, they simply have not learned to complain.

One morning in London, I met a woman at a bus stop. She was carrying one of those net bags filled with small packages which the British always carry in their endless search for something edible.

Her bus, for Islington, had just pulled away. The next one was not due for 35 minutes. She sighed. Then caught herself and assumed a cheerful expression.

"We mustn't grumble, must we?" she chirped bravely. It simply had never occurred to me that we mustn't and I wondered how she spent her days. She immediately launched into a discussion of the weather, which in England would give the serious grumbler eternal fare. It was moist and overcast, but she informed me that it was not, after all, raining, and that the BBC was promising "bright intervals."

When I was in London during President Kennedy's visit, a small crowd had gathered outside his sister-in-law's house. A bobby was controlling the crowd, which is child's play in England.

"Up, up on the curbings," he murmured in those inaudible tones in which the English communicate with each other. "You shall be taller." Everyone was simply delighted to comply.

And then I was on a tour bus bound for Windsor Castle. For some reason, when we drew up at the gates, we were not to be admitted.

Was there any outcry, although all had paid? Not a bit of it. An Englishman stood up and said quietly: "I must say I regard that as decidedly unfair." Then, having given his judgment, he resumed his seat. That was the end of it.

The one thing that consoles observers of England's latest afflictions is that in the tight little isle, the line between hardship and austerity is so fine in everyday life that when one passes over it, one scarcely notices the difference.

Take the ordinary English home, for instance. It is so cunningly laid out with draughty passageways and butteries and things, that their food is sure to be cold when it reaches the table.

When you consider that the main dish is apt to be mutton and the veggie, brussels sprouts, it probably doesn't matter much. The British have cultivated their characters instead of their palates, and it seems they must always pay the price.

Such a people deserve better than a three-day work week and world sympathy for Christmas.

Mary McGrory is a syndicated columnist.

DARIUS S. JHABVALA

US allies imperil pact for Mideast

WASHINGTON — West Europeans have once again revealed their reliance on regionalistic and ineffective responses that could seriously undermine their security and survival.

Last week at the NATO ministerial meeting in Brussels, they carped incessantly over the lack of adequate consultations within the alliance over the Middle East — a charge blown up beyond proportions for a useful dialogue.

Now they appear prepared to cave in to pressures from the Arab world, pressures that are divisive by their very nature and could seriously damage the prospects for peace in the Middle East.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger flew from Brussels to London where he spoke to the Pilgrims, a prestigious Anglo-American society. In an address that evoked comparisons with his "new Atlantic charter" speech in New York last April, Kissinger offered an assessment of the state of American-European relations.

More important he came up with the proposal that could put some meat on the bare bones of rhetoric of Western unity.

He suggested that Western Europe join the United States, Japan, and oil-producing Arab countries in establishing an action group to arrange for collaboration on "all areas of the energy problem."

This is a challenge which the United States could solve alone with great difficulties and that Europe cannot solve in isolation at all. "We strongly prefer and Europe requires a common enterprise," he said.

"The energy crisis of 1973 can become the economic equivalent of the Sputnik challenge of 1957. The outcome can be the same. Only this time, the giant step for mankind will be one that America and its closest partners take together for the benefit of all mankind," he said.

Linked to that proposal is the unstated concept that if the world's industrialized countries could join hands against blackmail they could promote an Arab-Israeli peace settlement faster.

The reaction of each European ally corresponded to how bad the oil squeeze was on it. Britain and the Netherlands, the two hardest hit by the cutback in production and the embargo, hailed Kissinger's suggestion as being "in the great tradition of the Marshall Plan after the war."

France, which has proposed a European-Arab energy cooperation that would leave out the United States and Japan, was far less enthusiastic. What's worse, French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert helped arrange for four Arab ministers to meet with officials of the nine European Economic Community states and lobby for the Arab position.

Apart from the fact that neither the EEC meeting nor the pre-arranged dialogue with the Arab ministers was undertaken after consultation with the United States, the deliberations seemed to be working at cross-purposes with the US effort.

The EEC hinted its eagerness to do business with the Arabs rather than to even look further for any co-operative ventures within the alliance.

The Arab ministers, to their credit, succeeded in driving a wedge between the United States and West Europeans on the oil issue. But the Europeans will only accrue benefits if they pressure the United States to pressure Israel into agreeing to a pro-Arab deal.

That the United States will not do, and neither will Israel give in to US pressures.

So what has been jeopardized, from Washington's point of view, is not US interests but the prospects for an Arab-Israeli settlement.

Darius Jhabvala is a member of The Globe's Washington Bureau.

Chicago 7 defendants free without sentence

CHICAGO — Four of the Chicago 7 conspiracy defendants found guilty of contempt earlier this week were freed without a jail sentence today by the judge who had convicted them.

US Dist. Judge Edward T. Gignoux said there would be no point in imposing sentences against lawyer William M. Kunstler and defendants David T. Dellinger, Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin. Gignoux was severely critical of US Dist. Judge Julius J. Hoffman, who presided at the original trial, as well as the original prosecutors.

Excerpts from Kissinger's remarks at year-end news conference

Associated Press
The following excerpts are from Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's year-end news conference in Washington yesterday:

The most dramatic event of the year, of course, was the crisis in the Middle East. It is — it came upon us unexpectedly.

We were not warned by any foreign government that there were any specific plans for an attack. The only warnings we received were general descriptions that the Middle East conflict — or that the tensions in the Middle East — might not be contained.

the first phase of the Geneva conference has been constructive.

ties would have come up against the situation where their demand for outstripped the possibilities of supply.

Let me explain what we understand by détente. We do not say that détente is based on the compatibility of domestic systems. We recognize that the values and ideology of both the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China

are opposed and sometimes hostile to ours. We do not say that there are no conflicting national interests. We do say that there is a fundamental change in the international environment compared to any other previous period, a change which was expressed by

President Eisenhower more than 20 years ago when he said "There is no longer any alternative to peace."

Nor is this the only discrepancy between the real and the synthetic in "Operation Candor." While pledging to reveal everything, the White House reverted to its old non-cooperative self on specific items.

'Operation Candor' proves anything but candid

ROWLAND EVANS and ROBERT NOVAK

House with the President's personal financial security. It also is one more indication that "Operation Candor," whatever its impact in saving Mr. Nixon's Presidency, has hardly been candid at all.

In the Nov. 17 press conference at Disney World, Fla., during "Operation Candor," Mr. Nixon suggested the tax break on his vice-presidential papers was not carefully monitored but resulted from Lyndon B. Johnson's casual advice.

In truth, as we recently reported, the White House lobbied frantically to save the tax loophole in 1969. What's more, presidential aides were well aware that this effort was based not on any broad tax principle

fiscal time on the President's personal money

problems was pervasive concern, seeping down about Mr. Nixon's financial future. Providing for that future, according to one aide, was made a major priority.

At Disney World, Mr. Nixon revealed his worry about the future in this confused and cryptic language: "I have got to find a way to give away (the presidential papers) or otherwise my heirs will have a terrible time to pay the taxes on things people aren't going to want to buy."

Obsession with financial security is by no means unique to Mr. Nixon among American Presidents. But this priority at the White House scarcely compares with his attempt

Maryland requested justification of the Plumbers. Mr. Nixon promised to send him one, but nothing has been received.

Item: On Aug. 15, the President asserted he first learned on March 17, 1973, about the 1971 Plumbers' burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office. When we asked from whom Mr. Nixon learned the fact, presidential lawyers and the White House press office declined to answer. With the advent of "Operation Candor," we hopefully renewed the query. We still have no reply.

Cosmetic candor does not improve the overall congressional attitude toward Mr. Nixon, and that could prove decisive in the critical months ahead.

Random Events and Robert Novak are syndicated columnists.

in the midst of "Operation Candor" to show himself so studiously nonchalant about personal money matters.

Nor is this the only discrepancy between the real and the synthetic in "Operation Candor." While pledging to reveal everything, the White House reverted to its old non-cooperative self on specific items.

Item: Unable to get in a question during a presidential session with Republican congressmen on Nov. 16, Rep. Charles Whalen of Ohio wrote Mr. Nixon a letter asking specific questions about operations of the notorious White House Plumbers. Apart from a routine acknowledgment, Whalen has received no reply.

Item: At a session between the President and Republican senators Nov. 14, Sen. Charles Mathias of

WASHINGTON — Nearly four years after President Nixon took advantage of a fast-closing tax loophole to claim a \$576,000 tax deduction of his vice-presidential papers, senior White House aides were plotting how to pry it open again to permit an even faster tax break for his presidential papers.

In late 1972 and early 1973, when the Nixon tide was running high before Watergate broke open, such a move was seriously discussed inside the White House by the President's top lieutenants and lawyers. The consensus favored a bill to reinstate tax deductions for contributions of public papers.

The savage eruption of Watergate halted all efforts.

This points up covert preoccupation at high levels of the Nixon White

The war in the Middle East faced the United States with a number of profound issues.

There was the commitment the United States has had through all postwar administrations to the security of Israel. It was our concern that another superpower not exploit the tensions in the area for its own advantage. There was our interest in maintaining a balanced relationship with the Arab countries. And there came to be, increasingly, the problem of the energy crisis.

Solzhenitsyn's latest: history of terror

By Mark Blackburn
Reuter

PARIS — Nobel prize-winning writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn, in his latest book published abroad, said those responsible for Stalinist prison camps in the Soviet Union should be tried in the same way as Nazi war criminals.

He made his comment in "Gulag Archipelago," a politically explosive history of the camps whose text was seized by the Soviet security police (KGB) last August. The first third of the book was published in Russian in Paris from another manuscript yesterday. An English translation of the book will be published in the United States this spring.

A representative of the Paris publishing house which brought out the book here said it could cause the dissident writer serious trouble. It could also prompt reprisal on the more than 200 survivors of prison camps who are mentioned by name in the book.

Speaking of KGB officials who ran the camps, Solzhenitsyn asked, "Why was Germany able to judge its criminals after the war when this opportunity was not given to Russia?"

"In West Germany 86,000 Nazi criminals were sentenced by 1966. On a proportionate calculation, that would correspond to a quarter of a million for our country."

In excerpts from the book printed in the New York Times today, Solzhenitsyn blamed Lenin for starting Soviet terror policies, accused Josef Stalin of plotting a mass execution of Jews, and said Stalin possibly once belonged to the czarist secret police.

Solzhenitsyn quoted Lenin's call in January 1918 for "a purge of the Russian earth of all harmful insects." In September 1919, Lenin warned the writer Maxim Gorky, who had protested arrests, "not to spend his energy whimpering over rotten intellectuals."

Lenin is somewhere between saint and messiah in Soviet theology. Publicly branding him as an advocate of terror is rare, perhaps unprecedented in Soviet life.

Solzhenitsyn said Stalin had devised a plot to harass, murder and imprison thousands of Jews in 1953.

The author said the late dictator had whipped up anti-Jewish feelings in a press campaign beginning in January 1953, but died before being able to complete the plan.

Solzhenitsyn said the plan entailed falsely accusing influential Jews, particularly physicians, of plotting to murder high Soviet officials.

Attributing his information to "rumors," but obviously giving the reports great credence, Solzhenitsyn

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★ BOOK
Continued from Page 1

said months of whipping up anti-Jewish sentiment would have culminated in a night of looting and killings, after which "the government would intervene generously to save the Jews from the wrath of the people, and on that very same night remove them from Moscow to the Far East and Siberia, where barracks were already prepared for them."

Solzhenitsyn also says there are "psychological reasons" for suspecting Stalin of having once joined the Czarist secret police, or Okhrana.

"One of Stalin's favorite themes," writes Solzhenitsyn, "was to ascribe to every arrested Bolshevik, and, in general, to every arrested revolutionary, service in the Czarist Okhrana. Was this merely intolerant suspiciousness?"

The author supports his reasoning with the reported contention of a former czarist police official that the hurried burning of secret police records after the overthrow of Czar Nicholas in February 1917, was intended to avoid embarrassing "certain interested persons."

The book was published in Paris by a small Russian-language house called YMCA Press, which has in the past printed Russian-language editions of other Solzhenitsyn works including "August 1914," "The First Circle," and "Cancer Ward."

Valdimir Prokofiev, a YMCA Press editor said the new book had been printed from a manuscript corrected by Solzhenitsyn and he indicated that it had been brought to Paris in the last few months by intermediaries.

Last Aug. 28, Solzhenitsyn told Western newsmen his life had been threatened, apparently by KGB agents, who demanded he drop his dissident activities and writing or "rot in prison." A week later, he said a friend, Elizaveta Voronyanskaya, was arrested in Leningrad and after five days of interrogation, handed over a copy of the book to the KGB. She returned home and committed suicide by hanging, Solzhenitsyn said.

He wrote: "I kept myself from printing this book all these years because of my duty towards those still living"—probably referring to the 272 camp prisoners interviewed for the book.

"But since the KGB seized my book, there is nothing left but to publish it immediately."

He began work on the history two years after publication in the Soviet Union of his fictionalized account of his own experience in the camps — "A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich" — in the 1960s.

YMCA Press, a private company which was formerly linked with the Young Men's Christian Assn., said that "Gulag Archipelago" provided a documented history, with names, of prison camps from 1918 to 1958 dedicated to "all those who were not able to live enough to be able to tell."

Solzhenitsyn identifies three peak periods for camp operations — 1929-1931, 1937-1939 and 1944-1946.

During the 1929-1931 period when collectivization of farm holdings was at its height "the number of peasants who were arrested and deported is put at 15 million" he wrote.

He gave no exact figures for the other two periods which he said involved distinctly different types of mass arrests.

"Those arrested in 1937-1939 were 'people with a situation, a political past, people with education and among the wounded who remained in the towns,' he added.

Between 1944 and 1946 entire peoples — certain of the Soviet minorities like the Kalmucks and the Crimean Tatars — were sent to Siberia, Solzhenitsyn wrote.

(Robert Kaiser of the Washington Post reported from Moscow that Solzhenitsyn's decision to publish the book is an unprecedented personal challenge to the Kremlin leadership.)

(If Solzhenitsyn's book justifies the advance notices by its publishers it will be a severe blow to the Soviet Union's image in the outside world. It will also reopen old wounds by vividly reviving the issue of Stalinism, which the current Soviet leadership has tried to avoid in recent years.

(The book appears to be a much more direct criticism of the Soviet system than Solzhenitsyn's earlier books. By calling for the punishment of those who participated in Stalin's terror, Solzhenitsyn is indirectly but unmistakably asking for sanctions against some current Soviet officials. By comparing Soviet officials to Nazi war criminals, he is throwing what Russians consider the supreme insult in their faces.)

YMCA Press described the book as "a shattering experience" while Solzhenitsyn himself writes that it is "a monument of solidarity with all the martyrs and dead of the years from 1918 to 1958."

The publishers said Solzhenitsyn had taken Gulag — an area containing a camp complex — as a symbol of "an immense archipelago in the Soviet Union in which millions of detainees found themselves brought together at the same time."

The author writes that future generations "will judge us as lamentable and contemptible because we first allowed ourselves to be beaten in our millions and then glorified the criminals in their secure old age."

While calling for punishment of those involved, he said "We must be generous and not shoot them, not blow them up with salt water, not beat them with blows from boots, not grip their skulls in steel bands, not shut them up behind fences where they lie one on another like luggage. No, nothing of all that should be done."

"But the guilty should be tried and be made to admit 'Yes, I was an executioner and a criminal,'" Solzhenitsyn wrote.

"We must publicly condemn the very idea of vengeance exercised by men on other men, otherwise young people may believe that baseness on earth remains unpunished and earns well-being," he added.

Solzhenitsyn estimates that Soviet repression was 10 to 1000 times greater than czarist repression, depending on whether one is talking about arrest, exile or execution. His figures for specific incidents are much higher than those previously cited in the West, such as a suggestion that 600,000 people were arrested after the assassination of Leningrad party leader Sergei Kirov in 1934. He suggests that the Russians also had more victims than the Nazis.

Significantly, the book ends soon after Nikita Khrushchev started his first de-Stalinization campaign and altered the pattern of terror.

Why television failed in originally investigating Watergate break-in

Broadcast journalists' performance in the investigation of Watergate and related crimes was poor. But the coverage of the Senate Watergate hearings was excellent. We in the profession are still searching for the reasons why — from within ourselves as individuals and as news organizations and from our viewers and critics on the outside.

For one thing, it is not true that television and radio were slow to get onto the Watergate story. The day the police arrested the burglars at Watergate, CBS News recognized it as a story, as a possible major story, and that day we jumped all over it. The break-in was a lead story in the CBS Saturday News.

Wire services carried a few short reports, but they were playing it down. The Washington Post printed nothing about the break-in that morning. The Post later covered itself in glory on the story, badly beating us and everyone else in the business, but the day of the break-in, the Post didn't have a line. Neither did most other papers. None of our competing networks led with the story. There is some question that they even mentioned the story on major newscasts that day. Washington's afternoon newspaper, the Star-News, mentioned the story, but wasn't close to leading any edition with it.

All anybody had at that time was the bare-bones fact. The men wearing dark suits and glasses, their pockets filled with small bulbs, had been caught in the White House by Democratic National Headquarters.

The people involved in the production of the CBS Saturday News, which comes out of New York, were curious and skeptical. They decided there was something smelly about the story. But they were operating mostly on instinct, instinct laced by experience — but instinct nonetheless.

We delivered a little that summer but not much. We worked our tails off. But facts and people who knew anything remained, for us, scarce. By September the feeling of frustration led to formation of a special unit to coordinate efforts to cope up with new ways of attacking the story.

As September faded into October, we were able to turn up little. Many times, few facts. CBS News was putting some stories about Watergate on the air, more than our broadcast competitors, but pitifully few compared to what we were spending in money, time and effort.

So why were we failing? Looking back on it, these are some of the reasons: The deadly daily diet of deceit sent us from the White House. Those dishonest stories, but if the Watergate story could be limited to the Post, it could be contained and kept from spreading.

Guiltily, back of enough work, had judgment and had luck. The part of network correspondents — including this one — who had covered the White House public relations operation that by September estimated costs \$400 million a year.

The average network news correspondent has a heavy load of bulletins, daily broadcast responsibilities. Hourly radio reports and television inserts for which preparation, including writing and technical logistics, eats up an incredible amount of time.

Newspeople usually have deadlines once a day. Broadcast reporters often have them one an hour or more. This tends to make us best at covering breaking stories, i.e., events as they happen. It tends to make us less than best at making up less than best at picking together complicated expose.

3. None of us had the sense, the luck or the courage early enough to remove ourselves from the hilly-gully of hour-by-hour daily coverage of our usual run of stories to concentrate — a gamble might be the better word — upon the Watergate story actually being what we suspected it could be.

4. We didn't have reporters with long-standing contacts in the local police, and even as the story began unfolding, not enough effort was made to develop police department contacts. Not trying hard enough and fast enough to establish contacts within offices of local Federal



DAN RATHER

prosecutors, the FBI and the Justice Dept. also hurt. CASTER THREE — 5. What we do the most of, and in many ways what we do best, is provide a national headline service for radio and television. Even had CBS News or any other network done the digging that the Post did, we perhaps could not have communicated the story itself so well.

Newspeople and magazines simply are superior to television and radio in some forms of communication, and one of those forms is lengthy expose. For us it's partly a matter of air time. It is also partly the belief, especially in television, that if you give people too much information at one time your effort becomes counterproductive at a certain point. Watergate entailed a lot of information.

The Washington Post is a local paper in a one-industry town. That industry

is politics. CBS News is nationwide and not many viewers and listeners care as much about politics as your average Washingtonian. If a Post reader is interested in a particular story, he simply turns the page. If a Cronkite viewer isn't interested in what Walter has on the screen, he turns to the competition.

6. Finally, and most damnable, we were not simple enough. I for one simply had difficulty believing that so many people in positions of high trust could and would be so faulty about so much, so effectively, for so long.

And some of us, bred in the cautious journalistic tradition of being able to prove beyond a reasonable doubt all that you print or broadcast, may have been too cautious and may have demanded too much proof.

What we wanted on the Watergate story were facts, facts and political science developed on our own. It's as we did, for all the fees and more — we still did not in mid-October have much of either.

So what have we learned, those of us in and out of journalism? That although we need to pay no less attention to being a headline service, we need to pay more attention to being a news service during the last two weeks of October. Since neither of the other two networks was doing anything on the air

That we need to think less about our roles as "investigators" and more about being "investigators." A re-emphasis on reporting fundamentals all around would be a start.

That, on the average, we need more thought about how better to spend our time — how to have reporters less involved in technical arguments and more involved in actual reporting.

Dan Rather is CBS' chief news anchor.

Chicago may tax commuting workers

CHICAGO — Many firms were Mayor Richard Daley plan to make city employees pay a "need tax" of \$3 a month on each of their workers. A number of cities, upset that they receive little revenue from people working in their cities but living outside, are paying close attention.



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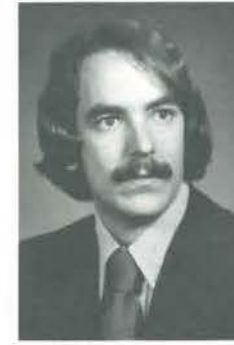
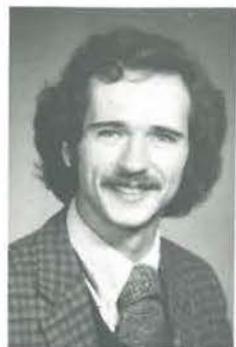
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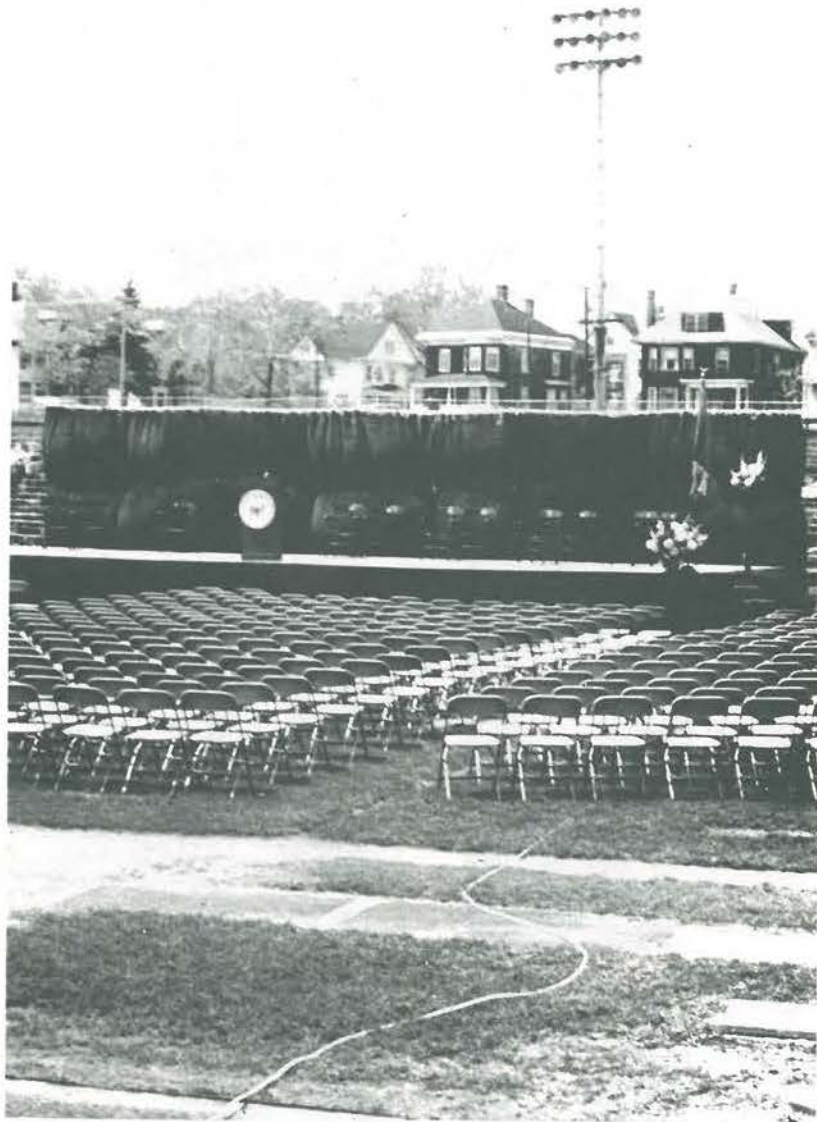
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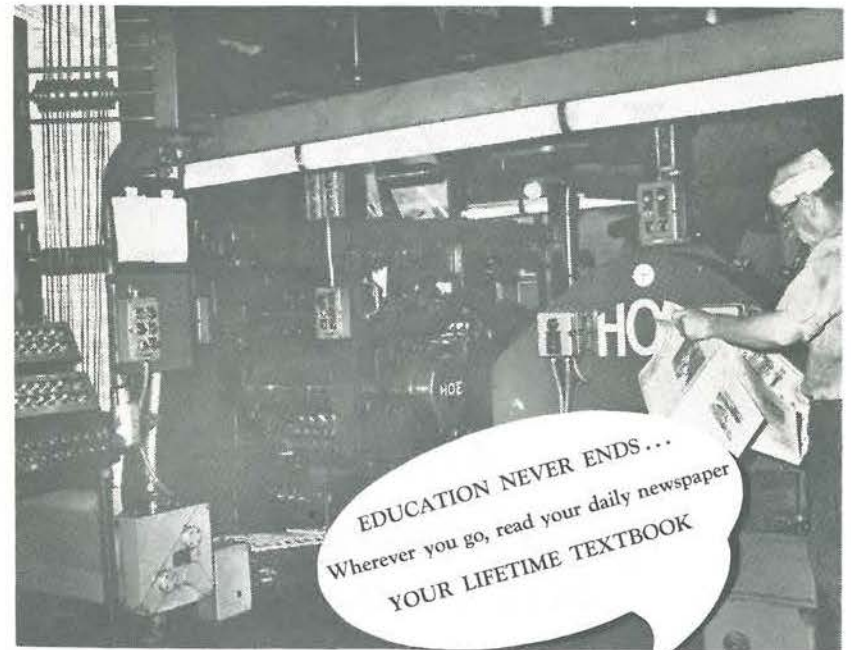
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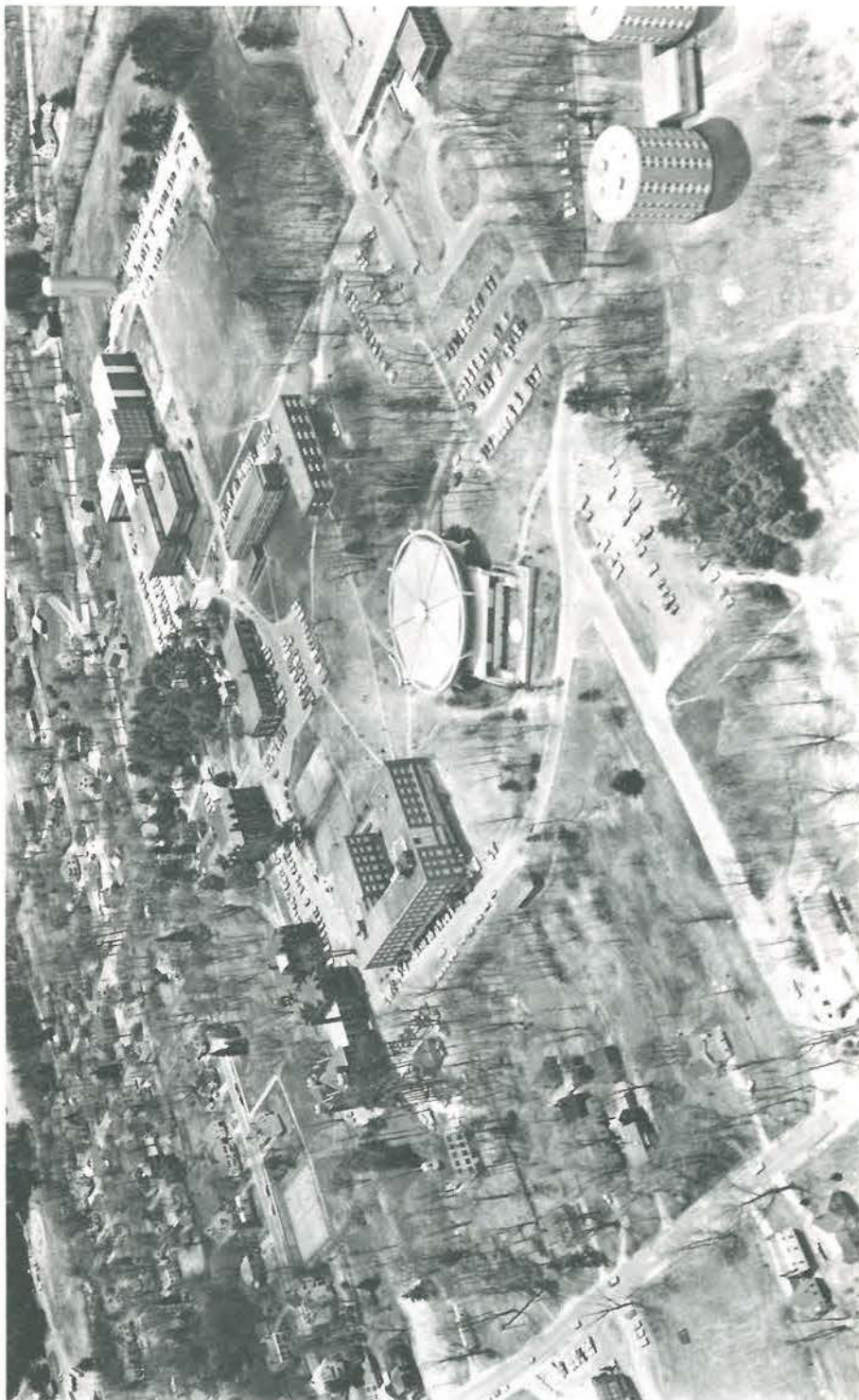
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NASA to place emphasis on working satellites

By Al Rossiter Jr.
United Press International

There won't be any manned space shots for the next year and a half, but the space agency plans to double its unmanned satellite missions in 1974 with the heaviest emphasis yet on practical work.

Twenty-six satellites are on the National Space and Aeronautics Administration's NASA schedule for the new year, the most since the 28 flights in 1967. Twelve of the upcoming launchings are for communications satellites and five are for weather watchers. Most again will go from Cape Canaveral.

There were 13 ciliary shots in 1973, including the launch of the Skylab Space Station in May and three crews rendezvousing with it in May, July and November. The final three-man team of Skylab astronauts is scheduled to return Feb. 8 after spending a record 12 weeks in orbit.

If the current flight in the orbiting lab goes along as planned, the nine Skylab crewmen will have logged more than 12,000 man-hours in space — almost double the time spent aloft by the men of America's 27 earlier spaceflights. But Project Skylab is conducting research for the future, while the 1974 unmanned missions will have a more immediate payoff.

Unless a Skylab rescue flight is required, the United States will not be launching astronauts again until July, 1975, when three Apollo pilots will go

into orbit to rendezvous and dock with a two-man Soviet Soyuz spacecraft.

The new generation space shuttle rocket plane will be making major headway on the drawing boards and in the test labs of many aerospace contractors, but it won't fly in space until 1979 at the earliest.

Besides the ongoing Skylab mission, NASA has three unmanned spaceflights carrying on into the new year. The Pioneer 10 is now on its way out of the solar system after an historic flight past Jupiter Dec. 3, and a twin, called Pioneer 11, is due to reach Jupiter next December. The Mariner 10 Television Scout is cruising to a February rendezvous with Venus and on to a March passby of Mercury.

There are several new scientific missions on the 1974 schedule, including an unprecedented German-American probe close to the Sun, but the communications and weather satellites will be the big job of the year.

Three of the radio relay satellites will be the first designed solely to relay messages data and television communications within the United States. The first of these new relay stations, called Westar and owned by Western Union, is to be launched April 11 from Cape Canaveral.

Six other companies are moving into the domestic communications satellite business and the outlook appears unlimited. NASA's role is limited to launching and initial tracking ser-

vices, for which it is reimbursed.

"You can get a feeling for the potential of the newly instituted domestic satellites by looking at current revenue of telephone, radio and television which is about \$18 million a year," said NASA administrator James C. Fletcher.

The International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT), of which America's Comsat Corp. is the principal partner, is the pioneer in the commercial satellite business and now has an annual revenue of \$260 million and a global network of satellites.

Three more large INTELSAT 4 satellites are scheduled for launch in 1974 from Cape Canaveral. One is to go into a 22,300-mile high stationary orbit Jan. 30, the other two are set for flight in June and August.

In addition, Comsat is having two new satellites built to relay communications from ships at sea to all sides of the oceans. They are called Marisats and will be leased by the US Navy at first and later used for commercial maritime traffic. The first Marisat is set for launch in September, with the second to fly two months later—both from Cape Canaveral.

NASA also will launch two Skynet 2 military communications satellites for Great Britain on Jan. 17 and in June. And the agency plans to orbit an experimental applications technology satellite in April that, among other

things, will beam educational television to remote areas in the United States.

The last launch of 1974 is scheduled to be the first flight of a new experimental communications satellite, Symphonie, built by France and West Germany.

Three of the five weather satellites on the 1974 launch schedule will be new type spacecraft designed to soar into stationary orbits where each will be able to maintain a constant watch on the clouds over one third of the globe.

NASA also will launch an operational, lower altitude weather satellite for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in July from the West Coast Space Center at Vandenberg AFB, Calif. An advanced, experimental Nimbus Weather Satellite also is set for launch from California in June.

The only experimental rocket flight is set for Jan. 24 from Cape Canaveral when a combination of the Air Force's triple-barreled Titan 3 and NASA's Centaur upper stage will be test flown into orbit. This Titan-Centaur is scheduled to launch Viking Mars landing craft in 1975.

Two of the 1974 launchings will be carried out Jan. 30 and in April by Italian engineers from the Indian Ocean Firing Platform called San Marco, off the coast of Africa. American-built Scout Rockets will orbit scientific satellites built by Italy and Britain.

Soviets land instruments on Mars

By Robert Cooke
Globe Staff

An instrument package from Russia's Mars 6 spacecraft — the third in a series of four probes arriving at Mars this month — has landed on the red planet's surface, the Tass news agency reported yesterday.

A similar package from Mars 7 was damaged and overshot the planet, Tass said.

Radio signals were received from the Mars 6 bundle as it floated through the planet's atmosphere, but transmission broke off as the capsule neared the surface, Tass said.

There was no immediate word on whether the instruments survived the landing.

The package "discovered that

there is several times more water vapor in the atmosphere of Mars over some areas of its surface," the news agency said.

The instruments also produced "new information about Mars relief, temperature, heat conductivity, soil structure and composition, the chemical composition of the lower layers of the atmosphere and the structure of its upper layers."

"Mars 6 will presumably at least duplicate the lander from Mars 3," said Dr. Carl Sagan of Cornell University.

"The Mars 3 spacecraft landed in December 1971 and carried atmospheric temperature and pressure sensors, and a television camera. There's reason to think, too, that Mars 6 and Mars 7 have gamma ray spectrometers to look at the radioactivity of the surface," Sagan said.

He explained that the gamma ray instrument should be able to tell Russian scientists something about Martian geology, but added: "I would be surprised if there are any specific biological experiments aboard."

Thus the Russian spacecraft probably won't be able to answer the most important question about Mars — is there life?

Speculation about the fate of the 1971 craft, Mars 3, holds that it landed during a violent dust storm. It is believed the craft, blown by strong winds, bounced several times, turned over and lost communication with its orbiting relay station.

There are no dust storms on Mars at present, so chances are any pictures received by the Russians will show surface closeups for the first time.

Globe Wire Services

LONDON—British police today began a nationwide manhunt for a masked gunman who shot and seriously wounded a British Jewish leader at his luxury home here.

Joseph Sieff, 66, president of one of the country's biggest clothing chains, Marks and Spencer, and a well-known Zionist, was shot in the head by an intruder who broke into his house at gunpoint last night. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility for the shooting.

New prime minister in Spain

MADRID—Carlos Arias Navarro is to be sworn in today as Spain's new Prime Minister, succeeding the assassinated Luis Carrero Blanco whose Basque killers were still being sought by security police.

Arias will take the oath of allegiance as he kneels before the head of state, General Francisco Franco, who has bitterly denounced the political murder of his old friend as a "cowardly aggression" against the state.

Greek junta abolishes court

ATHENS—The Greek military government today abolished the constitutional court set up three months ago to legalize political parties for parliamentary elections.

It was the second constituent act published since the junta of generals overthrew President George Papadopoulos on Nov. 25 and announced that his promise of parliamentary elections next year was suspended indefinitely.

Ulster coalition takes office

BELFAST—British troops and police imposed intense security today for the swearing-in of a moderate coalition government, granting the Roman Catholic minority its greatest voice in the history of strife-torn Northern Ireland.

Gunmen fired on an army patrol in the Beechfield Area of Belfast early today, but a military spokesman said nobody was hurt. Security forces closed all roads between Catholic and Protestant areas of Belfast today before the swearing-in ceremony at Stormont castle outside of the capital.

By Richard Connolly
Globe Staff

A study by Federal gun experts has shown that the so-called "Saturday Night Special"—a small, inexpensive handgun of low quality—was used in 71 percent of the handgun crimes in four selected major cities.

The survey was conducted in New York, Atlanta, Detroit and New Orleans by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The agency, which has an office in Boston, enforces all Federal firearms laws, licenses dealers and manufacturers, and maintains a national gun tracing center. The Federal statistics were determined from a study of crimes in which law enforcement officials recovered weapons.

Rex D. Davis, bureau director, reported that a total of 4337 handguns used in crimes in the four cities since last July 1 were checked through the tracing center in Washington and 3240 were found to be "Saturday Night Specials."

"It is likely that this use of the small handgun in crime represents a growing pattern throughout the United States," Davis said. "We hope

HANDGUNS IN AMERICA



soon to expand this gun tracing project to other cities, particularly in the western United States, depending upon the availability of bureau funds."

Davis said there had been growing awareness by law enforcement officials that an increasing number of the small handguns were being used in street crimes. The guns cost \$50 or less and have barrels of three inches or less, according to the bureau.

The survey showed that 10 percent of the guns recovered in crimes had been stolen, and there was a high rate of traffic in guns across state lines, according to Davis.

Three categories were used by the Federal gun experts in their pilot study.

4537 handgun crimes... 71% of them by 'Specials'

Atlanta and New Orleans are continuing, the bureau director reported.

The Federal gun tracers learned that 1986 of the 2548 handguns recovered in New York City came from 46 states and nine foreign countries and involved 89 manufacturers. New York City is considered to have the strictest gun law in the country.

The major sources of the guns found in New York City were South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, Texas and North Carolina.

During 17 separate investigations in South Carolina, ATF agents determined that 39,317 firearms were involved in interstate violations or were destined for disposition in the New York area, Davis said.

The guns found in Atlanta came from 39 states, but the majority originated in Georgia. The Detroit study showed guns were transported from Ohio, Kentucky, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina.

Of the guns recovered in New Orleans, Davis said the state of origin of only 126 was determined. Sixty-two percent were from Louisiana and the others were from 18 other states.

Cambodian grenade blast kills 8

PHNOM PENH—A hand grenade exploded at the University of Phnom Penh today, killing eight persons and wounding two others.

Police said the grenade went off behind a building at the university, located in the northwestern section of the capital. The dead included six children. Authorities declined to give any other details.

Koreans spurn warning of Park

SEOUL—Fifteen prominent civic and student leaders today spurned a strong warning from President Park Chung-hee and went ahead with a campaign to restore former democratic liberties, suspended under South Korea's present military-style constitution.

Park was asked to restore a "genuine democracy"—guaranteeing peoples basic rights. The old constitution was scrapped under martial law in October 1972 and replaced by one which gave Park vast extra powers and drastically curbed previous civil liberties.

Chinese shakeup major;

At 80, Mao's still trying to alter China

By Henry S. Bradsher
Washington Star-News

HONG KONG — The founder of modern China and one of the major historic figures of our time, Mao Tse-tung was 80-years-old last week and engaged in what seems an unending political struggle.

Mao is still pursuing his life-long goal of making China prosperous and powerful according to his own highly personal blend of eclectic philosophy and earthy practicality, a blend more nationalist than Communist.

The progress achieved through two decades of warfare and a quarter-century of economic efforts has been immense. But the problems are also immense, and the difficulties of holding China to the implementation of his methods continue to trouble Mao.

The chairman of the Chinese Communist Party is striving to remold the attitudes of the Chinese people. He has continually felt the necessity to do battle with relapses from his visionary ideals.

Mao's battles have had a cyclical quality in recent decades. There have been periods of assertion in public affairs to try to insure the implementation of his methods, followed by withdrawal into a more aloof role, disappointment and reassertion.

The great proletarian cultural revolution of 1966-69 was one of those assertive surges, the most spectacular attack by Mao on what he felt had gone wrong. But it seems now to have failed to infuse China against a relapse into what Maoists label "revisionism" but outsiders might call human frailty.

The result on the chairman's 80th birthday is yet another Mao-inspired attack on the daily leadership of the country. This time the main target is Premier Chou En-Lai, who thus finally joins the long line of one-time close associates of Mao against whom he has turned.

Whether Mao will go to the extent of trying to brand Chou a traitor to Communism, a conspirator

and renegade — as he has branded an incredible list of formerly trusted deputies—remains to be seen. Events are moving in that direction but might never get there.

This new struggle is typical of a lifetime of contention. Mao has been in continual conflict not only with outside enemies but also with his own comrades who interpreted the requirements of practical problems differently from him.

There is no reason to believe that it will ever be any different so long as Mao is healthy.

He has not made a full-scale public appearance in more than two and a half years. Reports of his numerous private meetings with foreign visitors indicate, however, that he is in fairly good health for his age.

Mao attained intellectual maturity in a period when educated Chinese were agonizing over their country's weakness and vulnerability to foreign pressures. Many intellectuals were searching for foreign models which could be used to restore the prestige of "The Middle Kingdom."

Mao's own search was intensely nationalistic, his early writings imbued with a fervor for helping China to be strong and respected. In his search he discovered Marxism as it was expounded by the Russians in a first blush of idealism following the Bolshevik Revolution.

An irony of history is that many young Chinese were particularly attracted to Communism by a Russian promise to relinquish czarist imperial acquisitions from China, but this idealistic attitude in Moscow soon passed. The present Sino-Soviet feud is partly based on the bitter legacy of those acquisitions.

"No investigation, no right to speak," was the slogan Mao adopted during one of his first leadership struggles. It was his insistence upon studying reality and drawing conclusions from it, rather than attempting to lay down rules without adequate knowledge of conditions, that gave Mao polemical strength and eventually political power.

Mao recognized that industrial workers in China were too few and too vulnerable to police and army control to make a solid cornerstone of the Communist movement. He began to realize in 1925

Peking announces shakeup of provincial military

that an aroused peasantry could become the vehicle for changing China.

In rural areas, first in Kiangsi Province of South China and then after the fighting retreat of the long march of 1935 in Yenan on the northwestern fringe of the Chinese heartland, Mao built up a peasant movement. He also established his personal dominance, partly by argumentative skill and partly because his rural forces survived while urban Communists were destroyed.

Men like Liu Shao-Chi and Lin Biao, who were counted as Mao's closest supporters in defeating Communist party enemies, were accused in recent years of being secret enemies even at that time.

The Chinese Communist Party won control of the country and established the People's Republic in 1949 as a result of several factors. The Japanese War against China was a key one. It weakened the government of Chiang Kai-shek while giving the Communists a patriotic basis for building their strength.

Perhaps the key factor was the corrupt inefficiency of Chiang's regime. It was a degenerately oppressive version of traditional Chinese dictatorial rule, callously unconcerned with the misery of the masses.

Communism was a tool for defeating Chiang by preaching power for the workers, peasant and urban. But this was Communism in a pragmatic sense.

In the convoluted theoretical form which Communism has become to suit Russian character and Soviet needs, Mao was not a Communist. At Yenan he attempted to establish himself as a theoretician to achieve prestige in the world Communist movement, but it was a weak effort.

The Kremlin has in recent years scathingly denied that Mao is really a true Communist. There is some truth to the accusation, if one accepts the Soviet version of Marxism as the norm.

"Mao has continually felt the necessity to do battle with relapses from his visionary ideals."

3-day work week begins today, but can Britain blame energy?

No end in sight for Cambodia's futile war

By T.D. Allman
Manchester Guardian

NEWS ANALYSIS

THE GREATEST of the Cambodian war's many tragedies is that no one now knows how to end it. In Washington, Phnom Penh, and Peking, the strategists who have spent the past three years and nine months saying the Cambodian war could be ended with a single, decisive military or diplomatic stroke are still saying the same thing.

But the fact is that militarily and diplomatically, there simply is no end in sight for what surely must be the world's saddest, least honorable, and most unnecessary war.

The indecisive futility of the Cambodian struggle was recently summed up in the UN General Assembly, when the world voted to postpone a decision on

the Cambodian question for another year. Technically, the vote resulted in Marshal Lon Nol's Khmer republic retaining Cambodia's United Nations by the narrowest of margins.

In fact, the vote did not improve the dismal prospects of the Lon Nol regime, but it had what Pentagon strategists call "denial value." It denied Prince Sihanouk and his Khmer Rouge allies a major diplomatic victory. So the diplomatic struggle, like the military now, will continue without decision.

The fact in Cambodia now is that both sides have lost the capacity for meaningful success. The Khmer Rouge forces cannot take Phnom Penh, and the forces flying Lon Nol's

flag have no hope of holding anything in Cambodia except a series of encircled and impoverished outposts.

On both sides the incapacity to take decisive action is the product of internal political problems as well as the callous calculations of foreign powers.

On the insurgent side, the high cost of mutual suspicion between the Sihanouk wing and the Khmer Rouge wing of the United National Front of Cambodia is now self-evident. Sihanouk missed deposing Lon Nol from the UN by three votes — "and there is no doubt," a non-Communist diplomat remarked recently, "that Sihanouk would have won had he claimed to be the sole legitimate Government of Cambodia from inside Cambodia, rather

than from a foreign Peking."

The reason why Sihanouk has not returned to Cambodia to wage his struggle there can be summed up in a single sentence: The Khmer Rouge do not want Sihanouk in Cambodia, except as a tourist. Long negotiations recently between Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge resulted in the transfer of some ministerial responsibilities — rather than of ministers — from Peking to Cambodia. But Sihanouk remains in Peking because, as one diplomat expressed it: "The Khmer Rouge don't trust Sihanouk, and he doesn't trust them."

Internationally, it is now also clear that the Khmer Rouge have been denied a major military victory — that is, been prevented from ending the war — because their own Com-

munist allies do not find it expedient for them to win such a victory. The Cambodians claim that the North Vietnamese will not supply them — yet Hanoi protests its goodwill. But the expenditure of ordnance probably tells the tale most objectively.

Last year in Vietnam, the Vietcong were able to expend several thousand rounds of mortar fire daily during the siege of An Loc. This year, at Kampong Cham, the Khmer Rouge were unable to sustain a barrage of several hundred rounds.

"Time, rather than anything else," a European diplomat commented recently, "has made it clear that Hanoi doesn't want the Khmer Rouge to win — they are happy with Cambodia in turmoil — and that Peking is more interested

Continued on Next Page

NEW YEAR AROUND THE WORLD

Soviet Union forecasts miserable year for capitalist world

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union yesterday forecast a miserable New Year for the capitalist world.

At the same time, it said the citizens of Communist countries were looking forward to 1974 "with firm faith in the future."

In the major states of the West and Japan, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda declared, 1974 "promises to bring the broadest masses of the people new and even more serious ordeals." Further, Pravda said, the capitalist countries faced growing opposition from the workers.

SAIGON — Vietnam entered 1974 with its people still fighting each other but for the first time in more than a decade, a new year began without American fighting men sharing the bloodshed.

The military command's New Year's Eve communiqué claimed 73 communist violations of the cease-fire agreement, now almost a year old and still not taking hold, committed in 24 hours. It said 30 communists and 16 government soldiers died in the fighting.

PARIS — Frenchmen are pessimistic about 1974 and President Georges Pompidou has warned that the country faces a difficult time in the coming year. Rising prices and the energy crisis, are the major worries. A recent public opinion poll published by Le Figaro indicated a majority felt things would get worse in 1974, while only

14 percent expected an improvement in the situation in France.

ATHENS — President Phaedon Gyzikis told Greece that the aim of the new military regime was genuine democracy.

"Standing on our common love for our country and on our faith in the moral values for which we have struggled until now, we should create together the necessary foundation for a really democratic political life," said Gyzikis, the army general who replaced former president George Papadopoulos after the Nov. 25 coup.

ROME — President Giovanni Leone told Italians that the nation enters 1974 in the midst of a grave economic crisis and must confront it with firm resolve.

"The year now ending has been a difficult one and unfortunately consigns to 1974 problems and worries of exceptional seriousness that require severe reflection," Leone said.

MEXICO CITY — Mexican President Luis Echeverria in his New Year's message urged establish-

ment of a worldwide system of food distribution.

"It seems almost redundant to speak about oil, but there is food production, beef and other basic products that point to the need for a system of cooperation through the United Nations. This must be achieved without arrogance, taking into account the dignity of each country, the dignity of each human being without racist policies or economic discrimination, with more enlightened political sense."

BANGKOK — King Bhumibol Adulyadej, delivering his New Year's message publicly for the first time, told the people of Thailand they face "various crises" in 1974.

The king addressed a crowd of about 10,000 near the famous Temple of the Emerald Buddha, where he went to offer alms to monks.

Nixon signs measure setting nationwide speed limit at 55 'Cheap' cars are cheap no more, and buying one is no longer easy

By Darrell Sifford
Knight Newspapers

It's sad but true. You like that year-old car better than any you've ever owned. It's sleek and roomy and accelerates like a zip gun when you're in a tight passing situation on the interstate.

But it also drinks gasoline — you get maybe 10 miles a gallon — and with all that talk about gas rationing and prices perhaps zooming to \$1 a gallon you feel you need to trade down to a smaller car.

What should you do? What can you expect?

Listen to Albert Lee, Detroit automotive writer and author of books that purport to tell you how to increase your chances of getting a better buy on a used car.

If you're looking for a used subcompact car — like a Pinto, Vega or Gremlin — you can expect to pay top dollar. There'll be no deals and no haggling. If you're trading in a full-size car, you can expect to get the lowest possible price for it. The bottom simply is falling out of the full-size car market. The energy crisis has

turned everything upside down.

If you're thinking about trading in your full-size car on a new economy car, you should, Lee believes, buy a car that's in stock

A '74 SUBCOMPACT ... top dollar

and not wait six or eight weeks while your special order is being processed.

If you wait, the trade-in value of your full-size car could drop another \$200 or \$300, he's saying. If you can live with a car on the lot, buy it—even though it might not have the exact options you want.

Q. What kind of economy car would you be looking to buy?

A. It depends on your needs. If you have teenage kids, a subcompact isn't what you need because the rear leg room isn't sufficient ...

You should be buying a car that suits most of your driving—and, for most of us, this is city driving. And, for this, a smaller car just makes more sense.

I'd look at the Pinto, Vega, Gremlin, Toyota, even the Honda car. These,

like other subcompacts, have held their value better than any other cars. But, as I said, you can expect to pay top dollar—and be darn lucky to get one.

Q. From an economy standpoint, which of the subcompacts do you most like?

A. The most economical of the American subcompacts is the Pinto. It gets 22.8 miles to the gallon. The Vega is quite good, too—19.6 miles. But the Gremlin, with its six-cylinder engine, is overpowered. It's nothing but a Hornet with the rear end chopped off. The mileage for the Gremlin is 15.6. All these mileage figures are based on national tests conducted by the government.

Q. What about the foreign subcompacts?

A. Volkswagen and Toyota are excellent. But their cost will be at the very top. The Honda is an excellent little car, too; but its radically different four cylinders than with two. It's an all-new car. And any all-new car potentially has some problems.

Rail act signed, boosting service for New England

Aspin reports oil officials gave \$5m to re-elect Nixon



The fairness of the press in Watergate

By H. WILLIAM SHURE

Mulling over the subject matter for a speech given in a week's moment, I had agreed to deliver at Dartmouth recently. I considered and rejected a number of approaches, mostly because I felt that after the saturation watching of the Watergate hearings, my audience would not profit by having me belabor the obvious.

Then I thought back on a conversation that took place in Sen. Weicker's office sometime in September. The senator, his legislative aide and I were relaxing in the incredibly events in which we had been immersed since that fateful day on April 1, 1974, when the whole thing began for us.

We agreed, as we sat there on a brick September day, that back in April we had never realized either the scope or the directions that these hearings would entail. What we did agree on, as we looked back, was that one of the most impressive aspects of the entire experience was the inevitable role the press had played in these investigations, and in our personal involvement in them. We all agreed also that none of us had ever encountered people who worked harder, more competently, under more difficult circumstances than the people of the press.

Admittedly, I speak within the limitations of my experience of jumping from nowhere into the biggest pond in the world. I don't know how the guy in New York

H. William Shure, a practicing attorney in New Haven, was assistant minority counsel of the Senate's Watergate Subcommittee. This article is an adaptation of a speech he gave at Dartmouth. Reprinted by permission from Dartmouth Alumni Magazine. ©1973 Dartmouth Alumni Magazine.

for the national media, it has a self-imposed requirement of accuracy that frankly surprised me. They call it the "transliteration system." No story goes out in the New York Times, no story is run on CBS, no story is run in Newsweek or Time without a source and two confirmations.

When I started this project, I avoided the press as much as possible. I was afraid of them. I considered them to be undermining the investigation. I was outraged by Jack Anderson's use of confidential grand jury transcripts, which testimony was conceding and running parallel to the testimony we were acquiring during April, and I really looked upon the press as the natural enemy. I thought the writers and broadcasters were really hurting the investigation.

But as time progressed, I acquired a respect and admiration for these people and acceptance of their very significant role. I would cite two examples of how Sen. Weicker's understanding of the role of the press accomplished the goals that this committee should have been trying to achieve.

The first instance came very early in the investigation. On March 23, James McCord was to be sentenced. He gave the now-famous letter to Judge Sirica indicating that people had perjured themselves and that false testimony had resulted in his being convicted. Sirica's response drastically altered the proceedings. "I'm not going to sentence you, or I'm going to provisionally sentence you. You go out and tell the story. You've got a great forum. Go tell the Senate."

And so the Senate Committee quickly convened in executive session and started to listen to McCord's testimony on March 28. The committee became obsessed with what we like to call the "liddy tactic." The members were so preoccupied with McCord's story about what Liddy had done that they forgot that the investigation—was more than a "third-rate burglary"—was more than a "third-rate burglary."

28. The committee became obsessed with what we like to call the "liddy tactic." The members were so preoccupied with McCord's story about what Liddy had done that they forgot that the investigation—was more than a "third-rate burglary"—was more than a "third-rate burglary."

Next, Weicker went before the press in Washington and made a statement that those in the White House responsible for the setting up of the Committee to Re-evaluate the President ought to be investigated and that that was the direction the investigation should take. A few days later, on April 1, he went on "Face the Nation" and for the first time, he used the name Haldeman. He said that Haldeman was the man in charge of personnel, and that Haldeman was the man who was doing the hiring. Let's ask some questions of Haldeman, he urged.

Three days later Weicker was having breakfast with the editorial board of the Christian Science Monitor. (These breakfasts are a frequent press tool in Washington. The various networks or the various newspapers will get all of their Washington correspondents together, and invite a particular individual to have breakfast with them. They will talk some times on the record, and sometimes off

the record.) During the course of the on-the-record conversation with the Monitor about the "Gentstone" file and the phone call on June 17 from California instructing Resner to get the file out of the office. We heard about the Gentstone file being brought to John Mitchell.

"I don't think he ought to be fired. I think he ought to resign." Within an hour every wire service in the country was reporting that Weicker had demanded Haldeman's resignation.

After 24 hours Sen. Ervin and Baker issued a statement that the committee had no evidence indicating that Haldeman had committed any illegal acts. But the interesting result is that the direction of the committee changed as of that day and we then began to concentrate not on the Liddy tactic but with Magruder, with Haldeman, with the people who were doing the hiring, with the people who were issuing the instructions. Even though Sen. Baker and Ervin chastized Weicker publicly, the fact is the staff did turn its spotlight onto areas beyond the seven individuals who happened to break into the Watergate.

An interesting result, probably the most dramatic moment of my short-lived career in Washington, came when Terry Lennar and I decided that we had better call Robert Resner. We suddenly realized that nobody—the US Attorney, the FBI, or anyone else—had interviewed him. Resner was Magruder's administrative assistant. He was the one witness who knew the whole story, or at least knew the beginnings of the whole story, and was the one witness capable of opening the floodgates. On April 8, Terry Lennar and I were sitting with Resner and his lawyer, when, suddenly, we heard

Solzhenitsyn expects arrest for new book of intellectuals appeal to world Solzhenitsyn gets backing in Russia

Agence France-Presse

MOSCOW — Nuclear physicist Andrei Sakharov and four other Soviet intellectuals yesterday launched an appeal to "decent people throughout the world" to try to protect Alexander Solzhenitsyn from persecution.

They issued one statement in defense of the Russian novelist and another denouncing the Soviet authorities' use of the World Copyright Convention to censor Soviet authors.

Signers of the statements given to foreign journalists, along with Sakharov, were writers Alexander Galich, Vladimir Maximov and Vladimir Voinovich and mathematician Igor Shafarevich.

The first statement described Solzhenitsyn as "the pride of Russian culture and of world culture."

The intellectuals urged people around the world to defend him against persecutions that could result from the publication in France of his new book, "Gulag Archipelago," a description of the Soviet secret police and prison system. (The book is soon to be published outside Russia in French, English and German. The first publication is in Russian. The book has not been published in the Soviet Union, however.)

Sakharov and his associates commented: "We are profoundly concerned by the new threats against Alexander Solzhenitsyn, contained in recent declarations by Tass news agency."

"Tass says that Solzhenitsyn is a traitor to his country who slanders its past. But now is it possible at one and the same time to affirm that admitted errors have been condemned and corrected, and to treat as slander an honest attempt to gather historic testimony on a part of the crimes that oppress our collective conscience?"

The statement continued: "We are certain that there is no legal justification for proceedings against Solzhenitsyn for the publication abroad of his new book, on the basis that there is no justification to prosecute anybody for similar actions."

ASIAN CIRCUIT
By CROCKER SNOW JR.

Odd twist in politics overseas

TOKYO—The annual end of the year listings of the 10 Best, the 10 Worst and the 10 Most Trifling provide a useful reminder of the importance of perspective.

The editors of America picking the top 10 news stories of 1973 chose Watergate number one. Editors in Europe and Asia in separate polls put the scandal story halfway down the list, behind the Middle East war, the energy crisis and, in the case of the Europeans, the Nixon-Brezhnev summit conference and the overthrow of Allende in Chile.

The differences show that news, like charity, begins at or close to home.

The Arab-Israeli war and the resultant oil shortage has had much greater effect in most parts of the world than in self-sufficiency-prone America. Watergate, by contrast, has been an entertaining, albeit unsettling, diversion for those across the Atlantic and Pacific.

This is not to say that Watergate hasn't had its effect overseas.

In Asia, the presidents, prime ministers, premiers and plenipotentiaries of the eastern world grumble about the preoccupation of the White House with Watergate and the erratic fits and starts of Washington policy-making as a result. Many have carefully distanced themselves from the Nixon Administration in the last few months.

Significantly though, Richard Nixon's two most faithful followers overseas have turned out to be the leaders of Russia and China.

It was last summer, during a rare meeting with western newsmen in the Kremlin before departing for his summit meetings in Washington, that Leonid Brezhnev felt disposed to offer up some unsolicited support for the President. "I do not intend to refer to that matter (Watergate)," he said. "It would be com-

pletely indecent for me to refer to it. My attitude toward Mr. Nixon is of very great respect."

Last October Chou En-lai, interviewed by New York Times man C. L. Sulzberger, was described as expressing the hope that President Nixon could overcome his political problems. "We never use the word scandal in discussing this," Chou was quoted. "Since it is entirely your internal affair, we have never published anything about it in our press."

Thus, Richard Nixon, the Red baiter and kitchen debater of 15 years ago, is now offered comfort and condolence by the Communist commissars.

In the pantheon of all-time ironies, this has to constitute one of the most supreme.

The explanation is not difficult.

It is not in a simple sense that the Communist capitals are accustomed to the kind of immoral methodology shown by many of the Watergate gang and wish to welcome a new member into the club. Rather it is a matter of straightforward self-interest.

The Soviet and Chinese leaders are motivated mainly by their fear of each other. There is the mental threat of competing ideologies and the physical threat of a common border.

In real terms, it is only full friendship with the US that could reduce the threat for either one, or make it go away.

The image of two willing suitors trying to win the hand of the oft-married maid in the White House is not altogether inappropriate. It takes little imagination to see that the maiden might be extra eager and the dowry especially bountiful at a time when few of her regular friends show much interest.

Specifically, Chairman Brezhnev and Premier Chou each have staked a lot on President Nixon's desires for detente. The time is propitious—for one or the other, not for both.

While the choice, if there is to be one, is in doubt, it means that if Mr. Nixon or his foreign policy collapses, both Communist leaders are especially vulnerable to the nay-sayers who are always there in the wings.

Thus, the slightly sardonic spectacle of Leonid Brezhnev and Chou En-lai elbowing each other for the right to ride on Richard Nixon's almost immobile and possibly collapsible bandwagon.

Politics, we are told, makes strange bedfellows. International politics makes bizarre boosters.



"CONGRATULATIONS!"

Nixon tax probe focus reportedly on 6 areas

Knight News Service

WASHINGTON — A preliminary check by congressional investigators has turned up six different areas on President Nixon's income tax returns where he could owe the government additional back taxes, informed sources said yesterday.

The six areas are in addition to the two deductions involving the sale of some of Mr. Nixon's San Clemente property, and the gift of his vice presidential papers.

The sources declined to estimate the amount of money involved or to identify the specific entries in question. However, it is known that committee staffers have been assigned to investigate.

— Mr. Nixon's personal expense deduction of \$32,167.86 as 25 percent of the operating cost of San Clemente.

— The dependency deduction for his daughter, Tricia Nixon Cox, in 1969 and 1970.

— The \$150,000 sale in 1972 of Florida property that had been purchased with funds originally set aside in a trust fund for Mrs. Cox.

Meanwhile, the Internal Revenue Service refused to confirm or deny a report that it is expected to rule that the President has underpaid his taxes.

Assistant minority counsel describes:

April 25, he was still on as the acting director. Gray and Lowell Weicker had had some contact by virtue of their government roles and the fact that Gray was from Connecticut. On April 25, Gray suddenly called Weicker on the phone and said that he had something very important to tell him.

What he had to tell him was that he had been given a file by Ehrlichman and Dean, and that he had interpreted their instructions to mean that he should burn that file. There is an interesting thought with regard to this. On April 25, we had subsequently learned that Dean knew that Gray had destroyed the file. Ehrlichman knew that Gray had destroyed the file. Kleindienst knew it, Peterson knew it, and the President knew it. And really the only ones who didn't know that Gray had destroyed that file were the American people.

I'm not going to speculate as to what that information was being saved for, or why that information was being concealed, or why that information hadn't become a part of the grand jury investigation at that point. The fact of the matter was that it was being held back and we knew that when the information was to be revealed, it would come out in a way that was going to help nobody but the Administration, which was busy trying to cover itself on all sides.

The story has since become history but Weicker, on a Wednesday night, called three people in the press that he knew to be extremely responsible correspondents: Jim Wiehart of the Daily News, Walt Rugaber of the New York Times, and Paul Duke of NBC. He told them the Pat Gray story. Eventually, those three people met with Weicker and some of us on his staff two or three times. We went over the story. We rehearsed the story. We rehearsed the motives of the story and eventually that story was told to the American people. And it was told in a way that we believed brought the truth to the public in a manner that, quite frankly, would be helpful to Pat Gray.

The press fulfilled the role of getting that information to the public. Now the question comes up, why should the press tell these stories? Why get the American

people involved? I think the lesson is that somehow when the American people find out what really happened in things like this, the right result comes about. I'm not saying that it always will happen, and I'm not saying it will happen on a timely basis. But somehow, through the history of this country, the more facts the American people have, the more things seem to work out right. This is a theory that I know Sen. Weicker follows, and I think it is a theory that a lot of other people now understand as a result of the Watergate hearings.

I remarked to some people at dinner recently that I think the greatest shortcoming that the committee had was the failure to recognize the significance that the press played and could play in this investigation.

Unfortunately, the competitiveness of the press that I have mentioned caused a literal flood of leaks. But the leak situation really got bad during the course of the hearings because people were fighting to save stories for the hearings and people were fighting to get stories out and various political people were issuing stories because they thought they might be the most helpful to themselves.

Clearly, what the committee should have done and what it never did do was to appoint a press officer. There should have been somebody out there to say that "Today we're interviewing x, y, and z. And today we're going to have in public hearings Mr. Jones, and we expect him to testify as follows. . . ."

This arrangement would have eliminated what inaccuracy there was and it would have given the American people a more proper perspective as to what was coming. It certainly would have kept their interest up. And I don't think that the press would have missed a single story during the course of the hearings.

There is no question that the vast majority of Americans was very much interested in what the committee was doing, at least through the August recess. I think it would have been a lot more beneficial for everyone involved had there been a designated person to point out to the press what was happening and to provide an up-to-date, coherent briefing as to what was transpiring.

But I think the real lesson to be learned out of this, from my perspective,

"I don't suggest the press is flawless. There are some aspects of vigorous investigative reporting, such as publishing grand jury testimony, that . . . troubles me. But in no way do I want to see any repression of their freedom of inquiry and expression."

is that cooperation with the press can be very effective to help produce the right results.

In citing the vital role played by the press in helping blast loose the seemingly impenetrable layers of secrecy and cover-up that shrouded this tragedy, I don't suggest the press is flawless. There are some aspects of vigorous investigative reporting, such as publishing grand jury testimony, that still trouble some people and, indeed, trouble me. But in no way do I want to see any repression of their freedom of inquiry and expression. The free press is indispensable to a free society.

3 Watergate 'Cubans' to be paroled in March after a year in prison

Reuter

WASHINGTON — Three Cuban exiles who took part in the Watergate break-in won their bid for early release from prison yesterday. When they go free March 7th they will be the first defendants in the case to have gone the full route from arrest through punishment.

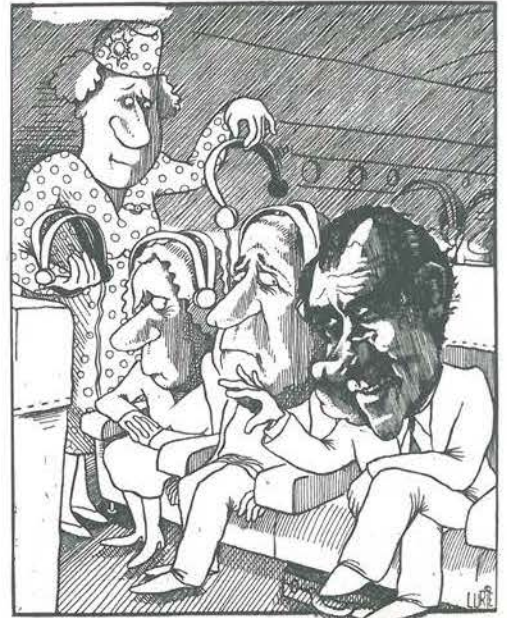
The US Parole Board voted to authorize early release for Eugenio Martinez, 51, Frank Sturgis, 49, and Virgilio Gonzalez, 47.

All three have been serving sentences of one-to-four years. They

will have spent about a year in prison by the time they are freed.

Throughout their trial, the Cubans claimed they had not realized the exact nature of the operation they were recruited for — the break-in and bugging of the Democratic Party's national headquarters at the Watergate.

They argued that their superiors in the operation had told them its purpose was to search for evidence of a suspected link between the Democrats and the Castro government in Cuba.



'No, thank you, I have my own equipment.'

83

Nixon rejects subpoenas by Senate panel

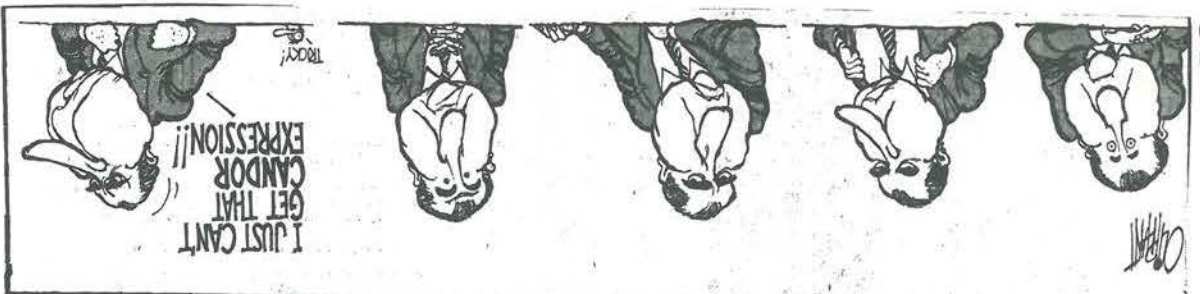
Nixon's new man
a thorough lawyer

Ford says compromise possible in tapes battle
White House refuses to back Ford on tapes
Nixon believes public sentiment
shifting away from impeachment

'Operation Candor' reportedly is laid to rest

The Boston Globe Wednesday, January 9, 1974

WASHINGTON — The Knight News Service said the public relations campaign intended to on Watergate had been cut back severely. And yesterday it was confirmed in private conversations with reporters. Now, the officials said, "Operation Candor" is being wrapped up. Mr. Nixon is wrapping up "Operation Candor" for White House. The White House. They emphasized that the President does not intend to take any steps to increase milk price support. The other said the President stopped trying to block an anti-trust case against ITT when faced with the resignation of US Solicitor-General Girsword. Mr. Nixon knew of daily industry plans to contribute o his campaign months before his decision to increase milk price support. One acknowledged that Mr. Nixon knew of daily industry plans to contribute o his campaign months before his decision to increase milk price support. The other said the President stopped trying to block an anti-trust case against ITT when faced with the resignation of US Solicitor-General Girsword.



84

President knew of campaign gifts
before decision on dairy subsidies

Approval of subsidy boost was
"totally proper" and "beneficial to
entire country"

— NIXON STATEMENT

EDITORIAL POINTS

The increase in the milk price,
says Mr. Nixon, was "beneficial to
the whole country," especially that
part of it which sells milk.

Nixon defends handling of milk, ITT cases

Nixon says he shifted on ITT, let case proceed US, Canada to study plan for gas pipeline

Nixon defense ties Colson to milk fund

US, Panama agree to end US control over canal—eventually

US will announce allocation plan 100,000 jobs lost

to avert summer gasoline shortage

as fuel shortage

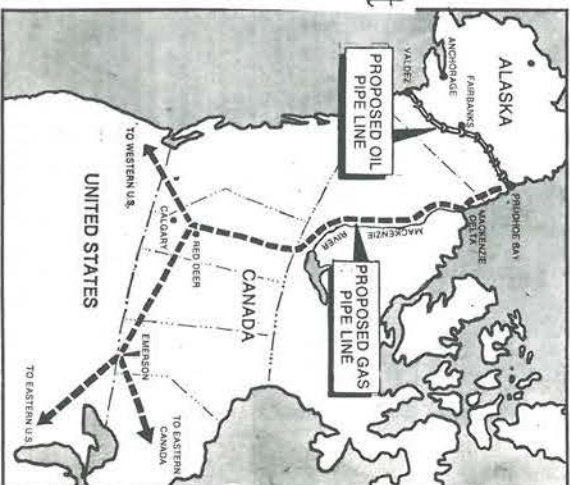
President asks 8 nations
to oil-supply talks in US
hit in December

Kissinger leaves tonight
for talks in Egypt, Israel

● Depths reach 8-10 inches
● Schools, offices close early
● 2d storm expected tonight

86
Public's rights
vs. data banks
Snow buries
New England

Cigarette smokers on rise;
average user is puffing less



85

Gold hits record \$130 an ounce

Dollar regains its supremacy

By Anthony Nicholas
United Press International

LONDON — The US dollar regained its place as the world's strongest currency yesterday, reaching its highest point since it was devalued and in disgrace 11 months ago.

"A complete victory," said one banker as the dollar gained in Paris, Brussels and Vienna.

The French franc, worth as much as 30 cents last summer, was worth less than 20 cents at the close of trading Monday. The commercial dollar, used in foreign trade, closed at 5.015 francs, the same rate it held before the dollar was devalued by 10 percent last February. The financial dollar, used by tourists, closed at 5.19 francs, up from 5.02 on Monday.

The dollar closed at 43.6125 Belgian francs in Brussels and at 21.30 Austrian schillings in Vienna—both post-devaluation highs.

Gold briefly touched a record price of \$130 an ounce in early trading on the big London bullion exchange, but slipped to \$126.50 by mid-afternoon—still \$4.25 higher than on Monday.

(In Tokyo, the Japanese central

bank reversed its policy yesterday and intervened to shore up the faltering Japanese yen.

The yen closed at 299.97 to the dollar, up a fraction from Monday's close of 299.50.

The stabilization of the yen came only after the Japanese central bank said it would sell dollars in exchange for yen to keep the currency at 300 to the dollar, and finance minister Takeo Fukuda said the government would continue to sell dollars to keep the yen at this rate.

On Monday, the bank refused to intervene and the yen finally fell in value nearly 7 percent—to 280 to the dollar—from last Friday.

Trading on the Tokyo market yesterday amounted to an estimated \$107.6 million, compared to Monday's \$66 million.

Under the international monetary agreement reached in December, 1971, the yen officially was pegged at 308 to the dollar.)

The British pound, German mark and Swiss franc gained slightly against Monday's price, but bankers said this could not last without intervention by central bankers. The pound sterling sold for \$2.23, up two cents from Monday. The deutsche-

bought a lot of sack cloth and stood around in front of the JFK Building predicting the end of the world must feel kind of silly now.

Or maybe they don't. Maybe they never really meant it but were just looking for a way to kill time. We first suspected that they weren't totally convinced of the approach of Armageddon when one pressed a pamphlet on us and then said he'd appreciate a small donation to help defray printing expenses.

They reminded us a bit of those zealots in the review "Beyond the Fringe" who repaired to a hilltop with a basket of sandwiches to await the end of the world. When the moment of destruction passed without incident, one said, "Not quite the conflagration we'd been banking on."

Neither was Kohoutek. Perhaps it was simply Mother Nature's way of fooling us, which wasn't so nice for all those who had planned on the comet's being a spectacular sight, a once-in-a-lifetime experience, who had invested money in telescopes and comet T-shirts and observation cruises.

Think of it. Even now the Queen Elizabeth II is somewhere in the Atlantic, plowing on toward the Caribbean, full of affluent comet watchers who paid between \$695 and \$1960 each to get a good clear look at what has turned out to be very little. And what do you suppose those people in Michigan think now, the ones who signed up for places aboard the rocket ship that would carry them to safely when Comet Kohoutek collided with earth? What do you suppose they did with their tickets?

We're kind of sorry that we didn't send in our \$17.50 to reserve one of the Franklin Mint's sterling silver Comet Kohoutek Eyewitness Medals. The advertisement in the National Observer was so tempting. "Your grandchildren will read about it in their science and history books," it said. "But you've seen it with your own eyes."

Years from now we'll probably really regret not ordering one, especially when our grandchildren climb upon our knees and beg, "Please, grandma, tell us again about the time you didn't see the comet." There we'll be without so much as a sterling silver Comet Kohoutek Eyewitness Medal to remind us of one of the biggest non-events of our lifetime.

The comet that fizzled

For weeks we waited eagerly for our first glimpse of the comet Kohoutek, whipping ourselves into a fever

of giddy anticipation by reading newspaper and magazine stories describing the splendor that was soon to be ours for the looking.

We were promised, varicously, that the comet would be, "a fascinating show of fireworks in the night sky," "a spectacular display," "as bright as the moon," "the most spectacular stellar sight in more than a century." Humbug. Not since Sally Quinn made her debut on the CBS Morning News has so much ballyhoo heralded such a disappointment.

Maybe we're feeling especially sore because this is the second time recently we've been bamboozled by Mother Nature. Not long

ago we ran around telling everyone we know that our back yard was full of wild South American parrots, which caused some excitement, as you can imagine. Unfortunately our feathered friends turned out to be evening grosbeaks, nice birds, mind you, but hardly in the same class as wild South American parrots. We have yet to live down our reputation as the sort who can't tell a grosbeak from a parrot and lately this has made us rather nasty and vindictive where nature is concerned.

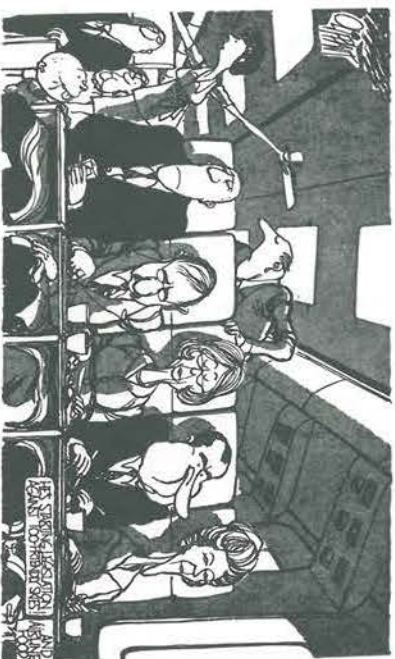
But our bitterness is tempered by the thought that there are others even more let down by Kohoutek than ourselves. All those fundamentalists who rushed out and



It's official: US orders 6° thermostat drop

Price of beef rose 33% in 6 weeks
Kissinger returns
to Israel to present
Egypt's counteroffer

Miami 'zonks' Minnesota, 24-7

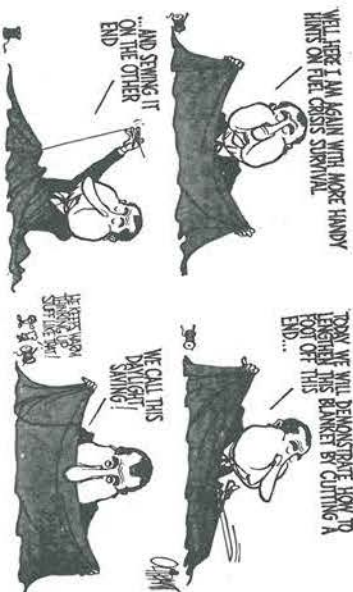


"OK, so I'm closer to the people. That doesn't mean I have to like it!"

88

Disarmament recommended for Agnew

Court rules government must disclose
details of wiretaps on antiwar leaders



Simon, Nader differ on credibility of fuel crisis
What good is service station if it has no gasoline?

87



"Before you take off, sir, you'll have to fill out these forms... then we'll have to wait for the fellow from the electrical union to come round before you can crank 'er up... and the boys in the tower are on sympathy strike with miners... and as for petrol..."

England on still another brink

When times get really difficult in England, two things typically happen. One set of people talks about how bad things really are. And another set writes about how prettily the nightingales are singing. Thus it was, for instance, in World War II, when the lights went out, but permitted us to appreciate the distinctive whiteness of the cliffs of Dover. So it is today, when England — no kidding — teeters on the brink of the greatest parliamentary crisis since the general strike of the 20's. And poetic England responds...

"...Nature has provided us with a succession of green dawns," writes the novelist Margaret Drabble from London for the New York Times. "There has been an enormous moon gazing out of a silver sky, surrounded by stars the size of those in a nativity painting. One doesn't notice them so well, perhaps, when the street lighting is more powerful. The lights may have gone out on Oxford street, but Oxford street is horrible at the best of times, and elsewhere it is the brightest winter ever."

And Patrick Cosgrave, writing in the Spectator, talks quite seriously about the possibility of a military coup in England. It is, one would think inconceivable, and Cosgrave is fidgety at the mere mention of the possibility, even as would be, say, a reporter for Osservatore Romano, discussing the prospect of the Pope's resignation in order to marry. But Cosgrave is unflinching, and leans where he can on other authority. "That brilliant historian Mr. Alistair Horne," he writes, "has drawn dis-

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR.

turbing parallels between the Chilean experience and the likely development of our own. But we can hardly believe it could happen here. Well: could it? The answer is, yes, of course."

Here is what especially qualifies England these days for a collapse of the parliament:

1. The political leaders are not trusted. Mr. Heath went to power promising genuine reforms, most particularly an effective set of laws governing the trade unions, whose antinomianism had become a national scandal not unrelated to Mr. Wilson's looming impotence in the last months of his tenure. The laws were more or less passed. Then the unions, like the students in America during the 60's, nudged up against authority to learn whether there was anything there really to stop them. There wasn't. The unions twice brought Heath to his knees. The public, though restive, was not mutinous. It did not demand exemplary action aimed at bringing the unions to heel.

2. The gulf between official rhetoric and public reality grows. For all that everyone in England takes vows to parliamentary supremacy, increasingly Parliament is circumvented. Heath does it with his European policies and his Pay Board; Wilson condones riotous Labor opposition; and the Liberal, Jeremy Thorpe, experiments with reforms which would simply destroy Parliament. What Cosgrave calls the "spi-

der's web of consensus" is threatening to collapse. If public officials do not follow the Constitution (I transpose an American formulation), why should others do so?

3. Others, in this case, is most specifically the British military. Here is an important point: the British military is at this moment totally professional. There are no conscripts there, to side with "the people" or to defy orders the parliamentary provenance of which is in dispute. Moreover, in times of great national stress, the military tend to be, as Cosgrave puts it, "the final repository of patriotism, though it is usually a simple, sometimes a narrow, and occasionally an embittered patriotism." And this is an army that has experienced its own Algeria—in Northern Ireland, where it got its stomach full not only of terrorist lead, but of political rhetoric. What might trigger it to act?

4. There is talk that no general election would be called largely because it wouldn't settle anything. If the Conservatives were voted back in, they would move from impotence to impotence. Labor would only go back in on the shoulders of a revolutionary mandate the British aren't going to give. Therefore?

The international consequences of such an event would probably prove as drastic as the French Revolution. I suppose one should be grateful that at least it would end the bickering between Congress and the President.

William F. Buckley Jr. is a syndicated columnist.

Egypt, Israel agree on troop disengagement

89

Highlights of the agreement:

Following are reportedly the main points of the Israeli-Egyptian agreement:

- Israeli forces on both sides of the Suez Canal will withdraw eastward roughly 18-30 miles to a line running through the strategic Milla and Giddi passes in the Sinai mountains.
- Egyptian forces will advance across the canal into territory vacated by Israel and take up a new line some miles east of the canal. Egypt also agrees to thin out its forces now east of the canal and reduce their weapons.
- The Israeli pullback and Egyptian advance restore control of both banks of the canal to Egypt, and still will leave a buffer corridor through the Sinai Peninsula between the two sides. One report said a UN force may patrol the buffer zone.

Peace efforts
turn to Syria

Historic pact to be
signed today,
first in 4 wars
between parties

US, Syria in touch on pullback talks

Israeli troops begin Suez withdrawal

VIETNAM CEASE-FIRE: ONE YEAR LATER

So-called peace or nonadvertised war Dylan finally returns to fans who never left

By Ernie Santosuosso
Globe Staff

Bob Dylan was in a talkative mood last night at Boston Garden.

After completing his martial anthem, "Like a Rolling Stone," he blurted out to the standing, screaming 15,509 at the 4 p.m. performance: "You're too much."

For Bob Dylan, the reclusive, introspective soothsayer of folk music, that was tantamount to a filibuster and they loved him.

If Sunday's professional football game between Miami and Minnesota was the Super Sunday, then the long-awaited twin concerts made yesterday Super Monday.

Dylan, never known to wear out his welcome with too-frequent forays on the concert circuit, was making his first Boston appearance in al-

most nine years. It made little difference that most of the ticket holders — in the afternoon concert, anyway — had never seen the Hibbing, Minn. minstrel before, except in a film clip from the Concert for Bangladesh.

Their response to his songs from another decade was no less fervent than that given by the young protesters of the early 1960s who made him a folk legend and a shy millionaire.

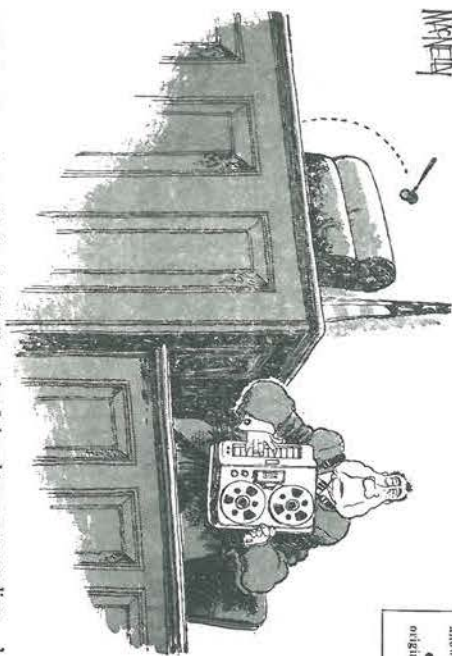
At yesterday's opening concert, Dylan frugally addressed the audience on two other occasions. At the close of "Rainy Day Women," which opened the show, Dylan proclaimed: "Thank you. It's good to be back in Boston." (This triggered a wild flurry among historians present.) Again, announcing intermission: "We'll be right back. Don't go away."

DYLAN, Page 31



Lasting peace

'Well, there I was, playing "Hail to the Chief" on what I thought was my accordion...'



90

FBI opens investigation of White House tape erasures White House stresses no wrongdoing implied Grand jury to probe Nixon tape erasures

GOP leaders fear disclosure
has dealt Nixon damaging blow

Ford says 'welfare staters'
trying to destroy Nixon

THE CONCLUSIONS:

The technical advisers to the court listed the following conclusions:

- The erasing and recording operations that produced the buzz section were done directly on the evidence tape.
- The Uher 5000 recorder, designated government exhibit Number 89, probably produced the entire buzz section.
- The erasures and buzz recordings were done in at least five, and perhaps as many as nine, separate and continuous segments.
- Erasure and recording of each segment required hand operation of keyboard controls on the Uher 5000 machine.
- Erased portions of the tape probably contained speech originally.
- Recovery of the speech is not possible by any method known to us.
- The evidence tape, insofar as we have determined, is an original and not a copy.

Court told at least 5 erasures
wiped out 18 1/2-minute segment

48% favor impeachment
if Nixon negligent on tapes

Once again, Nixon's the one — to explain erasure

WASHINGTON — Once again, President Nixon is the next witness in the case — just as he was last June 29, when John Dean's deadly monotone finally ceased.

He is, in fact, the only witness left to be heard in the case of the erased tape. He alone can deny, refute or explain the testimony of the experts, whose findings left Judge John J. Sirica with an impression of "a distinct possibility of unlawful conduct on the part of one or more persons."

Thanks to those six experts, the overpopulated, incoherent Watergate drama has been reduced to the tidy, manageable proportions of a television mystery. In this whodunit, the question is who murdered the tape of June 20, 1972?

The lineup of prime suspects has been narrowed to the three people who had constant, unquestioned access to the tape library. They are Richard Nixon, 61, who has, according to his doctor, trouble sleeping; Rose Mary Woods, 55, his faithful secretary of 25 years who has, according to herself, trouble with mechanical devices; and Stephen Bull, 31, his appointments secretary, who has trouble with his memory.

In true mystery story style, they were gathered in one place at one time, last October. They had the weapon—the Uher 5000 with the tell-tale buzz: they had the motive—salvation of Richard Nixon. And they had the opportunity, a weekend away from the haunted White House, in the President's safe house in Florida.

The setting was Key Biscayne — tropical, even idyllic, the wind rattling the palm trees, the ocean whispering nearby. They had left Washington behind. But they had with them, as ever, the Secret Service, who watched them with unblinking eyes and who faithfully, fatefully recorded every move they made.

Their logs are the tablets of the prosecutors. Without them, we would not know, on the weekend of Oct. 4, the precise and frequent moments when the tape safe was opened and shut and by whom. The Secret Service, like the experts, tell us what happened but not why. We need Richard Nixon for that.

A question for witness Nixon: "Mr. President, what was in the plain brown White House envelope that Stephen Bull took to your quarters at 2 a.m. on Oct. 5?"

Bull could not help. His solemn baby face flushed, he could recollect nothing. He doesn't remember whether he volunteered for the all-hours messenger service or was asked by Miss Woods.

"It was probably Miss Woods," he gulped unhappily.

"Who else on earth could it have been?" asked the exasperated young assistant special prosecutor.

Miss Woods, "having difficulty" opening the safe at 1:58 a.m., called him to her villa—although, accord-

When asked by a reporter whether he would resign, (Archibald) Cox said: "No — hell, no." . . . At 2:20 p.m. Haig called Richardson and told him to "fire Cox."

"If I can't get an order carried out by my Attorney General, how can I get arms to Israel?"

— NIXON

"Your commander-in-chief has given you an order. You can't refuse. You have no alternative."

— HAIG

"I'll do it, but then I'll resign."

— BORK

"The President does not defy the law."

— WRIGHT

"I don't think he was sorry to see me go."

— RICHARDSON

"Other than to resign."

— RUCKELSHAUS

ROSE MARY WOODS ... kept tapes at villa

ing to the ever watchful Secret Service, she opened it on her own several times thereafter.

Bull doesn't know what was in the envelope — "maybe 10 or more pages."

Did he have any conversation with Miss Jones about his late-night delivery? He had "no specific recollection." Nor could he recall if he talked about the tapes with the President and Gen. Alexander Haig later the same morning — at 11:30, to be exact.

It was "nothing unusual" for him to take an envelope from her villa to the President's quarters, even, it seems, at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Rose Mary Woods, who will surely be called by the overburdened grand jury, which is getting the mystery to solve, swore she thought she had killed the tape, on Oct. 1, by mistake. But the experts say it couldn't have happened the way she said. The tape of June 20 was done deliberately and clumsily, but by whom they do not know.

The next-to-the-last chapter was written by the technicians, the electronics wizards who performed the autopsy, the Secret Service who kept track of everybody. A man who saw enemies everywhere has been trapped by the records kept by men whose job it is to protect him.

His assistant press secretary, observing that the FBI is once again investigating and reporting to the President, says that Richard Nixon still wants to "get to the bottom of it." He's the only one who can take us there.

Mary McGrory is a syndicated columnist.



"Why, they asked for some tapes that don't even have a hum in them yet."

92 Priest tells of exorcising demon from San Francisco family of 3

ART BUCHWALD

'The exorcist'

WASHINGTON—When it was first revealed that 18½ minutes of a presidential tape had been erased, Gen. Al Haig said facetiously that it was possible that some "sinister force" was at work which no one could explain.

This became known as the "devil theory" and, while it was discarded by most people at the time, it is now being re-examined in the light of the latest testimony by tape experts.

If the tape was indeed possessed by a sinister force, this meant that President Nixon, or his staff, is completely innocent of destroying vital evidence.

To find out more about this I went to visit Dr. Karras Damien at Georgetown University, who is an expert on the devil and tape recorders.

"We have had many cases of the devil possessing Sony recording machines," Dr. Damien said. "But this is the first time I've heard of the devil getting into a Uher 5000."

"How do you know it's the devil?" I asked.

"Who else would want to erase 18½ minutes of tape? Certainly not the President or Rose Mary Woods or anyone else associated with the Watergate investigation. The only one to gain on something like this is Satan."

"I don't understand why the devil would get mixed up in Watergate."

"The devil's job is to make trouble and raise doubts and plant suspicion. He knew the best way to do this was to get inside the Uher 5000 and wipe out portions of the tape that were vital to proving the President's innocence."

"Are you trying to tell me the buzz we heard on the tape was the devil?"

"I am. We know from our research when Satan is up to mischief he always buzzes for exactly 18½ minutes."

"Then why did Rose Mary Woods say she made part of the buzz?"

"She didn't know the tape recorder was possessed. She thought she had caused the buzz by putting her foot on the pedal. But the experts proved that you can't erase a tape on the Uher 5000 with your foot. It has to be done by hand. Who else but the devil would have this information?" Dr. Damien said.

"What can be done now?" I asked.

"We have to get the devil out of the machine."

"You mean exorcise it?"

"Exactly. It's going to be a tough battle but it has to be done."

"How do you exorcise the devil from a Uher 5000?"



The exorcist

"First you heat up water in a caldron until it is boiling. Then you throw in white papers on ITT and the milk fund and stir. Add IRS tax returns and three strands of Howard Hughes' mustache. Throw in a dash of Magruder, a sprig of Stans and a cup of Colson."

"Keep the pot boiling and recite the following:

"Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Mitchell and Dean/

"The tapes will show the Prez is clean.

"If they don't the story goes/

"The hum was made by Rose Mary's toes.

"Then," said Dr. Damien, "take the Uher 5000 and throw it in the boiling water until the recording head melts."

"And that will exorcise the devil in the tape machine?"

"It should," Dr. Damien replied.

"What if we go to all this trouble and it turns out Satan was not involved and that somebody in the White House had actually erased the tapes?"

"Impossible," said Dr. Damien. "The devil would never stand for it."

Art Buchwald is a syndicated columnist.

US versus European beer ---the argument is brewing

Round	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Castellano ..	A	A	A	E	F	A	F	F	A	F	A	A	-7-4-1
Gordon	A	A	F	A	A	F	F	A	A	A	F	-8-4	
Perez	A	A	F	E	A	A	F	F	A	F	A	-6-5-1	
UPI	A	A	E	A	F	A	F	F	A	F	A	-7-4-1	
AP	A	A	F	A	A	A	F	F	A	A	A	-8-4	

A—Ali, F—Frazier, E—even.

"We (the brewers) see if we can't give the world a better glass of beer," said Schorr. We leave the competitiveness to the salesmen."

I'll Drink
to that!

The Pursuit of Mediocrity is No Virtue

To the editor:

"Even if he were a little mediocre, there are a lot of mediocre judges and people and lawyers and they are entitled to a little representation aren't they?"

When Senator Roman L. Hruska of Nebraska uttered this quote in defense of Supreme Court nominee G. Harold Carswell in 1970, who ever thought that the UMPG Honors Committee would take his quote literally.

But by their recent selection of students for Who's Who, they have demonstrated that mediocrity is the only ingredient needed for success at this university, particularly if the student happens to be among that select elite known as the resident student.

Ever since the merger, Portland has been a separate but unequal partner of Gorham, so much so that it's a wonder that they don't just call this place the University of Maine at Gorham.

The headline of your recent editorial "Gorham 25 - Portland 6" aptly describes this undisguised contempt for the poor commuting students.

The ridiculousness of this list showed itself when Art Piteau wasn't

even included on this list. After all he has done for the university and the community, he should have had a place guaranteed. If he didn't qualify, then none of the other people should have.

How can you take this list seriously when the two top media on campus, the newspaper and the radio station were completely ignored. Meanwhile the editors of the Social Science Journal and the Yearbook, two publications that only a few hardy souls express an interest, are chosen.

Some of the selections are understandable but the rest of these people might as well go to Nassau for all the effect they have on this university.

Everyone seems to be talking about how this university is expanding. This is a laudable thought but the exceptional student makes up a well rounded university. If the practice of recognizing mediocrity continues at this university, then this university will only attract the average student.

However, if the academic community really wants this university to grow, then it should ignore the "Joe Fraternities" and "Suzie Sororities" up at Gorham and reward the truly exceptional students regardless of campus.

J. Clark
Portland

Mediocrity
is the right
of every
Citizen ...
... and the
one that
most exercise
unfortunately

Partisanship Not a Factor in Who's Who Selection

To the Editor:

Judging from a recent editorial concerning UMPG's selection of Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities, it seems apparent that a further and more explicit explanation relating the selection process is needed.

As preface, it might be mentioned that candidates were chosen from among the UMPG population — not UMP and UMG.

Preliminary notices were sent to all academic and service departments, social and service clubs and organizations inviting them to nominate students for consideration by the UMPG Honors Committee. National criteria, as stated by Who's Who, limits this honor to junior, senior and graduate students. Each university is limited to 1% of its student population for nomination which dictated 36 for UMPG. It is requested that each university establish individual criteria in academic achievement, civic-community involvement, extra-curricular activities, honors and awards. Nominated candidates are then considered on a national basis with the Who's Who association determining final selections.

This year's UMPG committee, comprised of representative administrative, faculty and student members, established ob-

jective standards for both candidate consideration and evaluation process. It was agreed upon that only those students with cumulative averages of 2.50 and above would be eligible. Each candidate's resume was separately evaluated on a 1-3 scale in the 5 categories.

After computation of each nominee's score, an average mean of 7.49 was determined. The committee then offered to the national Who's Who Among Students those students with an objective rating of 7.49 and above.

It must be stated that objectivity was UMPG Committee's primary concern, as well as the establishment of high university criteria to merit national honor. There are, at UMPG, students strongly deserving of national recognition and most certainly recognition from UMPG. Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities is only one vehicle of such recognition.

It might be added that usual journalistic practice is to gather a few facts prior to ridiculing a particular situation.

Since none of the honors committee members were contacted by the "Free Press" to clarify the selection procedure, and since the "Uni-

versity Free Press" submitted no names in nomination, it is difficult to understand the disgruntled admonition of Mr. Karatsanos in his recent "Free Press" editorial.

Mr. Karatsanos questioned "the validity of some of the 31 students selected," and mentioned the hope that next year's selection would be more representative of the student population. If all departments, organizations, etc. cooperate and give forth the small effort to name students, next year's selection just may be representative.

Do pass the word, Mr. Karatsanos.

Sincerely,
'73-'74 UMPG
Honors Committee

(Editors note: The Free Press never received any notice of student nominations to Who's Who. This demonstrates a certain lack of attention to details. The Free Press does not publish stories that it has not researched. We deal in facts.)

Larry the Lion vs. Clem Hawk

96 by Clem Hawk

Even Hawks need warmth. And there's no better source of warmth for male hawks than a bunch of chicks. The largest concentration of chicks under one roof at USM is located at the Upton-Hastings aviary in Gorham.

That's where this bird flies too whenever he is in need of warmth, tender lov'n care, and maybe even a midnight snatch. Before the merger the chick/hawk ratio was 3:1. At that time, whenever a hawk walked into the Upton-Hastings aviary, he had to watch out not to get his feathers plucked. Since the hawk/chick ratio has been equalized, chicks now scurry back into their individual cages any time a hawk enters the aviary.

The chicks in the Upton-Hastings aviary are usually well-guarded, especially on weekends. The administration hires a guard known as the aviary director to watch over the young chicks. This is so the chicks don't hatch any young's before they have been properly courted.

A couple of years ago the administration hired a hound dog of the "ole Yeller" image called Leroy to protect the chicks. Last year they hired an impotent St. Bernard to watch the roost. This year the administration parted with canine tradition and hired themselves a full-fledged lion called Larry.

Larry Lion is an impressive figure. He lies down on the first floor in a sphinx-like position guarding his U-shaped pyramid of chicks. He diligently watches out for male intruders, that is except when he's snoozin'. Larry Lion thinks he's coolest when escorting an intruder out the door. Sometimes he gets so excited by an intruder that he traps him before the intruder even breaks in.

Round One (9:00 P.M.)

Just the other day, I was examining the lock of a side entrance. (I have developed a professional yet casual interest in locking devices over the years.) Suddenly, from behind I heard a roar, "Haawwk!!!" It sounded familiar. Nonchalantly, I smoothed my rudely ruffled feathers and turned to walk away.

But my attempt to be nonchalant had wasted time. The burly-bodied Lion racing shaggily towards me had arrived. He grabbed my rudely by the scruff of my neck and stared me in the beak with his hairy eyeballs. I glared back at him. His thinning yellowish mane was combed over his rapidly receding forehead in an unbecomely fashion. "What are you up to, Hawk?" he said.

"Nothing," I said innocently.

"If I know you, you're just out for a harmless night's rapin', pillaging, and plundering like Attila and the Huns." I appreciated his historical appraisal of the situation at hand. He let me go "this time" because he claimed he was a "nice lion". I almost choked on that statement even after he had released his grasp of my neck.

Round Two (10:00 P.M.)

The "direct approach" is the quickest method to enter an aviary. It also may re-

sult in a quick exit. For example, that same night, I walked by the receptionist desk not escorted by a chick — a definite no-no. Some birds claim you'd have to be a cuckoo to use this method. But believe me any birdbrain can do it. To build up courage (and to numb one's senses) I stayed outside in the cold just long enough to collect frost on my feet and an icicle on my beak. It was guaranteed to smooth out my entry.

The frost on my claws began to melt when it made contact with the warm aviary air. This was supposed to enable me to slide by the receptionist without a sound. But an ever alert lion cub was at the desk. He said, "Can I help you?" as I slid by. He repeated the question in an increasing tone as I slid further away from him on the frosty wetness beneath my claws.

"Where are you going," he shouted. I pointed to the colorful response trapped within my icicle-encased beak and kept sliding. The remaining frost on my claws cracked off when I slid into the bottom staircase which led up to the birdcages where the chicks were. I started climbing the stairs. Lion's cub yelled, "You can't go up there unescorted!"

locking mechanism a period of rest and recuperation—a period which would hopefully last until my next assault...er...I mean carousing expedition into the aviary to visit my fine-feathered female friends.

Round Three (11:00 p.m.) It's no fun having Lion escort me out of the aviary by myself all the time. My next caper that night would be a tandem effort. Eddie Eagle and I went back to check on the container of fermented hops. Apparently Lion had been by, and had smashed the glass container and thereby had almost smashed our chance of gaining entrance into the aviary. While Eddie sipped up the hops with his beak, I devised a scheme. We would try the "penny tossing" trick.

We simply got under a lighted window and began tossing pennies up to get the attention of the chicks in the room. Hopefully, they would come down and open a side entrance. When you can get their attention with one penny, it usually means you can get a whole night's worth of action for less than fifty cents. But no luck that night. We tried pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters. Nothing worked.

Some chicks demand more money. Some need a sign of

tried turning the knob. It was locked. "Hang on," I said, "I know all about picking locks." I didn't have a paper clip so I used my beak to pick it open. I guess I pecked too hard because my beak got stuck in the lock. "What's the matter?" said Eddie Eagle.

"I got my pecker stuck," I muttered. "Ha, ha, ha," he laughed, "What do you mean got your pecker stuck? You haven't even gotten into the room yet."

It was embarrassing but with Eddie's help I got it unstuck. Then I took a gander down the hall. Lo! and Behold! There was Larry Lion just itching to pluck my feathers.

I quickly flew down the hallway, soared up a flight of stairs, fluttered into a rest room, and glided into an open cubicle. I slammed the door shut and made like a stool pigeon paying tribute to the sewerage treatment plant. Larry Lion roared up and down the hallways in search of Eagle and Hawk, but in vain. Eagle had flown the coop and I was sitting out the next round.

Round Four (12:00 p.m.)

An hour later when I was



His deafening shouts caused me to have a sudden relapse of deafitis. Deafitis manifests itself by a sudden numbness of the ears, an increased pace of the pulse, and an accelerated locomotion of the ambulatory limbs. The stairs flew beneath my feet as if I was running up an escalator. Second floor, third floor, fourth floor...oops! Larry Lion, with back turned, was chatting with a couple of chicks. My claws gripped the railing for support. They turned sweaty. The sweat acted as a lubricant and my frightened body eased down the railing to the third floor.

I regained my senses and ran down the stairs and out a side wing door. Before letting the door (which would automatically lock) slam, I pulled a container of fermented hops from under my right wing and gently placed it in the door opening so as to give the door's

expected returns on their time about to be invested. We began to throw pebbles at the window. Little ones at first, then bigger ones. The chicks must have thought it was a sign of bigger and better rocks to come. The side door swung open. We were in. As soon as the chicks had opened the door, they ran away up the second floor.

We walked down the second floor hallway. A strange aroma filled the air. Eddie Eagle said, "I kinda like the smell of this joint. Smells like they're cooking up some Mexican bird seed." I disagreed. "Smells more like Jamaican to me."

Eddie Eagle knocked on the door where the aroma came from. "Gotta get some of that stuff," he said. "Ya better watch out. I know some Chick who would coo on you for partaking in certain activities." No body answered the door, so he

about to leave, Lion walked in. He said, "Hey, buddy, are you all right?" I hummed. "Hey buddy, do you think ya gonna make it?" he said, I muttered unintelligibly. "Parietals are almost over," he lied. It was three hours before parietals ended, but having no escort, I wasn't about to pursue the point.

Lion left. I knew he'd be back soon. I flew into the next cubicle. He came back two minutes later. "Hey, buddy, what are ya doing, playing musical stools?" I mumbled stupidly. "I know you're the same bird, because I've been waiting outside the door. Ya can't stay here all night. I'm waiting for ya outside the door." I had to act fast. I could hear Lion filing his claws outside the restroom. I opened the window and flew out just as Lion came roaring in. As I winged my way out (continued on page 7)

Record-shattering N.E. cold yields to snow, ice and rain storm

Foresees action
within 47 days

Kissinger
expects end
to embargo

Consumer costs
rose 8.8% in '73
for 25-year high

In US, inflation outran
wage increases by 1.5%

GM to lay off at least 75,000 in next 2 months

Church coalition plans to use stockholder votes
to press corporations to end racism, sexism

Nixon asks tax-benefit cut for oil firms

Oil industry
not at fault,
7 firms say

Exxon reveals profit rise of near 60% in 1973

Shell, Texaco, Mobil profits jumped 28-47% in '73



"Damned lines are worse than ever!"

98 Heath calls Feb. 28 election, asks miners to put off strike

Antileft hysteria has covered up real cause
of Britain's economic troubles

Most Britons are working a three-day week . . . It is costing
an already limp economy an estimated \$2 billion a month

Adjournment delayed 2-day week feared for Britain
France balks at accord, British miners to strike;
oil conference in turmoil 'catastrophe' predicted

American group charges 'police state,' starvation in Vietnam

Spying on Kissinger traced to overzealous Navy aides

Dance marathon returns

Panel seeks full subpoena power

Snuff nosing its way back into tobacco shops

*Nixon's retreats –
–public funds finance his privacy*

Memo links Nixon campaign to
\$90,000-a-month deal with dairy industry

Nixon's tax troubles deepen

Nixon wants firm figure on back taxes owed

Nixon won't testify voluntarily, Ehrlichman wants subpoena

Porter, ex-campaign aide,
will plead guilty to lying

Hearst kidnapers demand
free food for California poor

Boston and Portland
lightships ebbing out

Thank weather for fuel saving,
not just that lower thermostat

JOSEPH KRAFT

Another Nixon con job

The terrible trap President Nixon has dug for himself is defined exactly by his State of the Union message. In order to rally his followers, the President has to sound confident and upbeat, as he did in the message actually delivered to the Congress and seen on television.

But the facts, as laid out in the full written text of the message, do not justify ringing claims. The effect is to deepen public mistrust of Mr. Nixon, which goes to the heart of his basic problem and thus promotes even more the chance that he will be forced out of office one way or another.

Consider first the major claim staked by the President. That is the claim that the economy will be in good shape this year. "Let me speak to that issue head-on," he said boldly. "There will be no recession in the United States."

But in his written remarks, and even more in the economic message, Mr. Nixon was far more cautious. His written State of the Union message said:

"We have known for some time that a slowdown of economic growth is inevitable in 1974... unfortunately the very mild slowdown which we anticipated in 1974 now threatens to be more pronounced... we expect, therefore, that during the early part of this year output will rise little if at all, unemployment will rise somewhat and inflation will be high."

Consider next the cheery note sounded by Mr. Nixon with respect to the energy crisis. In his spoken address, the big emphasis was on "a goal to which I am deeply dedicated. Let us do everything we can to avoid gasoline rationing." On top of that, he announced that "I have been assured, through my personal contacts with friendly leaders in the Middle East area, that an urgent meeting will be called in the immediate future to discuss the lifting of the oil embargo."

But the fine print of the written message struck a different note. There was no

stuff about avoiding rationing, nor about "my personal contacts with friendly leaders" in the Near East. On the contrary, the fine print said: "We still face genuine shortages... and sharply increased prices."

What this says to me is that Mr. Nixon is once more trying to con the American public. On television he makes marvelous music and paints beautiful pictures. He seems to promise no rationing and no recession.

In fact, he knows full well that the promises are dubious. Even his own advisers, a supine lot, do not go along with his rhetoric. Nor do they have any programs for averting the trouble that looms ahead.

Accordingly, it seems to me that the state of the union has a negative relation to Mr. Nixon's impeachment problem. The impeachment proceeding is now rolling. The House, thanks to careful preparation by Chairman Peter Rodino of the Judiciary Committee and chief counsel John Doar, is not going to be stampeded.

It is going to move in a deliberate and careful way. The voting of subpoena power assures that it will get what information is required. Thus the process cannot be stopped in its tracks by a mere presidential speech—or indeed any external event.

In the present case, however, my sense is that the President deepens his troubles. He has once more shown cynical disregard for keeping faith with the American people. He is once more misrepresenting.

So the speech cannot put an end, as the President hopes, to what he is pleased to disparage as a year of Watergate. On the contrary, it shows that Mr. Nixon cannot level with the American people now anymore than in the past. It thus underlines the importance and urgency of unraveling to the end the complex of frauds and abuses and lies for which Watergate is merely a shorthand term.

Joseph Kraft is a syndicated columnist.

Radicals hit refinery in Singapore, seize 5 Shortages, layoffs grow as truckers widen shutdown

Talks continue in Washington

Food shipments to Hub reduced



"And while we sympathize with the plight of the public, I don't think it would be out of line to propose a toast to the Arabs."

House endorses impeach inquiry

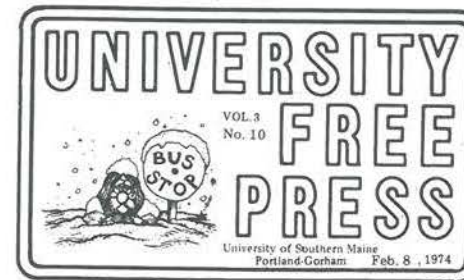
By S. J. Micic
Globe Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The House yesterday armed its Judiciary Committee with unlimited subpoena power and gave massive support to the impeachment inquiry of President Nixon.

By a vote of 410-4, the House put its full constitutional force behind the inquiry and provided the committee with subpoena authority sufficient to command Mr. Nixon to appear and be interrogated.

In effect, the vote for the first time authorizes the Judiciary Committee to act as the agent for the entire House in exercising the branch's exclusive constitutional power to initiate impeachment proceedings.

Gromyko to see Nixon next week
HARRIS SURVEY
54 percent now feel US in recession

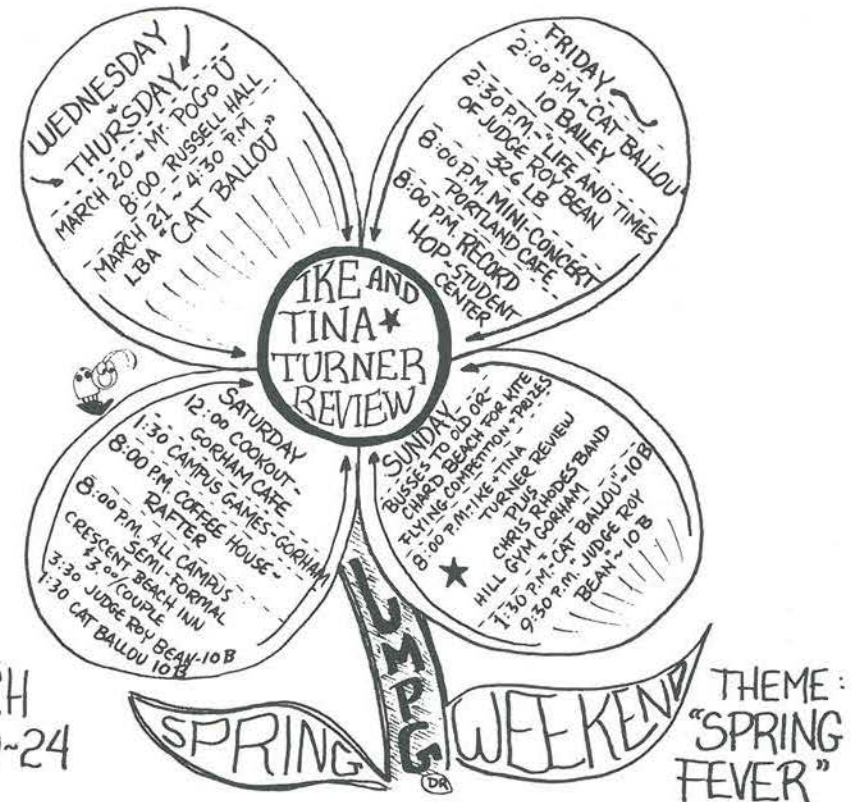


Special Edition

After many months and much hard work, the community is now presented with the final draft of the proposed UMPG Governance document. We strongly urge that you take the time to read and consider this document and then vote on it. The document has undergone revisions and incorporated many recommendations from various segments of the community. It comes to us with strong recommendations from those who have labored for its completion. Herewith are some of their comments.

100

GOVERNANCE: final draft released



White House out to destroy Dean credibility

"I can say categorically . . . the tapes and other evidence furnished to the special prosecutor . . . do not support sworn statements before the Senate Select Committee made by Mr. Dean as to what the President knew about Watergate, and especially . . . when he knew it . . ."

—JAMES D. ST. CLAIR

"I left the meeting (Sept. 15, 1972) with the impression that the President was well aware of what had been going on regarding . . . keeping the White House out of the Watergate scandal and I also had expressed to him . . . that I was not confident that the coverup could be maintained indefinitely."

—JOHN W. DEAN 3D

Virginia disbars Dean for role in Watergate

"Too little hard debate has focused upon what should be impeachable offenses . . ."



101

WHITE HOUSE BADGE

4 phases, 2 freezes and 2½ years of debate Advisers redefining recession 102 to fit Nixon forecast

Report predicts continued hardship for New England's jobless young

Leaders urge
truck drivers
to accept pact

Food supplies
down in N.E.;
prices rising

Astronauts
end longest
mission today

Confessional box optional as Vatican reforms rite

Man, 71, freezes to death
after utility cuts off gas

Kissinger plans trip to Russia; SALT talks to resume Feb. 19



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'Wait — I must have missed a chapter somewhere.'



Dissident author taken to West Germany

Soviets banish Solzhenitsyn

Globe Thursday, February 14, 1974
Solzhenitsyn deportation first since Trotsky exile

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post

BONN—The Soviet Union yesterday capped its official campaign against Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn by stripping him of his citizenship and expelling him from the country. He was flown to West Germany from Moscow.

The 55-year-old Nobel Prize-winning novelist, arrested at his wife's Moscow apartment Tuesday, arrived in Frankfurt aboard a Soviet airliner late yesterday afternoon.

He was driven to the village of Langenbroich, west of Bonn, to the weekend retreat of his friend and fellow Nobel Laureate, author Heinrich Böll.

There the two men paused before the door of Böll's farm house and shook hands. Böll presented Solzhenitsyn with flowers, and the author disappeared into the house, where, as Böll had said earlier, "tea, bread and beer were waiting."

Solzhenitsyn told reporters he had been in Moscow's notorious Lefortovo prison between his arrest and deportation. The prison, operated by the KGB (secret police), figures in the author's controversial "The Gulag Archipelago."

Speaking in German, he said: "You must understand that I am very tired and concerned about my family. I must telephone to Moscow. I was in prison just this morning."

He added in Russian: "I thank

you very much for your attention. I'm sorry that you have been waiting here for so long. But I know you will understand my position. I cannot talk now.

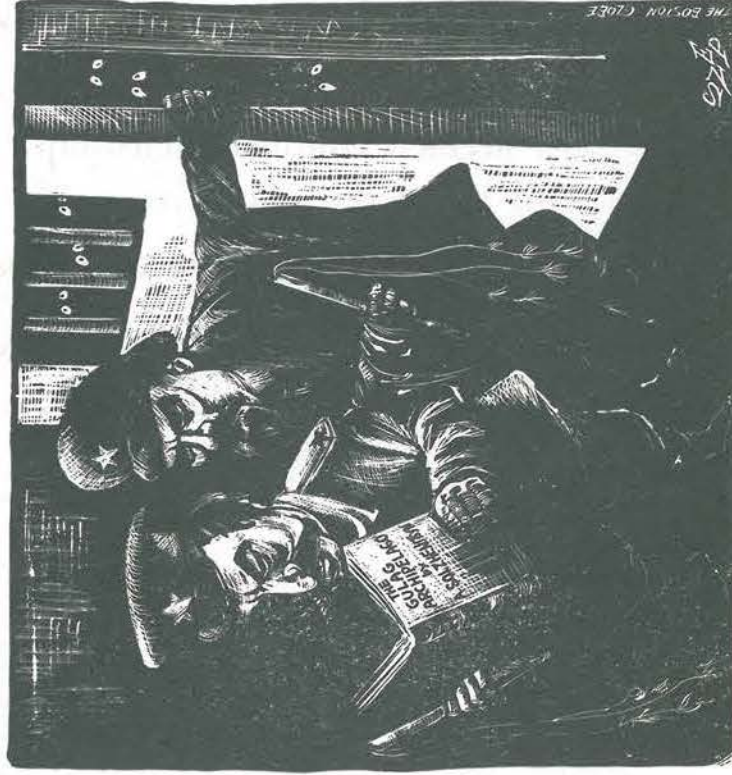
"I can give no interviews to individual correspondents, neither now nor in the next days. I have given many when I was in my own country."

A spokesman said Chancellor Willy Brandt's government did not know whether Solzhenitsyn wished to remain in West Germany. A decision on political asylum could not be taken before the writer had made such a request, he said.

(Solzhenitsyn's Swiss lawyer, Dr. Fritz Heeb, said in Zurich that the author would most likely settle in Scandinavia.)

(Heeb, quoted by the Swiss domestic news agency, Agence Telegraphique Suisse, said he did not think Solzhenitsyn would live permanently in West Germany or France, as had been suggested.)

Shortly after his arrival in Germany, the Soviet news agency Tass reported that the Supreme Soviet had taken away Solzhenitsyn's citizenship because of "systematic actions" not in accord with Soviet citizenship. Tass added that Solzhenitsyn's wife, Natalya, and his two children would be allowed to follow him into exile if they wished.



Who'd ever believe these lies?

104 Kissinger's Toughest Assignment New Mission To Moscow

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Kissinger is going back to Moscow again fairly soon to ask and answer some awkward questions about the state of U.S.-Soviet relations.

The reason for his visit is fairly obvious. He has to find out if his affair with Moscow is real or fake. Both sides have been supporting the notion of "Detente" or "peaceful coexistence," but increasing their military budgets while talking about reducing them. They glorify trade while differing about the terms of trade, proclaim their desire for peace in the Middle East, while shipping arms to their belligerent clients.



THERE IS SOMETHING false at the bottom of this Washington-Moscow "detente" and both sides know it. On the surface, things are much better. Kissinger and Ambassador Dobrynin talk much more and much more frankly than in the old cold war days. The two sides meet in Geneva to discuss the control of strategic arms.

But meanwhile, President Nixon is asking for the largest peacetime military budget in the history of the republic, the Soviet Union is building up its forces in Europe and urging the Arabs to maintain their oil embargo against the United States, and President Pompidou of France is in the Soviet Union demonstrating his "independence" of the United States, and weakening the western alliance.

So there are obviously some awkward questions to be asked on both sides before Nixon makes his next appearance on satellite television from the Kremlin. For example:

— IF THE SOVIET UNION is really serious about reaching a mutual reduction of military forces in Europe, why does it now have 10 tank and 10 motor rifle divisions with 45,000 tanks west of the Urals, an increase of 9,000 in the last three years?

— Why some 31 or 32 Soviet divisions in Central and Eastern Europe, with 430,000 to 450,000 men in place in these areas, and more than 4,000 new armored personnel carriers since 1969?

— Why, if Moscow is really serious about the principles of the last Nixon-Brezhnev Kremlin doctrine for a new world order, should there be such a frantic build-up of Soviet naval and missile power?

The Soviets also have some unanswered questions:

— Why a record U.S. peacetime military budget when the Nixon Administration is boasting about its new accommodation with Moscow and meanwhile struggling with inflation and a recession at home?

— Why all this talk out of Washington about expanding world trade, while denying to the Soviet Union equal trade terms with other "most favored nations?"

— Why does Washington defend the principle of "non-interference" in the internal affairs of other nations, and still

interfere in the Soviet Union's policy of deciding who should be allowed to emigrate from the U.S.S.R.?

IT WILL NOT BE easy for Kissinger to ask or answer these questions for there is obviously a difference between the words and the actions, the propaganda and the policies on both sides.

The main argument for voting against the impeachment of Nixon on Capitol Hill, regardless of the evidence against him, is that he has been a successful, even a brilliant leader in the field of foreign affairs, especially in reaching accommodations with the Soviet Union and China.

BUT THE ACCOMMODATIONS with China and the Soviet Union — to say nothing about our troubles in Europe and Japan — are beginning to look a little dubious on Capitol Hill. Members are asking whether those Nixon broadcasts from Peking and Moscow were for real, or whether, like so many other Nixon triumphs, they were merely tactical and may be even bogus.

Kissinger will be exploring all this on his forthcoming trip, looking for genuine agreements on the arms talks, and the Middle East talks, and the balance of power in Europe and on the oceans, and if he can get them, the Congress may cooperate on trade. But this time, the Congress will be looking for policy and not propaganda — certainly not for a splashy diversion from the impeachment proceedings in the House — and this could be the most difficult assignment of Kissinger's career.

(C) New York Times

Soviets start new tests today



"Frankly, it's the LITTLE Commies I can't stand!"



By Crocker Snow Jr.
Globe Asian Bureau

Tensions are high and petty forms of harassment go on continually between



The 35 North Korean guards allowed in the joint security area at any one time bustle about seemingly spoiling for trouble. They goggle at visitors and spit and shove at the

—Col. E. W. Leech

On one occasion in 1969, a group of North Korean workers staged a demonstration inside the security zone and beat up several of the US guards. In the battling, one American was hit over the head with a timber with nails. He is still hospitalized.

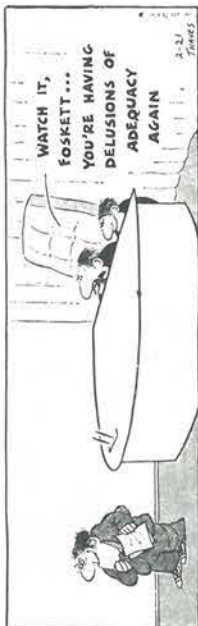
No peace treaty was ever signed at Panmunjom, only an armistice agreement to "suspend open hostilities." Thus the dividing line is not considered a border, but merely

The 139 Americans stationed at the advance camp near Panmunjon promote the slogan "In front of them all." The troops are just this, as the advance force for the 42,000 Americans stationed all over South Korea and as peacekeeping representatives for the 33,000 Americans who were killed during the war.

The village does not feature bars and massage parlors or the other common accoutrements of American servicemen overseas. Taesondong is open only to those Koreans who originally came from there before it was destroyed during the war. Its population of about 200 is allowed to farm the neighboring fields, and as com-

Its importance today is far more symbolic than strategic. For all the special tensions and frictions of the truce zone, it provides the single hot line between the two halves of a divided and hostile land who fought a war that cost more than 4 million dead, wounded and missing two decades ago.

On the North Korean side of the demarcation line is a similar model



Admirals told him to spy, sailor testifies

Portland Me. Free Herald Thursday February 21. 1974

Kissinger Faces Desire For New Cuba Policy

Cooperate or face chaos, Kissinger tells oil parley



Rightists ask \$700,000 ransom for Atlanta editor

Hearst Pledges \$2-Million In 'Gesture' to Kidnappers

Oregon plan works, station owners find



By MARTIN F. NOLAN

The Nixon version of federalism

MIAMI — President Nixon dedicated a dubious monument to his "new federalism" last week, a giant hospital wing that local health officials say is too expensive and does not fit local needs.

The Cedars of Lebanon Health Care Center is a private institution and that was enough virtue to command the presidential presence and blessing.

One reason the new unit will charge \$92 a day — as opposed to the \$76-a-day average in Dade County — is the simplistic formula that underpins the whole structure of "new federalism", population statistics.

Mr. Nixon often denounces "impersonal government", as he did here last week. As if to ensure that government remains impersonal, his Administration depends upon that least common denominator in government, the Bureau of the Census.

The Cedars of Lebanon people persuaded state health officials in Tallahassee and Federal health officials in Washington that the new facility was needed, not because of health care conditions in Miami, but simply because of population statistics.

The hospital succeeded in getting a \$48 million Federal Housing Administration loan, then succeeded in getting the President to come here to praise its spirit of private enterprise and rugged individualism.

The entire pattern of the "new federalism" — in housing, transportation, health care, revenue-sharing — has been one of penalizing past effort and rewarding past indolence.

Under the President's Better Communities Act older cities in the Northeast that tried Federal programs of housing and urban renewal will get less, while cities in the Southwest that did not face problems of a decaying urban core will now get more Federal aid. The reason? A population formula that has little regard for local bootstrap efforts.

Last week, Mr. Nixon asked Congress to pass his Unified Transportation Assistance Act, which supposedly seeks to rectify the im-

balance of highway spending over mass transit. Here again, cities that have tried to provide mass transit will now get less money, while those that did nothing will now get plenty.

In California, folks in Los Angeles hooted and jeered at San Francisco's attempt to build a subway. In the past five years, the San Francisco area received \$466 million in transportation aid, but over the next five years can expect only \$265 million.

Los Angeles, with no mass transit plans, got only \$117 million in Federal transportation aid, but under the new federalism formula can expect \$740 million.

Boston, which expanded its sub-

way system, will see its Federal allotment cut by one-third from 1975 to 1980. Houston, which relied on highways, will get more than 11 times what it got over the past five years. Phoenix will get four times as much. San Jose will get nine times as much.

Mr. Nixon resembles the vineyard owner in the New Testament parable who paid a denarius to those laborers who arrived late in the afternoon and a denarius to those who had borne the burden of the full day's heat.

Justice in "the new federalism" era resembles Victor Hugo's depiction of the majesty of the law, which grants to rich and poor alike the right to sleep under the bridges of the Seine.



Balloonist Thomas L. Gatch may land in Africa

Transatlantic Balloonist Still Out Of Contact

WASHINGTON (AP) — An Alexandria, Va., adventurer who is trying to become the first man to cross the Atlantic Ocean in a balloon has been neither seen nor heard from since midday Tuesday, the Air Transport Association said Wednesday.

Thomas Gatch Jr. last sighted by a BOAC jetliner at 12:50 p.m. EDT Tuesday about 1,015 miles east-northeast of San Juan, Puerto Rico, the association said. The airliner remained in radio contact with Gatch until 1:45 p.m.

Gatch left Harrisburg, Pa., Monday night and planned to

land either in southern France or northern Spain.

However, upper air currents pushed him far south of his planned course. The National Weather Service has estimated that he will land around Dakar, Senegal, on the African coast, about 2,000 miles south of his original target area.

The Air Transport Association, a trade association of the scheduled airlines, said it had asked pilots of several airlines to turn their radio frequencies to the frequency used by Gatch.

A spokesman for ATA said Gatch was last reported far south of the regularly used air

traffic lanes. His radio might not have the range to contact trans-Atlantic jets using the most traveled lanes, the spokesman said.

In addition, the spokesman said, Gatch's radio is battery powered and the adventurer might not be broadcasting or receiving continuously in a bid to save his batteries.

Gatch, a 48-year-old bachelor, originally planned to follow a course that would take him near Newfoundland across the North Atlantic but his balloon started veering southward shortly after he left the U.S. coastline.

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Spending Differences

Campaign Costs For The British

By Yorick Blumenfeld

LONDON — "You may think 1,075 pounds (\$2,400) is little," said the Labor Party spokesman at party headquarters, "but many of our candidates are finding it hard to raise that kind of money."

His remark threw into sharp relief the differences between campaign spending in British parliamentary elections and in American congressional races.

One of the final acts of the recently dissolved Parliament was to raise the modest limit on expenditures from \$1,700 to \$2,400 for each candidate. Furthermore, under the provisions of the Representation of the People Act (1969), each candidate receives an allowance of 6 pence per 6 voters if he is standing in a country seat and of 6 pence per 8 voters if he is standing in an urban constituency. As the average constituency in England contains around 56,000 voters, this means the candidate may spend an extra \$325 or so in his campaign.

THE LAWS GOVERNING campaign spending are explicit and rigorous. Should a candidate spend more than the law allows, his campaign runs the risk of being invalidated. In addition, he would face heavy fines plus court costs. The result is that few break the law. No one at Labor Party headquarters can recall the last time a Member of Parliament was deprived of his seat for spending abuses.

The Labor Party recommends that its candidates apportion their campaign money as follows: \$338 for a political consultant, \$1,000 for printing, \$100 for advertising, \$200 for stationery, \$100 for stamps and telephones, \$100 for rental of meeting halls, \$85 for committee meetings, and \$120 for such miscellaneous items as messenger service.

POLITICAL PARTY organizations may spend as much as they like on national promotion. Here again, though, the actual outlays are modest by American standards. The Labor Party is reported to have paid \$60,000 for private polls taken over the past 18 months. The better heeled Conservative Party spent roughly \$225,000 on such surveys during the short campaign.

The Conservatives were outspending the opposition on television also. Although the British Broadcasting Corporation provides free facilities for videotaping — and both the Liberals and Labor take full advantage of this opportunity — the Tories prefer to hire their own technicians.

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A Conservative View

An Alternative To The Major Tape Mystery

By James J. Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON — On the morning of January 15, the six experts trooped into Judge John Sirica's court and delivered themselves of their damning, unanimous verdict: The presidential tape of June 20, 1972, one of the most critical of all the tapes, could not have been erased accidentally; the tape, they said, was erased by hand.

Since the nightmare of Watergate began some 19 months earlier, I had been doing my best to defend the President, to give the poor devil the benefit of every doubt, and to suggest explanations for the inexplicable. But the experts' testimony was the last straw, or in another novel phrase, the end of the rope. With this evidence, I took my accumulated leave and left the ship.

I AM STILL on leave. But because of the importance attached in January to the experts' testimony, it is only fair to call attention to a startling article in Science magazine in which another expert, Allan D. Bell, advances an alternative. It is possible, in his view, that the famous 18½-minute erasure was caused by a mechanical defect in the recording machine used by the President's secretary, Rose Mary Woods.

Bell is president of Dektor Counterintelligence and Security, Inc. It is a fair assumption that his credentials are as impressive as those of the court-appointed experts whose testimony seemed so unshakable. He has raised what is known at law as a reasonable doubt.

Without going into the technical details, it may suffice to say that Bell and his associates at Dektor were attracted by news reports that the court-appointed experts had found a defective diode bridge in Miss Woods' machine. In order to make their tests, they replaced the bridge and tightened a few screws and connections. When they had finished their repair work, the machine no longer produced the famous buzz.

BELL AND HIS colleagues, after conducting some experiments of their own, developed a theory that the trouble might have stemmed from the machine's rectifier. Such a malfunction, they submit, could have explained the off-and-on behavior of the erase mechanism. In the fashion of experts the world over, they do not say positively that they are right and the court-appointed experts are wrong. They say only that their theory provides "an apparently equally feasible alternative."

A great many questions remain to be asked. It will be recalled that the Uher 5000 recorder was purchased about midday on October 1 of last year. Miss Woods put it to work immediately. An hour or so later, she discovered her "terrific mistake." On November 12, at the

direction of Stephen B. Bull, the President's appointments secretary, the machine was stripped of its capacity to erase. On November 14, the 18½-minute erasure was publicly reported. On November 20, Secret Service technicians restored the erase capability. The machine subsequently was turned over to the court experts.

MANIFESTLY, THERE HAS been a good deal of tinkering with the machine. The tape itself, put in the President's "sole personal custody" last July, has been through a veritable odyssey. If the erasure were the key element of an ordinary criminal trial, the evidence for the prosecution could be subjected to rough cross-examination by the defense.

But this is not an ordinary criminal trial. The 18½-minute blank is merely one incident in a chain of incidents. In despair, one keeps going back to the point of beginning, to the morning of Monday, June 19, 1972, when the dimensions of the Watergate arrests began to take shape. If only the President had acted then! If only he had raised the roof that very day. If only... if only...

Those are the saddest words, said Whittier, of tongue or pen. And never in the history of the American presidency have they been sadder than in their application to Mr. Nixon, whose second term might have been a far less turbulent time.

The telecasts themselves are shown free of charge. During the recent campaign, Labor and the Conservatives each were allotted five telecasts and the Liberals three. All such programs are limited to 10 minutes. These Party Political Broadcasts, as they are called, appear on the tube at 10 p.m., just before the nightly news roundup. Much to the irritation of many viewers, all three channels air the broadcasts simultaneously.

AS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS to party campaign chests, it is estimated that Labor received around \$1.2 million, most of it from the trade unions. The Conservatives took in considerably more. Last year, with no general election on the horizon, the directors of 315 British companies donated a total of \$1.4 million to the Tories. The largest single contribution was \$80,000.

Americans may well envy Britain's frugal and well-regulated system of campaign financing. But some commentators here think that the West German and Swedish systems are better. The grass-is-always-greener principle applies as forcefully to politics as to other activities.



THIS SIGN IS COMPANY POLICY



3-1

THOMAS



On Accountability

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON, March 3—Imagine a large corporation with a powerful president, one who makes it company policy to keep ultimate control of operations in his own hands. Over a year, 16 of this president's close associates are charged with serious crimes.

His personal lawyer, the company's former counsel and two members of the president's staff plead guilty. So does the vice president. Two other staff members are tried and convicted. Nine more are indicted, among them his top personal assistants and the heads of two major subsidiaries.

At a stockholders' meeting the president says he knows nothing of these affairs. He deprecates them, he says, but his duty is to get on with the company's business; legal questions are for the courts. When a group of stockholders asks to see the records of his own corporate dealings, he says no: That might prejudice the trial of his associates; and besides, such disclosure is against company policy.

That simple analogy may help to clarify the great principle at stake in the effort to make President Nixon face the legal and political consequences of Watergate. That is the principle of accountability.

When there is evidence that a corporation has been in the hands of a criminal gang, we see easily enough that its president cannot escape personal responsibility. We understand that he must make an accounting to the shareholders.

Is democracy more important in a corporation than in a country? Does a company president have a greater duty to account to his source of authority, his citizens, than does the President of the United States? The propositions are absurd, and especially so in a country whose whole system of government was designed to assure accountability.

In the first Congress to sit under our Constitution one of its principal framers, James Madison, argued successfully that a President should be able to dismiss subordinate government officials. That power, Madison said, would make him "responsible for their conduct, and subject him to impeachment; himself, if he suffers them to perpetrate with impunity high crimes or misdemeanors against the United States, or neglect to superintend their conduct so as to check their excesses."

The notion that a President need not answer to anyone for massive wrongs in his Administration—not to Congress, not to the courts, not to the people—is utterly alien to the American system. Yet that is the precise end to which the Catch 22 strategy

ABROAD AT HOME

of President Nixon and his lawyers is designed to lead.

Mr. Nixon says first that he is beyond the jurisdiction of any court: He cannot be indicted while in office, he cannot be questioned by a grand jury and he cannot even be made to provide evidence. All last summer he strenuously resisted a subpoena for tapes and documents, even trying to evade a court order and finally complying only under the compulsion of public outrage. Now again he is refusing to supply evidence to the Special Prosecutor.

The next step in the strategy is the argument that a President can be impeached only for criminal offenses. Mr. Nixon's lawyer, James St. Clair, narrowed it some more last week, claiming that impeachment is limited to criminal offenses "of a very serious nature committed in one's governmental capacity."

It is sad to see a lawyer who knows better make so shoddy an argument, one so devoid of support in history or logic. Under the stated St. Clair view, the makers of our Constitution ordained that nothing could be done about a President who committed murder in broad daylight on the Capitol steps.

But Mr. St. Clair will raise obstacles to an impeachment even on his narrow grounds. For one thing, he will probably try to keep the House Judiciary Committee from getting the evidence already collected by the Special Prosecutor, Leon Jaworski. For another, the suggestion is heard that the inquiry should do nothing that might affect the trials of those indicted. Translated, that means do nothing — for months and probably years.

In short, the underlings charged with attempting to corrupt the institutions of our Government are to be tried while we do nothing about the man in the name of whose power they allegedly acted. It is an ingenious strategy, but the contrivances show Americans have too much common sense to let the man whom our system makes responsible escape an accounting that way. They will see that there is no greater constitutional interest, no greater national interest, than resolving the doubts about this President.

What Richard Nixon and his lawyers really argue for is a four-year absolute monarchy — the power of kings before they were made subject to constitutions. At our Constitutional Convention Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania said of the President: "This Magistrate is not the King but the prime minister. The people are the Kings."

Nixon Urges Speedy, Just Trials For Indicted Aides

JURY IS SELECTED AND SEQUESTERED IN MITCHELL CASE

Way Cleared for Series of Indictments Today in the Watergate Scandals

CAPITAL'S MOOD IS GRIM

Jaworski Refuses Comment on TV Report That 41 Are to Be Named



WILSON IS PRIME MINISTER AS HEATH FAILS IN EFFORT TO WIN LIBERALS' SUPPORT

Wilson chooses middle-of-road British cabinet

Washington Post

LONDON — In his first week back at 10 Downing Street, Prime Minister Harold Wilson yesterday chose a cabinet with moderate in all the key posts and began working toward a swift settlement of the coal strike.

The crucial jobs in the new Labor minority government are these: James Callaghan as Foreign Secretary, Denis Healey as Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Treasury), and Roy Mason as Defense Minister.

All are seen here as staunch supporters of NATO and the Atlantic Alliance. Both Callaghan and Healey have expressed dismay over what they regarded as worsening relations with Washington during the regime of Edward Heath.

The most prominent left-wingers in the new cabinet, Michael Foot and Anthony Wedgewood-Benn, were both given posts largely insulated from international relations. Foot is Employment Secretary and his job is to charm trade unions into a

voluntary curb on inflationary wage demands. Wedgewood-Benn will head a Department of Industry sharply reduced in size and therefore significance.

The top priority here, however, is not foreign affairs but ending the miners' strike and the three-day work week established to cope with it.

Foot, the new employment chief, met yesterday with the key figures in the coal dispute, Joe Gormley, the president of the miners' union, and Derek Ezra, Chairman of the National Coal Board.

Gormley came out looking pleased with what he called "a friendly chat. We received indications that negotiations will be freer than they have been up to now."

In less elliptical language, Gormley meant that Ezra's coal board would no longer be bound by Heath's pay cuts and could — as it has wanted to do — increase large enough to bring them back to work.



With a hearty wave, Harold Wilson leaves his London home for 10 Downing St. and his first full day of work as Britain's new prime minister. (AP)

officials will meet today, and Gormley said he hopes to have a settlement package in hand by nightfall.

On the international scene, the appointment of the 61-year-old Callaghan puts Britain's foreign af-

fairs in the hands of a warm admirer of the United States. As a former Chancellor of the Exchequer under Wilson, and relying on American support to prop the pound, Callaghan once said: "When I get up in the morning and look in the mirror to shave, I sing, 'God Bless America.'"

The Labor Party is pledged to cut defense spending and, as part of a multilateral deal to curb arms, close down the American nuclear submarine base at Holy Loch in Scotland.

But the new Defense Minister, Mason, is not viewed here as an anti-nuclear zealot. A former coal union official, he stands in the Labor Party's center. If he cuts Britain's arms budget, he is expected to do so for economic rather than ideological reasons.

In Brussels, Common Market officials had feared that Labor's promise to renegotiate Britain's entry into the group would be made good by Peter Shore, a left-wing anti-intellectual. But Wilson

has already moved to take some of the sting from this pledge by giving the moderate Callaghan responsibility for Common Market affairs.

Shore is in the cabinet, as Minister for Trade. Thus he and Wedgewood-Benn are sharing parts of what was a single department under Heath.

Foot, the third prominent left-winger, is the biographer and spiritual heir to Aneurin Bevan, the radical thorn in the side of both Winston Churchill and the postwar Labor Party. But at the employment ministry, Foot will have only a secondary role in economic decision-making.

The Liberal Party, with its crucial 14 seats in the new parliament, promptly denounced the Foot-Shore-Wedgewood-Benn trio as reflecting "an old-fashioned socialist government of the type which failed the country before."

Since Wilson's party is 17 seats short of a majority of 319, that has an ominous ring. Labor will need the Liberals and other small groups to stay in power.

Haldeman, Ehrlichman try to block secret report 111

By Frank Van Riper
and James Wiegart
Knight News Service

WASHINGTON — The lawyer for President Nixon's two former closest aides, H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, charged yesterday that a Federal grand jury's presentation of a sealed report believed to implicate Mr. Nixon personally in the Watergate coverup was "wholly illegal and improper" and that therefore the document should not be turned over to the House impeachment inquiry.

Attorney John J. Wilson filed a

The Judiciary Committee moved closer to a confrontation with the White House over availability of evidence . . . A private Sirica memo indicates a dozen more major indictments may be coming. Stories, Page 21.

two-page letter in Federal court here yesterday opposing any disposition of information contained in a briefcase and sealed report. Both were turned over to Federal District Judge John J. Sirica last Friday along with the massive Watergate coverup indictment that named his two clients among others.

CBS-TV News reported that Wilson's letter also asked Sirica to either destroy the sealed report or return it to the grand jury.

Wilson's action was significant because the interests of his clients has often paralleled those of the President. Thus, his letter may forecast the kind of strategy the White House will use today in Sirica's courtroom during a specially called hearing to determine what, if anything, will become of the grand jury's secret report.

REPORT Page 24

US jury charges 6 with conspiring
to burglarize psychiatrist's office

**Mitchell Mistrial Denied;
Lawyers Begin Defense**

Ehrlichman, Colson, Liddy indicted in Ellsberg case

345 KILLED AS JUMBO JET DIVES INTO FRENCH FOREST IN HISTORY'S WORST CRASH

Israeli crisis ends as Dayan agrees to stay on

By Uyvai Eizur
Washington Post

JERUSALEM — Israel's nine-week government crisis came to a sudden end last night when Defense Minister Moshe Dayan agreed to stay in a cabinet headed by Prime Minister Golda Meir.

Dayan's previous insistence that he would no longer serve in anything but a national unity cabinet

including the right-wing Likud opposition group had forced Mrs. Meir to say Sunday night that she would give up her attempts to form a new government.

She was persuaded Monday to make one last try. Dayan's surprise turnaround came after a bitter meeting yesterday of the ruling Labor Party's 600-member central committee in which he attacked the other party factions.

Transport Minister Shimon Peres, the other leader of the Rafi faction headed by Dayan, also agreed to remain in the government.

The most optimistic view among the Laborites is that the new cabinet will be a reconstituted coalition between the Labor Party, with 54 seats in the 120-member parliament, the National Religious Party with 10 and the Independent Liberals with 4 — a total of 68.

The alternative would be a minority government of Labor and Independent Liberals.

The broader lineup would permit Mrs. Meir to pursue Israel's present foreign policy of seeking accommodation with Syria on the northern Golan Heights front.

Troop Separation Is Completed at Suez

112 N.E. fishermen want limit on Canada

By Ken O. Botwright
Globe Staff

Angry leaders of New England's fishing industry yesterday demanded that the United States take prompt diplomatic action to stop Canada from violating a conservation agreement and to end a "haddock war" that has been waged in the Atlantic by American and Canadian fishermen for nearly three months.

If their demand is met, top-level showdown between the United States and Canada may take place within the next few days, State Dept. official William Sullivan told the fishermen. President Nixon could even possibly ban the import of Canadian fish products into this country, he said.

Thomas A. Norris, spokesman for the fishermen, said Washington must act by midnight Monday, "or the Canadians will be allowed to go on catching unlimited quantities of haddock, while American fishermen will be severely restricted" under terms of a 16-nation International Commission for North-west Atlantic Fisheries treaty.

"And that would be grossly unfair and discriminatory to our industry," he said at a Boston meeting of commission advisers. "Our market would be flooded by cheap Canadian haddock, and our fishermen would not be able to have the resources to compete."

Norris, chairman of the industry advisers and a vice president of the Old Colony Trawler Corp., said the haddock war — actually a bloodless fishing free-for-all — and the impending Monday deadline developed because Canada decided in January to seek exception to a conservation agreement reached at the commission's annual meeting last June.

The Commission nations agreed to reduce their overall catches by 25 percent in the next three years to prevent overfishing of Georges Bank and adjoining Browns Bank

off the US-Canadian coast. They decreed also there should be a ban on catches of nearly extinct haddock, except for incidental catches limited to 5000 pounds, or 10 percent of a vessel's total cargo, Norris said.

Norris added that American fishermen, "in an attempt to force the Canadians back into line," also have been ignoring the haddock ban on Browns Bank "and fishing full out."

But if the Canadians "agree to go back to the conservation rules, so will we."

Sullivan, deputy coordinator of ocean affairs for the State Dept., said the State and Commerce Depts. so far have made no decision on what action to take before the Monday deadline. However, he emphasized, "there are all kinds of pressures we could bring to bear on the Canadians."

In a related development, the United States is reviewing its traditional opposition to a 200-mile offshore fishing limit and "might go along with one under certain conditions that would protect our national and world interests," a State Dept. official disclosed in Boston yesterday.

Sullivan said in an interview the United States might relax its opposition if the UN Law of the Sea Conference in Caracas, Venezuela, should rule this summer that a world-wide 200-mile limit be adopted.

Under the banner of an organization called "Save the American Fisheries," they announced "a sea march" on Washington to coincide with congressional hearings on the Studds-Magnuson bill.

About 25 fishing industry and government leaders will sail for the Potomac on or about May 19 aboard the windjammer Roseway, a former Boston pilot boat, and a flotilla of other vessels.

Plans for the maritime demonstration will be announced today at a rally in Boston's Faneuil Hall.

Portland, Me., Press Herald, Thursday, March 7, 1974

UM OK On Gays Confab Looses Protest Deluge

UM Gays Seek Understanding, Not Converts, Leaders Assert UM Law Team Best In N. E. In Mock Trial On Law Of Sea



ARAB DECISION TO END EMBARGO ON OIL SALES TO U.S. IS REPORTED; LEVEL OF OUTPUT UNDER STUDY

SIMON IS CAUTIOUS Quick Relief on Gasoline Is Anticipated PARLEY IN TRIPOLI

Portland, Me., Press Herald, Thursday, March 7, 1974

Durham, N. H., Citizens Defeat 113 Proposal For Onassis Refinery

NIXON INSISTS HE DIDN'T AUTHORIZE HUSH MONEY IN WATERGATE CASES; OFFERS TESTIMONY TO RODINO UNIT

'Goodness Gracious!' Cried Dick. 'The Tapes! They've Disappeared!' ...

MANEY



Rodino Unit Firm on Tapes But Bars Early Showdown

An American soldier saluting at U Taphao Air Base in Thailand as the coffin of one of 11 prisoners of war released yesterday by North Vietnam was removed from the plane that had brought them from Hanoi.

Hanoi Gives U.S. the Remains of Last 11 P.O.W.'s

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1974

Sudden Spanish Crackdown Shakes Thin Hopes for Some Liberalization

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1974

Pompidou-Brezhnev Meeting Ends With Some Disagreement

Thoughts Of Man



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GREATNESS does not depend on the size of your command, but on the way you exercise it.

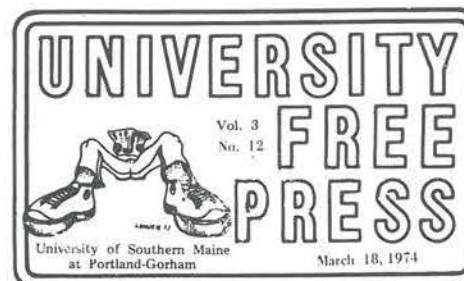
FERDINAND FOCH

A DUBCEK LETTER REPORTED IN ROME

Former Czech Chief Said to Defend '68 Liberalizing and Attack Current Leaders

MINERS IN BRITAIN END THEIR STRIKE; GET RAISE OF 35%

Navy Weighs 2 Proposals For Pearl Harbor Museum



114 Special Edition



FREE PRESS CONTEST !!

STUDENTS !!

If you can identify the lady (?) above, be one of the first three to contact the editor and you'll win a free ticket to the UPCOMING CONCERT! Deadline for identity is Wednesday March 20th.



Spring Weekend Issue

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# VOTE!

what if they  
held an election  
and nobody  
came ...

answer: all absentee  
votes count as  
yes votes.



#### STUDENTS RAGE: SLEEP OVER GOVERNANCE

While 90% of the student body yawned or slept over the governance referendum, the hardy souls of the remaining 10% stormed and stewed over a blatantly un-secret balloting procedure. Complaints were sufficiently numerous and vigorous to prompt the Student Senate to condemn the system used in a letter to the registrar, and then a week later, design their own procedure, which will be used, starting this spring. According to Senate Chairman Rob Sands, the system involved numbering the ballots, and then printing the number of the ballot next to the student's name. The purpose of all this was to prevent duplicate voting. Sands, in discussing the new procedure, says that the numbering system has been in use since the merger, and while the new process is more cumbersome, he feels that the complaints are reasonable and that the problem has been solved.

Jim Cloutier



## Lagos Battling to Do Its Job as Hub of Nigerian Boom

By THOMAS A. JOHNSON

Special to The New York Times

LAGOS, Nigeria—Only a few people stepped up from the dirt road that is Gafiri Olokodana Street and asked Efiogun Udoh to take their pictures. But Mr. Udoh, a photographer, was not unduly concerned.

"I had nothing but a machete when I lived in Okofa and gathered palm nuts," he said.

"Now," he went on, gesturing toward the 8-by-10-foot room where he had an old Rolleiflex camera, some chemicals and trays, "here, in Lagos, I have a better chance—I have started to make something substantial."

Mr. Udoh, who is 36 years old and the father of four, left the palm-oil-producing region of Nigeria's Southeastern State in 1959. By settling in Lagos, he did what many thousands of Nigerian farmers, fishermen and herdsmen try to do every year.

### Lure of Modernity

Rejecting the traditional lives of their forebears, they flock to Lagos on foot, in cars, by bus and by railroad.

Like Mr. Udoh, they are lured by jobs and by the real, the rumored and the fancied success stories of others before them. Clean, piped water is one attraction. Others are schools, movie theaters, health clinics, houses of worship, betting parlors and pubs. Some come alone, some with their families.

In these and many other ways they are following patterns etched in the histories of industrial centers all over the world.

Their influx into the Lagos area has increased the growth rate of this metropolitan region to about 12 per cent over recent years. This West African coastal city of about 27 square miles, founded as a fishing village and later a small port for the shipping of cocoa, palm oil and peanuts, now has a popula-

tion of more than 700,000. About 43 million people live in the adjacent areas.

### Lagos Is the Center

They continue to come because Lagos is now the principal business, shipping, industrial, communications and entertainment hub of this booming 13-year-old nation of more than 60 million. Lagos is also the capital of Nigeria and the increasingly industrial Lagos State. It has been noted in the Government's second national development plan (1970-1974) that the problems of this capital, made up of small islands, were compounded by "rapid urbanization."

"The result," the authors of the plan noted, "was serious overcrowding in slum areas and acute shortage of land that has seriously impeded the transformation of Lagos into the modern capital of a potentially high and great nation."

At street-level, that summary translated into daily traffic

jams, a dire housing shortage, high unemployment and underemployment and delinquency, and continuing problems with overtaxed health facilities, water and electrical systems and inadequate refuse disposal.

"But," a foreign economist here asked recently, "aren't these the problems of industrialization, of fast, extreme economic growth?"

So they are. Nigeria is undergoing unprecedented economic growth, spurred by a petroleum-based economic boom and but not Abidjan has experienced Lagos's explosive growth," said Prof. David Aradeon, director of the school of environmental design at the University of Lagos, "and, neither of these French-speaking cities were planned or improved for the sake of Africans—both were made for whites."

Some Do Not Stay  
This amounts to a major distinction between Lagos and a number of other capital cities in black Africa today. In

## 100,000 Deaths in Africa Linked to Drought Neglect

several of those cities, the major hotels, restaurants, movie houses, department stores and the more plush neighborhoods are out of the financial reach of most Africans.

Lagos is different. Although foreigners do hold privileged positions here, so do Nigerians. This recently led a Nigerian intellectual to remark: "When the 'go-slow' traps the Mercedes limousines of diplomats and oil-company executives along Yakubu Gowon Street, the Mercedes limousines of Nigerians are also ensnared."

Not all the people from the country stay here. Some like Kamadu. Maiduguri, a night

watchman, worked for seven years and then returned to Nigeria's Northeastern State to

invest his savings. Miss Ngosi Ibikwe worked as a maid for three years and then returned to the East Central State to be married. Matthew Adu knocked around Lagos for five years as a night watchman, finally gave up and went back to his village near Ibadan to return to farming.

For those who do stay, the federal, state and city governments are trying to make urban life more healthy, predictable and harmonious.

### Traffic Projects Under Way

The problem of getting through traffic, the cost of which has been unofficially estimated at \$1.5-million every working day, will be relieved somewhat with the building of three major access highways that will move around the bottleneck areas and out to a system of superhighways being constructed north of the city.

A new sewage treatment plant is being completed on Lagos island to eradicate daily dumping of raw sewage into waterways.

The condition of Lagos is a matter of primary concern and is much discussed. Newspapers are printing photographs of traffic jams, streets filled with refuse, and roadside collection points for raw sewage. The campaign is like a taxpayer's rebellion. While the taxpayers' anger centers on an overwhelmed urban apparatus, they also express strong disappointment over the country's unfulfilled potential.

"We have a chance in Nigeria to be the showplace for Africa," said a young journalist here. "I'm angry because we are not moving fast enough."

## Solzhenitsyn's cold-turkey appraisal of Russian leadership

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR.

The vision of Solzhenitsyn continues to unwind before a world stunned by its magnificence, and now an act of audacity unequalled in recorded history: a 15,000-word letter to Soviet leaders asking them to abandon Marxist ideology, no less.

This letter—written last September and transmitted then to these leaders and released only now for public scrutiny—was not merely a theatrical gesture. It is composed for all that it is sublime in its impact, of Russian earth. It is the deed of an obsessed but wholesome patriot. And there are in it, of course, invocations of

human idealism. But mostly, it is: cold turkey.

Solzhenitsyn communicates how preoccupied Soviet leaders are with the possibility (probability?) of war with China. Solzhenitsyn says it quite clearly, that Russia and China are on a non-nuclear collision course. He does not see how such a war, lasting years or more, could result in fewer than 60 million Russian casualties—double the casualties of the bloody Russian century, two world wars plus Stalin.

Ideological differences would trigger the war. "and what do you think will happen then? That, when war breaks out, both the belligerents will simply fly the purity of their ideology on their flags? And that 60 million of our fellow countrymen will allow themselves to be killed because the sacred truth is written on page 533 of Lenin and not on page 335 as our adversary claims? Surely only the very very first of them will die for that."

After that, he says, Rus-

sians will fight for Russia, even as they did in the Second World War, when Stalin prudently retired all talk of international socialism, until the people of Russia had rebuffed the invader, permitting Stalin to resume his internal holocaust. And when that happens the present leadership of Russia will be dispossessed anyway, and Russia will not only be through as the principal patron of worldwide class warfare, but will also be so weakened by the experience of the war that it will lose the ties to Western culture that animate it.

Solzhenitsyn goes on to spell out a great vision to

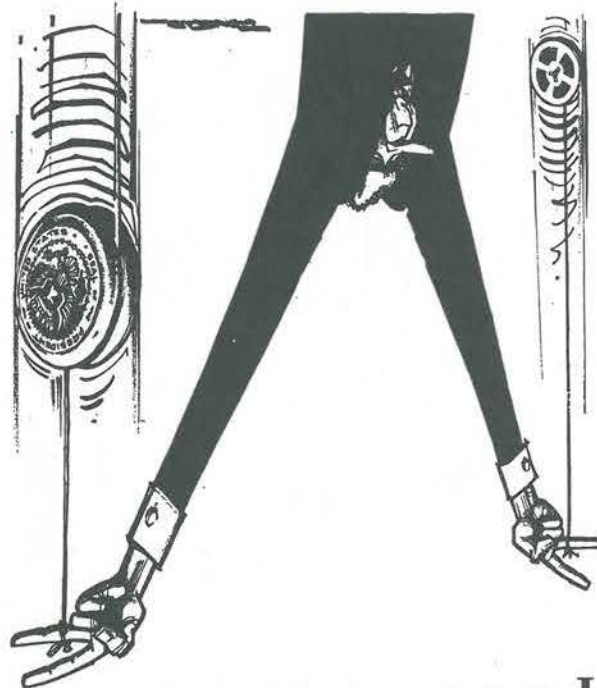
Soviet leaders. The great opportunity for Russia is to look—northeast. There is Siberia, people now by a scant 128,000. Siberia could receive the Russian hordes and there they might recapture something of the old life, made more enticing by the knowledge of what it is that they had fled from. There would be clean waters, and silent skies and—above all—an absence of lies, "lies, lies, lies," more oppressive in modern Russia than any of the material privations that have resulted from ideological fanaticism.

Think about it, Solzhenitsyn says, as though he were in the village mar-

ketplace, bargaining with a merchant for a table lamp. Permit people to say what they want, to practice their religion, to read what they want. "Only allow us a free art and literature and you will see what a rich harvest it brings."

Five months later, Solzhenitsyn was plucked out of Russia and dumped in Germany. But his great exile to the Russian leaders—an instant classic—will survive them all: and may yet be critical in insuring the survival of the country he loves so deeply.

William F. Buckley Jr. is a syndicated columnist.



## Will real Nixon please stand up? Sirica to give House Watergate jurors' report on President

Art Buchwald is a syndicated columnist.

"I am not a crook."

"Number three, who are you?"

"I am Spiro Agnew, a fiction writer."

"Number two, who are you?"

"I am Sarah McClellan, a newspaperwoman."

"Number one, who are you?"

real Nixon.

ladies and gentlemen. No one wants to admit he's the

we're running out of time. There seems to be a mix-up,

stand up. Come on, one of you is the real one. Hurry up,

"Now will the real Richard Milhous Nixon please

you thing is the real Richard Milhous Nixon.

"All right, panel, one time is up. Please vote whom

the Middle East."

"I would announce the end of the oil embargo in

"Number one?"

"I would tell them it was wrong."

"I would call in Sen. Hugh Scott and show him new

"Number two?"

I meant."

"I would say that people will read different things

into what I said. But I'm the only one who knows what

ments with the American people?"

mitted he did. How would you square the two state-

John Dean did not tell you about the hush money being

"Number three, at one press conference you said

"Ferguson?"

"I would get Ron Ziegler to call it a cheap shot."

"Number two."

and I am against fishing expeditions of any kind."

"I would say the House is on a fishing expedition

"Number three?"

States."

would in any way hurt the Presidency of the United

matter to a resolution. Then I would tell my lawyer not

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Willing to cooperate in any way to bring the Watergate

"First, I would tell the American people that I am

peachment hearings. How would you handle that?"

"Number one, the House Judiciary Committee has

asked for tapes and documents to help them in their im-

chives. But it turns out the donation was made after the

nating your vice presidential papers to the National Ar-

tax return you claimed a deduction of \$550,000 for do-

"Number three, it is revealed that on your income-

"All right, Oron, you're next."

"I would tell them it was wrong."

caught in a Watergate break-in, what would you do?"

"Number one, if someone came to you and told you

that they wanted to pay hush money to defendants

"Number one, if someone came to you and told you

"Let's start the questioning with Kitty."

"Now, panel, only one of these three contestants is

the real Richard Milhous Nixon.

peachment" (applause).

tering and perjury. Congress is now discussing my im-

involved in dirty tricks, election fraud, breaking and en-

was revealed that some of my closest aides were in-

mandated in American history. After my reelection it

United States. I was reelected with one of the largest

Richard Milhous Nixon, the 37th President of the

"All right, panel. Now I will read the story. I,

My name is Richard Milhous Nixon."

"Number three, what is your name, please?"

"My name is Richard Milhous Nixon."

"Number two, what is your name, please?"

"My name is Richard Milhous Nixon."

"Number one, what is your name, please?"

Will real Nixon please stand up?  
Sirica to give House  
Watergate jurors'  
report on President



Athletes Honored At  
Annual Banquet

Athletes at the University of Maine at Portland-Gorham were honored Wednesday evening (March 20) at the annual Spring Athletic Banquet which was held on the Gorham campus.

Receiving the "Most Valuable Player" awards were Fay Morrill of Rockland, varsity basketball; Robert Welch of Wakefield, Mass., varsity hockey; and Steve Keefe of Portland, skiing.

Awards were presented by coach Joey Bouchard to the following participants in varsity basketball: Harland Johnson, Berwick; William Webb, Brewer; Greg Jordan, Portland; Fay Morrill, Rockland; Ken Hude, Seal Harbour; Matt Donahue and Brad Jordan, Westbrook; Kurt Maynard, Wilton; David Tamulevich, Brockton, Mass. Henry Rinker, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

Awards for hockey were presented by Coach Maynard Howe to: Donald Dufresne and Robert Pontbriand, Auburn; Anthony Galli, Portland; Robert Marais Sanford; John Dickison and Greg Rutherford, Scarborough; Stephen Ball, William Phillips, and John Tarking, South Portland; David Cyr, Van Buren; Richard Vail, West Buxton; Edward LaBorgne and Ronald LaBorgne, Westbrook; John Nickerson III, Concord, Mass.; Robert Welch, Wakefield, Mass.; Thomas Tyburski, Thorndike, Mass.; Devin Meeker, Cherry Hill, New Jersey.

Awards for participation in skiing were presented by Coach Paul York to: Bill Small, Cape Elizabeth; Jack Kerr, Mexico; Steve Keefe and Jeff Wyman, Portland; Alan Armstrong, South Portland; Ted Nickerson, Marblehead, Mass.

## Women's Spring Tennis

Sign up in P.E. office. Leave your name, address and phone number. See you on the courts!

## Women's Lacrosse

1st Meeting and Practice to be held on Monday, March 25, 1974, at 4:00 P.M. in room 201 Hill Gym. Matches are scheduled with: Westbrook College, Plymouth State College, Bowdoin College, University of New Hampshire. Open to all interested UMPG women.

## Varsity Baseball

Led by head coach Joey Bouchard, who has returned after a one year absence, and captain Rick Piacentini, UMPG's Varsity baseball team will open its 1974 season with a home game against Colby College April 10.

The squad features nine returning veterans from the fine 1973 team coached by Dave Drew. The team finished in a tie for first with Eastern Connecticut in the N.E.S.C.A.C. eastern division and made the N.A.I.A. District 32 North playoffs defeating number one seed Castleton State only to fall one game short of a trip to the Eastern Regionals in Virginia with a loss to Husson in the finals.

Stalwarts Jay Lemont (1b), Ed McDonough (RF), and all-star shortstop Ray Mac Donald of that team have since graduated and regular catcher Chris Gratto transferred to Orono but the '74 team contains a seasoned core of performers plus some sparkling new freshmen, especially in the pitching department.

Senior captain, Rick Piacentini, 1973 team sparkplug, heads the outfielders along with fleet juniors Dave Bolduc, fastest man on the team, and freshmen Rick Fontaine and Jan Rogers.

Seniors Andy Russell, Leon Freeman, and Mark Mogul, and junior Dave Lemont all return from last years smooth infield core aided by new team members Terry Davis, a member of the 1971 UMP team, and R.L. transfer Ron DiOrio (both juniors), plus freshman Jake Jones.

Ron "Bovine" Hunt, a four year veteran, leads the deep catching staff with sophomores Paul Magnusson, Howie Davis, also on the '71 UMP team, and frosh Bill Croft figuring to see a good deal of action.

Six foot, seven inch senior control wizard, Harley Johnson, who topped the '73 staff with a 4-0 record returns for another campaign along with veteran Ziggy Gillespie, also a senior. Freshmen flamethrowers Larry Theriault and Jerry Berthiamme are definite bright spots for the coming season, while frosh Joe Baum and Al Bean and junior Mark McNeil should add depth to one of PoGo's strongest pitching staffs.

The team has been working inside the Hill gym since March 8 and hopes to go outside this week to prepare for the rough Colby game. PoGo upset Colby 5-3 in Waterville last season as the mules went on to finish 18-3 and compete in the E.C.A.C. playoffs. That contest will be followed by home double-headers against St. Francis on April 16 and C.M. Farmington on April 18, both games at 1 p.m.

## ROTC On UMPG?

What is the feasibility of carrying an ROTC program on the UMPG campus? There are a number of sound reasons that merit consideration by both students and administration.

First is the excellent scholarship program which is provided by the Army. An ROTC scholarship program includes full tuition, books lab fees, and other costs which are borne by the student. In addition to this, the student receives \$100 per month assistance allowance which is tax free. A second good reason is the valuable management experience which the student receives, whether he or she chooses a career in the military or not.

The third reason to be considered is the high paying job opportunity upon completion of college. Countless numbers of college graduates are still seeking employment. A second lieutenant in the Army makes close to \$10,000 starting pay.

There are currently four UMPG students who are enrolled in the ROTC program. They receive their instruction at Bowdoin College in Brunswick. One of them is a recipient of a two year

## Begins April 10

Home games are scheduled for the Gorham campus field behind the Towers but if it is not sufficiently dried out and ready by that time the early home games may be played at either the Deering Oaks or Stadium Fields in Portland.

Greeks  
Top M.D.  
Fund Drive

Volunteers from UMPG's fraternities and sororities banded together over St. Patrick's Day to help raise nearly \$1500 for the Maine Chapter of the Muscular Dystrophy Association. Girls from Kappa Delta Epsilon Sorority raised the most with \$460 and were presented with a first-place Shamrocks award by Jerry Hillock, District Director of MDAA.

Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity raised \$308; Delta Chi Fraternity, \$280; Phi Mu Delta Fraternity - \$240; Alpha Xi Delta Sorority - \$86; Phi Mu Sorority - \$57; and Delta Zeta Sorority - \$50. UMPG volunteers raised the most of any of the Maine Colleges. The University of Maine at Orono came in second in the college division with a total of \$1,000 raised, reported Paul Gerardi, Shamrocks Chairman.

"All together, over \$4500 was raised statewide in the annual Shamrocks drive", said Hillock. "100% of these funds will go to help pay for our many Patient Service programs - one of them being our free Muscle Disease Clinic at the Maine Medical Center".

Volunteers raised funds in the Shamrocks Against Dystrophy drive by giving out lucky green Shamrocks for donations. Volunteer gold their tag days at local business establishments.

Delta Chi Fraternity had the most unique gimmick of all. They pushed a bathtub from Pine Tree Shopping Center to Gorham, collecting donations for MD along the way. They almost ended up floating the bathtub to Gorham as there was a heavy rain all day, but succeeded in raising over \$280 for MD.

scholarship. Some other students are interested in beginning the program in the fall.

I am not merely advertising the program. I am informing the UMPG community of an option that is open. The students who are currently involved in this program would like to receive their instruction on this campus, in light of the gasoline shortage affecting transportation. I myself do not feel that this is too much to ask of the administration of the University. It is a good program and one I feel UMPG would find rewarding.

I would appreciate hearing the views of other students who may agree or disagree.

Daniel Robbins  
Student Union Portland  
ext. 353

Student  
Release  
Journal

UMPG students have just published the first issue of FORUM: UMPG's JOURNAL OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES.

According to Professor Joel Eastman, faculty advisor to the Forum, he idea for the journal was first conceived three years ago as a means to provide an opportunity to get the research efforts of history and social science students published. Many universities have some type of literary journal, but not many publish the work of their history and social science students.

Funds for the publication of the FORUM, which will appear twice a year, come from the Student Publication board of the Student Activities Committee. The journal will be distributed to colleges and universities in the New England area. It is available in both UMPG bookstores and information centers.

The editor of the first issue was Clyde Everett Walton, who has since graduated from UMPG. The present editor is Antionette Jean Griskivich.

The FORUM's first edition contains the following articles: "The Appeal of Wallace in 1968," by Martin Murphy; "Erasmus and Reform," by Stella Maris LePelletier; "The Union Defeat at Bull Run," by Antionette Jean Griskivich; "An Antological Study of Plato's PARMENIDES," by John McNaughton; "John Dewey: Individual or Community," by Clyde E. Walton. None of the articles was written specifically for the journal but were selected from exemplary academic efforts made by students while at UMPG.

Students interested in contributing material for the next issue should contact Professor Eastman. Students may also indicate if they would be interested in serving on the FORUM's editorial board.

## SCOGIS OK'd

President Miller has finally authorized the continuation of the School of General and Interdisciplinary Studies (SCOGIS) throughout the Fall semester.

In the face of a University Council (formerly the President's Advisory Council) recommendation that the program be altered or dropped Miller has assured this office that SCOGIS will be continued through the next semester and that it will operate on much the same level.

The approval comes after months of speculation over the fate of the university's experimental program.

Helen and Scott  
Nearing:"On the  
Second  
American  
Revolution"

## Inside:

Spring Weekend Highlights  
Richard Milhaus at PoGo U-7  
Ike and Tina Turner



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April 1, 1974  
Vol. 4, No. 1

The University of Southern Maine  
at Portland-Gorham

## The Nearings:

## Quiet, Questioning, Voices

Stories & Pictures by Bob Kemp

Scott and Helen Nearing are walking messages. They are also proof that old age is often only a state of mind. Well over ninety years old, Mr. Nearing has a vigor many men in their sixties would envy. At an age when most ladies have retired to rest homes, Ms. Nearing pursues a way of life that members of our armchair-bound, television-saturated, society could hardly bear.

Invited by SCOGIS, the Nearings came to UMPG on March 19 proselytizing for a way of life which they have practiced for more than forty years. Before an attentive audience of two hundred they spread their beliefs with dexterity and energy.

Occasionally brushing at a shock of white hair which fell across his forehead as he gesticulated, Mr. Nearing sketched the history of his social activism, closing with observations made on a recent trip to China. After the speech the SCOGIS group separated into its classes and the Nearings moved from group to group answering questions and participating in discussions.

Scott Nearing is convinced that America's greatest revolution is yet to come. It will be violent, he said, because we Americans are a violent people. It will probably be the result of the over-stimulation of consumer demand to the point where it can no longer be satisfied. Our resources will be depleted and the land will be so abused it cannot function.

We must learn to be parsimonious with the gifts of nature, the Nearings feel. We cannot continue only taking from the earth. We must return to it all the by-products even of an abstemious society. Our planning should be based on a workable cycle, not on the growth chart. Even in the current crisis, Mr. Nearing said, it is difficult for us to see that the private car is an abuse of our natural resources. Perhaps the facts are too hard for us to face, he suggested.

Living modestly on a small farm near Harborside, Maine, the Nearings have shown that there is an alternative to our destructive wastefulness. They do not presume to have all the answers to our society's complex problems. But we ignore their quiet, questioning voices at our peril.





## Death: the unfair penalty

On June 20, 1972, the US Supreme Court ruled 5-4 that the death penalty as it was imposed in this country violated the Eighth Amendment of the Constitution prohibiting "cruel and unusual punishment." Abolitionists applauded that ruling, known as the Furman decision, and many assumed that it effectively wiped capital punishment off the books forever.

Instead, the Furman decision appears to have boomeranged and since then 21 states have adopted mandatory death penalties for various offenses which they feel will meet the court's objections to the original laws. In Massachusetts the House and Senate have passed a bill, which Gov. Sargent is expected to veto, requiring it for nine types of murder. The US Senate has added fuel to the fire by passing a bill, backed by President Nixon and the Justice Department, requiring the death penalty for various serious Federal offenses such as treason, hijacking, and kidnapping.

Long ago, Clarence Darrow wrote that questions like capital punishment "are not settled by reason; they are settled by prejudices and sentiments or emotions. When they are settled they do not stay settled, for the emotions change as new stimuli are applied..."

Thus, although there is no proof that the death penalty deters crime, the Furman decision and public concern about crime have provided the sort of stimulus Darrow was thinking about. The movement constitutes far more than grandstanding by a few politicians. According to the Gallup poll, approval for the death penalty in the United States has risen from 42 percent in 1966 to 57 percent in 1972. The Harris survey shows a change from 48 percent for the death penalty in 1969 to 59 percent in 1973.

However, the long-term trend in this country and abroad has been for abolition. Some 40 nations get along without it entirely or reserve

it only for exceptional crimes such as treason in time of war. No one has been executed in the United States since 1967 and murder and negligent manslaughter remained at a steady rate from 1933 to 1972, according to the Federal government's "Social Incinerators 1973."

The current attempt to restore capital punishment is being made on the basis that mandatory sentences which cannot be meddled with by juries will somehow equalize the death penalty that in the past, as Justice Potter Stewart put it, was "so wantonly and freakishly imposed." A few decades ago, however, juries were given discretion over sentences, according to Prof. Hugo Bedau of Tufts, so that acquittals or convictions for lesser crimes would be less frequent.

The fact is that it is impossible to get away from discretion and make justice a perfect, non-discriminating, mechanical process. If juries do not have discretion, prosecutors will have it and rich defendants will still have a far better chance in court than poor defendants. It is significant that of the men sent to death row since the Furman decision, 58 percent are black while blacks make up only 11 percent of the US population and by no means commit 58 percent of the crimes.

If the death penalty is restored for Federal crimes in Massachusetts and other states, it is likely that there will be many court appeals before any executions are carried out. In Massachusetts, for instance, Atty. Gen. Robert Quinn believes, as did several attorneys general before him, that the death penalty would be "cruel or unusual punishment" under the Massachusetts constitution. Justice William C. Douglas held in the Furman case that it would be unconstitutional on a Federal scale.

In any case, the death penalty helps no one and Gov. Sargent is right to veto the death penalty bill. We hope his veto will be sustained.

## The Calley Disgrace

Where crime and justice are concerned, the mind instinctively seeks for uniformity. But uniformity of treatment is the attribute that has been singularly lacking in the case of Lieutenant William L. Calley Jr. Instead of bringing to trial before the same court-martial all officers and enlisted men who were in any way involved in the My Lai massacre in South Vietnam in 1968, the Army held different trials before different panels of officers serving as judges.

The result was that one court-martial found Lieutenant Calley guilty and sentenced him to life imprisonment, while other courts-martial exonerated his immediate superiors who under any reasonable principle of command had the responsibility to supervise and control his conduct. Even worse, the high-ranking generals who originally hushed up My Lai were never tried at all.

President Nixon and other politicians meanwhile whipped up popular emotions in a disgraceful attempt to exploit misplaced patriotic sentiment for their personal advantage. In an intervention virtually without precedent, Mr. Nixon ordered Army authorities to allow Lieutenant Calley to stay in his bachelor officer's quarters rather than in the stockade during his appeal.

Those appeals have taken an inexcusably long time and are not yet concluded. A court-martial convicted Lieutenant Calley on March 29, 1971. The Commanding General of the Third Army reduced his sentence from life to 20 years on August 29, 1971. The Army Court of Military Review did not decide the case until February 16, 1973. The United States Court of Military Appeals upheld the lower court's judgment December 21.

Secretary of the Army Callaway and President Nixon have yet to make their reviews of the case. Unless one or the other frees Lieutenant Calley, he can raise Constitutional issues in the civilian courts. Against this background, it is no surprise that a Federal judge in Georgia has ordered the lieutenant freed from house arrest pending a final resolution of his case.

The substantive facts in the Calley case are not in dispute. A court-martial found him guilty of the premeditated murder of "not less than 22 Vietnamese," all of them unresisting civilians, and of assault with intent to murder a Vietnamese child.

Morally, what is in dispute is whether he is guilty of a war crime or whether, as his supporters believe, he was merely doing his duty as a soldier and did nothing extraordinary. In his own words, "It was no big deal, sir."

A year ago, the Army Court of Military Review rejected his appeal and stated: "Destructive as war is, war is not an occasion for the unrestrained satisfaction of an individual soldier's proclivity to kill. . . . the approved sentence is not too severe a consequence of his choosing to commit mass murder."

Aside from Constitutional issues that may be raised in the civilian courts, it is difficult to see on what basis the court-martial verdict could be reversed or Lieutenant Calley's sentence further reduced. If he were to receive a further reduction of sentence or outright clemency from the President, it would be manifestly unfair to thousands of others serving sentences in military prisons for offenses less grave than his.

Yet it is also unfair to make Lieutenant Calley the scapegoat for the whole My Lai massacre. In this morally ambiguous situation, the Government can reasonably follow one of two courses. Unless overruled by the civilian courts, it can allow Lieutenant Calley to serve the penalty for his crime, or it can review all Vietnam war sentences and consider a general amnesty.

The intolerable course would be a Calley decision responsive to political pressures while mercy was withheld from those who are politically impotent.

Note: The Secretary of the Army reduced Lt. Calley's sentence from 20 yrs to ten yrs. — Calley will be eligible for parole in 1974.

## 120 Faint optimism emerges in Ireland Ulster's 1000th victim boasted he'd be famous

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR.

By Donal O'Higgins  
United Press International

BELFAST—James Corbett liked to boast that one day he would be famous.

"You mark my words," he would confide to his friend Sean Dolan. "Someday I'm going to make it. Someday you'll see my name in the newspapers."

Shortly after 3 p.m. Saturday, Corbett, a 20-year-old Roman Catholic, achieved a measure of fame. He became the 1000th person to die in the blood-letting which has ripped Northern Ireland for nearly five years.

It was a bright, crisp afternoon Strabane. At five months of age. He was the youngest victim. Or Martha Smylie, the 91-year-old Protestant inmate of an old folks home, who was the oldest person to die.

The horror of the big disasters make them stand out amid the sor-did round of daily killings:

McGurk's bar, Dec. 4, 1971 — the still unsolved bomb blast which killed 15 persons in Belfast to make it the biggest single death toll.

The Abercorn restaurant, March 4, 1971 — the explosion in the crowded Belfast coffee shop which killed two persons and injured 136.

Bloody Friday, July 21, 1972 — when 26 explosions within an hour killed nine persons and injured more than 200.

Claudy, July 31, 1972 — when a sleepy country village was wracked. Soon the demonstrators took to the streets in every city and town.

The stage was set for a showdown between the Protestant majority and the Catholic minority.

It burst into flames in London-derry in August 1969, when Catholics barricaded themselves in their districts and defied the police. For five days they fought with gasoline bombs, stones and bottles.

Then the British army was called in. The nature of the struggle changed. Civil rights slogans grew faint. Instead the old, traditional enmities were aroused. "Down with the British" was the shout.

At that time, the British army strength stood at 3000 men. Today, it has nearly 15,000 men attempting to keep the peace.

## 1001st victim owned garage

Associated Press

BELFAST—One person was killed yesterday, seven were wounded, and demonstrators tried to shout down the Archbishop of Canterbury as he called on Christians to seek peace in Northern Ireland.

The slain garage owner was the 1001st victim of 4½ years of vio-

lence in the province, authorities said.

Reporting on injuries, officials said a couple was shot and injured, the legs of a policeman and a civilian were blown off, two other persons were shot, and a post office was bombed, seriously injuring a passer-by.

Dr. Michael Ramsey, primate of the Anglican Church, was forced to halt his sermon until about 30 demonstrators were escorted from Belfast Cathedral after a scuffle with

when the knock came on the door of the small, terraced house in the Barnsley development in West Belfast.

"I'll get it," Corbett called to his wife, Betty, who is expecting their first child in a month or so.

Outside the two-story house, stood two men, nervously puffing on cigarettes. A small, blue mini-van was parked nearby.

Corbett whispered to them for a few moments. Then he put on a black leather jacket and followed them to the van. Before he got inside he looked back at his home.

"He had a queer, tight expression on his face," his wife said. That was the last time she saw him alive. A British army patrol found his body dumped in a ditch on the outskirts of the city. He had been shot twice in the face.

The killing bore the hallmarks of an execution by the illegal Irish Republican Army (IRA). An anonymous telephone caller to a local radio station said the IRA had killed Corbett because he was an informer.

"We have no background on Corbett," a police spokesman said. "But this was no random killing. This was a planned murder."

There seems little doubt that Corbett was in the IRA, but his involvement was not deep, according to his friends.

"He was too anxious to get on in life, to make something of himself," Dolan said. "He was not all that committed."

Corbett's name has found its own small niche in Northern Ireland's bloody history.

He joined others whose crosses dot the countryside in the brutal three-cornered war among the IRA, the British army and Protestant extremists.

His murder was yet another milestone in the country's slide into chaos — and his fame was likely to be as fleeting as those others who became mere statistical fodder.

Few today remember the name of Patrick Corbett, a 15-year-old Roman Catholic, who was blown to bits in the tiny rural village of Claudy on July 31, 1972, to become the 500th victim. Or Annette McGavin, the 14-year-old Londoner girl, who was shot to death to become the 100th victim.

They used to say about John Hume of Derry that he was a Catholic fanatic, though he never resorted to violence.

They identified themselves as members of the Rev. Ian Paisley's Free Presbyterian Church of Ulster, which opposes any deal with the Roman Catholic minority in Ulster.

Dublin Acknowledges the Rule Of Britain in Northern Ireland

DUBLIN — There is a little quiet optimism here about the situation in the north, notwithstanding that the terrorism continues and, recently, the Ulster Defense Association promised to execute 12 Catholics — apparently any 12 Catholics — in retribution for the atrocity in England where 12 Protestant men, women and children died from a bomb detonated by the IRA Provisionals.

It has been going on for so long, it is difficult to stir up against it the kind of indignation that is appropriate. It used to be suspected that condemnations of the IRA by Irish politicians were formalistic, like the condemnations of the KKK by southern politicians 50 years ago. That is not true.

The IRA Provisionals are genuinely deplored. It simply is not known what to do about them. And it is widely suspected that they are getting money not only (as is the most recent report) from the selling of dope in Western Europe, but that they are getting money from Americans who know not what they do.

The confusion breeds its own figures, conventional, and eccentric. There is for instance a psychiatrist, Noel Browne, who was Minister of Health 25 years ago as a young man, and is now in the Senate. He speaks as though yesterday he had just discovered the works of Beatrice Webb. Apart from socialism, his other passion is the denunciation of the Catholic Church. If one pins him down, he seems to be criticizing the Irish Catholic Church, as distinguished from the Catholic Church. On the other hand, he reiterates the fears of Northern Protestants at falling under "Rome rule."

A year or two of progress at this level and it will become plainer that the terrorists are really killing people because killing people is a form of excitement, and like kidnapping young girls, if you can put an ideological gloss on it, you increase your self-esteem, which is more esteem than these sadists are entitled to.

William F. Buckley Jr. is a syndicated columnist.

to the use of force. Incredibly, he serves now in North Ireland as the Minister of Commerce, in the cabinet of Brian Faulkner.

This is the best news of all, the cautious cooperation of Catholics and Protestants in the Executive and in the new Council of Ireland. The cabinet has been boycotted by the extremist Protestants — the Paisleyites, who are not satisfied that the White Paper from London should have guaranteed that North Ireland will never be integrated into Ireland proper, except by the consent of the governed.

John Hume used to say that, indeed, that exactly was what should be made to happen — that it is the vote of all the people in Ireland that counts, not the vote of the factitious six counties in the north, prescinded by the Act of 1920. But Hume has

changed his tone entirely since, at age 35, joining the government in the north. And he has done this without apparently losing his constituency.

This is solid achievement, and the fruits of it are the gradual isolation of what Dr. Browne, as a psychiatrist, should know to call the aberrants. The anarchists meanwhile failed to pick up any support in England, where Wilson endorsed wholeheartedly the handling of the Irish problem by Mr. Heath.

A year or two of progress at this level and it will become plainer that the terrorists are really killing people because killing people is a form of excitement, and like kidnapping young girls, if you can put an ideological gloss on it, you increase your self-esteem, which is more esteem than these sadists are entitled to.

William F. Buckley Jr. is a syndicated columnist.

## Thoughts Of Man



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PEOPLE demand freedom of speech as a compensation for the freedom of thought which they seldom use.

SOREN KIERKEGAARD

## AMNESTY CALLED PERIL TO MORALE

A Pentagon Aide Says Move  
Could Hurt the Military



## US is playing with fire in European showdown

WASHINGTON — Why did President Nixon take a gratuitous shot at the European allies in his Chicago appearance last week? And why, for the previous 10 days, did Henry Kissinger knock the allies in statements to newsmen, senators and even congressional wives?

The answer is that the President and the Secretary of State are provoking a showdown in order to force the allies, once and for all, onto the road of Atlantic partnership with this country.

In the bargain, the allies would be put on the defensive and therefore unable to upset ongoing negotiations in the Middle East and with the Soviet Union. Which is very nice, except that the bold move is apt to backfire with adverse consequences both abroad and in the United States.

Behind all this is the slow, unsteady progress toward political unity which Europe has been making following the entry of Britain in the Common Market last year. The French have been using the process to build a Gaullist Europe — divorced from the United States. They have insisted on policy stands hostile to American interests in the Middle East and on a procedure which forbids consultation with Washington until decisions are taken.

Most of the other European countries, and especially West Germany,

want to stick close to the US. So while going along with France on procedural questions, they have tried to cooperate with the United States on practical matters. In fact, during the past year there has been a rare degree of harmony between Washington and the European allies on such substantive business as trade, exchange rates and defense.

Practical cooperation on specific problems has not been good enough for the President and the Secretary of State. A year ago, in a speech which spoke of the Year of Europe, Dr. Kissinger called for an Atlantic dialogue to foster agreement at the highest levels on a joint statement of basic principles.

The dialogue resulted only in a highly generalized statement. Moreover, Dr. Kissinger was furious when the Europeans, last fall, prepared a draft statement and presented it to the United States without previous consultation, as an accomplished fact.

The consultation issue erupted again as a result of Dr. Kissinger's efforts to organize cooperation with the allies on the energy question. At the Washington energy conference last month, he did prevail on eight of the European countries to agree to work jointly with the United States in dealing with problems growing out of the energy crisis. France, which opposed any cooperation, was left isolated.

But the French made a

slight comeback by prevailing upon the other European countries, on March 4, to agree to a forthcoming meeting with Arab leaders from which the United States would be excluded. Once again, moreover, Dr. Kissinger felt that he was presented with a decision by the Europeans without serious advance consultation.

Immediately thereafter, Dr. Kissinger began losing against the Europeans what the Economist of London called "Henry's thunderbolts." The President then piled it on in Chicago by indicating this country would withdraw troops from Europe if the allies did not cooperate more in political and economic issues.

Both men have a point. The habit of non-consultation is bad. Unless checked soon, it could harden over the years so that eventually the United States and Europe would drift apart on all major issues.

At bottom, however, I think the President and Dr. Kissinger are playing with fire. By forcing a conflict now, practical cooperation on specific issues is made more difficult. Worst of all, by raising the troop question, Mr. Nixon is only playing into the hands of those in this country who want to withdraw troops as a first step in an over-all thinning of relations with Europe.

Joseph Kraft is a syndicated columnist.

## Fading Prospects Of the NATO Alliance

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The North Atlantic Alliance marks its 25th anniversary this spring in a far gloomier atmosphere than had been anticipated. Whatever efforts that were still in the air to produce a gala vanished amid the exchanges of verbal brickbats between the United States and France, which is still loyal to the treaty although it quit the NATO military organization more than seven years ago. Now President Nixon, who was supposed to come to Europe as a kind of master of ceremonies, may well cancel his trip.

The actual arguments taking place are really somewhat jaded because they are not based on new developments but rehash old differences. The basic problem is that when the appear-

ance of Soviet menace fades, the cement holding together the Western coalition begins to flake away.

Neither in times of prosperity nor in times of inflation, as today, do the fat-dripping lands of Europe want to get together and protect themselves or pay the full price—above all in terms of trade and monetary arrangements—for the U.S. protection they need instead.

Moreover, Western Europe is more interested in developing a deterrent that would frighten off Russia than it is in developing a strategy to fight a war. Such a strategy existed during the nineteen-fifties, despite shortfalls in pledged contributions, but it has been languishing since.

Now the question of a deterrent is posed with less confidence as Soviet nuclear-missile power continues to

gain both in actual and in relative strength vis-à-vis the United States.

Our North Atlantic allies have come increasingly to realize that they are too weak by themselves to create any serious deterrent of their own and that the likelihood of American action to save Europe in an emergency cannot help but diminish.

Now that both the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. have second-strike nuclear forces capable of destroying each other totally, it is less and less easy to imagine them employing these forces for any issue other than their respective national survival.

For lesser issues—including military operations in Europe—they might prefer accommodation to mutual destruction. This has been increasingly plain since Gen. Maxwell Taylor was named chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff by President Kennedy—after he had published a book indicating Ameri-

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

can atomic arms should only be used if United States territory or forces were directly hit.

This line of thinking produced two European reactions. One reasoned that it was more necessary than ever to retain a considerable American military presence here—to insure the kind of U.S. troop pledge General Taylor wrote about. The second reasoned that without such a presence, all Europe might become a kind of Middle East where Washington and Moscow supported client states but avoided confrontation between themselves.

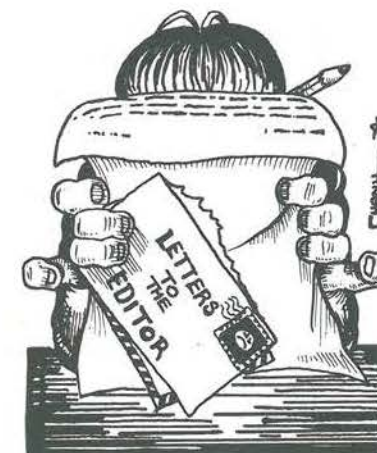
It is disquieting to the allies on their 25th birthday to feel themselves slipping into a choice between even greater dependence on the U.S.A.—and paying a stiff price for it—or becoming relatively so supine that they cannot insure their continued independence against all contingencies except the national survival of the United States.

The increasing reliance on a deterrent implies two things. The allies themselves must have total confidence that the single superpower among them will act decisively, if needed, for the common interest. And the single superpower among the alliance's adversaries—in this case Russia—must be, if not equally confident of a hostile U.S. reaction, at least extremely uncertain about if, how and when it would come.

But we know that the total confidence of our allies has been eroding more or less steadily since the Taylor book (and appointment); since the Cuban crisis and Vietnam posed the dangers of involvement outside the Atlantic treaty area, and above all since the impressive gains in Soviet power.

And with this erosion of confidence among our partners—which is the background to this month's nasty public debate—one may suspect there has also been erosion in at least the degree of military uncertainty concerning potential U.S. actions as analyzed by Soviet contingency planners.

Even Joseph Luns, the ebullient and normally optimistic Dutchman who is NATO's Secretary General, admits in the alliance's official publication: "There are serious doubts about the readiness of the electorates in the Western democracies to support their governments in essential defense spending. There are equally vocal doubts expressed about the cohesion of the alliance."



Anti-Porn., by X

To the Editor,

I don't consider myself a prude as such, but I'm wondering why the two university bookstores feel it is necessary to stock their magazine racks with such a wide selection of nudie magazines? It seems to me that when I arrived here last September there were only one or two such publications for sale at the bookstore.

Since then, their numbers have increased until now there are no less than nine — COQ GALLERY, GENESIS, PENTHOUSE, PLAYBOY, and OUI for men; and PLAYGIRL, VENUS, and VIVA for women.

Aside from their offensiveness with their increased number, a growing amount of space on the magazine rack has been devoted to them.

April 16, 1974

Vol. 4, No. 2

## LETTERS

"Blatant Sexism"

To the Editor,

In reference to the article on Ike and Tina Turner Revue which appeared in the UFP last issue, we feel the blatant sexism and the lack of qualitative reviewing displayed by the author is abhorring.

The article was totally one-sided and it omitted the reaction of the general viewing audience — both female and male. Hardly any of the favorable aspects of the concert were reviewed by the author who chose to present an opinion through the eyes of a sensationalist.

The editor talked in his first page editorial about a lack of student participation in the UFP and it is no wonder this occurs when such narrow minded individuals produce works such as these which have no literary value and display sexual bias. It is about time that UMPG got a big-named group such as Ike and Tina Turner and got a taste of what boogie's really about. The article made no mention whatsoever of the efforts and hard work by all members of the Concert Committee of the Student Activities Board. The article went into great detail describing the many google-eyed men in the audience's reaction to the concert, but not once was a women's opinion mentioned. What's the matter boys, are you afraid maybe we enjoyed it!!

Chickie Cusick  
Kathy Greene

Clip this out — bring it with you to Marjie's Massage Parlor where what you see is what you

This has resulted in less attention being given to other magazines. This has, in turn, led to having certain magazines two or three issues behind the current one on the rack and in general led to lesser choice of magazines for sale.

Also, the university is supposed to be an institution of learning. I fail to see how these offensive publications in anyway contribute towards that end.

I do hope the operators of the bookstores will do all in their power to correct this situation.

Anonymous





## Reich Symposium

A week long symposium on the theories and discoveries of Wilhelm Reich and related topics will be held from April 16 - 19. The symposium is being sponsored by SCOGIS, S.P.A.S.M., and the Student Cultural Affairs Committee of the University of Maine at Portland-Gorham.

The week long event will feature the following programs:  
April 16, 1:00 pm - Dr. Eva Reich will speak on "The Battle of the New Human Race"

7:00 pm - Film, "Wilhelm Reich: The Mysteries of the Organism". Discussion on Reich's works following with guest Eva Reich, Coffee House, Student Center, Gorham.

April 17, 1:00 pm - Dr. Burt Jacobs (personality psychologist, U.M.-Farmington) will speak on Wilhelm Reich. Hastings Formal Lounge, Gorham.

7:30 pm - Dr. Alex Tanous (Portland) will speak on "Cosmic Consciousness". Hastings Formal Lounge, Gorham.

April 18, 1:00 pm - Film, "Wilhelm Reich: The Mysteries of the Organism"

Room 207, Payson Smith, Portland. All are welcome to attend any part of the symposium and there is no admission charge to any of the programs.

Note: Eva Reich will speak in Hastings Formal Lounge, Gorham

To bad he's not alive.  
I wonder how he died?  
but don't look in  
your history book.  
it probably wouldn't  
be there -

## Gay Org. for UMPG:

Because they live in a small town downeast, it will be difficult for C. to tell his parents that he is a homosexual. But the time is approaching when he must tell them. He has decided that he can remain anonymous no longer.

"Some people think that there are more homosexuals now than there used to be. Well, I don't think that this is true," he said.

"The forties and the fifties were repressive decades, and many homosexuals were unwilling to admit to anyone that they were homosexuals, but with the coming of tolerance in the sixties more of them were able to admit it. It only seems that there are more homosexuals now because they are less afraid to be open about it."

C. wants to be accepted as a person. He feels that his homosexuality shouldn't color all his relationships any more than his religion should.

"I don't think I should have to answer whether or not I am a homosexual any more than someone else should have to answer whether or not they made love to their wife last night. If a person's curiosity prompts him to ask me about it, I would like to be able to answer yes and let it go at that. Sexuality can be only a part of the total personality."

In order to further their views C. and a friend formed a group in Portland last September which has come to be called the Gay Rights Organization (GRO).

"We decided that homosexuals in Maine should make a stab at improving their lot. The group grew slowly at first, but by December we had about fifteen members, with others sort of 'around the fringes' of the main group. Our dues are three dollars a quarter. The money goes toward stationary, stamps, books, and other educational materials that we might want to buy. Recently, we have been sending people to as many of the Democratic platform hearings around the state as possible. Eventually we hope to be able to lobby. Two of us appeared on a talk show on WGAN not long ago, and they asked us to come back with a gubernatorial candidate in the spring, if we could find one willing to appear with us."

C. said that the purpose of the Gay Rights Organization is not entirely political.

"At the present time," he said, "we are meeting in various people's homes; eventually we would like to have a fairly permanent place to meet, an office of some sort where people can drop in and talk when they feel like it. We would also like to have a telephone, a kind of 'hot line' which people can call when they are depressed or in trouble. One of the biggest problems in the state has been the young person who suddenly realizes that he is not interested in women, but that he likes men although he has always been taught that he shouldn't like boys because 'it's bad'. These young people have almost no where to turn. If we had

## Will Seek Senate Recognition

a hot line we could let them know that they are not alone, that they are not freaks, that they are persons, like everyone else, and that their sexuality is irrelevant. Despite the fact that it seems so important at the time, we need to let them know that their sexuality is only one aspect of their personality. We can talk to them as people who have gone through a similar experience, letting them know how it is without couching the discussion in some remote psychological jargon which wouldn't really alleviate their problem."

Discrimination against homosexuals in Portland is low-key and diffuse, C. feels.

"After we were on WAGN a couple of weeks ago, we began to get a lot of mail, some of it vague and general, people sending us 'best wishes' and so on; others expressed interest in the organization, but we haven't got any 'crank' mail so far, which kind of surprised me. I guess most of the people in Maine who are against us wouldn't say anything. For instance, a man who was on during the hour before our program said that he was going to turn off his radio when we came on because he didn't want to hear us. I think that that's pretty typical of Maine people. They'd rather just shut their eyes and ears and pretend we don't exist."

He pointed out that older homosexuals feel threatened by the vocal minority.

"A good bit of the resistance to GRO comes from within the gay

community. Older gays who have been through the repression of the fifties and have adjusted to that narrow way of life don't like it when those of us who are younger want to open things up. I guess they more or less feel that it spoils their lifestyles. But their way of life is certainly not for me, I know that. Those of us who are younger are more at ease with our homosexuality."

Because he is a student, C. wants to have his organization recognized by the University.

"I would like to get on campus because I know that there are quite a few gays on campus. I think it would be good for the campus to realize, as much if not more so than Orono, that the homosexual population does make up a certain segment of the community and that we should have certain rights and be able to use the facilities the same as any other organization. I think that we will try to get something going along these lines in the fall."

— Robert Kemp

## GIVEN BIRTH

I was born in heavy breathing  
A mistake I am told - but now I  
know better.

Besides I am here - aren't I?  
I was born and I live -  
I have rights, don't I?  
Or responsibilities?

## EDITORIALS

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Where  
will  
all  
the  
flowers  
go?

GAY LIB



"I hate to give \$35 million a year to a group of unbridled, ultra-liberal individuals; to wit, the University of Maine trustees. This group not only scorns our wishes, but they scorn the wishes of the majority of the people of Maine."

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## LEGISLATURE



"I hate to give \$35 million a year to a group of unbridled, ultra-liberal individuals; to wit, the University of Maine trustees. This group not only scorns our wishes, but they scorn the wishes of the majority of the people of Maine."

-Rep. Rodney Ross  
Republican - Bath

"I have passed an or-what we would call a fiduciary without vote. I have been opposed to that and I am still opposed... I am ashamed that it would be only a few pack of guers that would be Foxcroft... said a book full when he said we can't run it (the University) that is the case, and the buck stops right here." from here though. We are Rep. Louis Jalbert Democrat - Lewiston

## Who Pays the Piper? Who Calls the Tune?

Above are excerpts from the legislative debate that erupted after some representatives argued that the entire current services budget of the University of Maine be killed to protest the Board of Trustees' controversial decision that will allow a homosexual conference to be held on the Orono campus. These quotes, and several others, first appeared in the March 22 edition of the MAINE TIMES along with an accurate observation - "seldom has a debate been more revealing of attitudes."

Although the move was defeated the part two budget for the whole system suffered unprecedented cuts. It was reduced to a meager 10% of the original request. Some will argue that the severe trimming was due to a simple lack of available funds. Many who observed the legislative proceedings, however, feel somewhat differently.

Students from the University of Maine at Orono sat in on several parts of the proceedings and reported that there was a very widespread dissatisfaction with what legislators believed was a lack of accountability on the part of the Board of Trustees. Some representatives were very outright in their determination to make the Board more responsible to the Legislature. They advocated that line budgeting be introduced, a move which would force the Board to itemize requests in much greater detail. Moreover, the legislative record speaks for itself. The "gay controversy", rather than offering the legislators an opportunity to address themselves to the issues of free speech and assembly, brought to a head the growing legislative dissatisfaction with University autonomy. To coin a phrase, there is a popular feeling, especially among representatives that "He who pays the piper, should call the tune."

Such attitudes among the politicians of this state pose a serious threat to the academic freedom of the University system. State funded universities are able to offer practical tuition rates and can avoid some of the economic disasters plaguing private colleges, but the spectre of legislative control over the academic community is also a by-product of state-wide systems.

Political control, whether municipal, state, or federal, over academic institutions is bad under most any circumstances. The nature of the threat posed is determined by the attitudes and consciousness of the legislators or politicians themselves. With this in mind I highly recommend that anyone concerned with the consciousness level of those individuals responsible for funding this school consult the State Congressional Records for the period during which the "homosexual debate" raged the hottest.

I, personally, was abashed by the down right ignorance displayed by a large number of representatives. The narrow-minded, even racist quality of many remarks left me both fearful and disgusted. I could fill this page with quotations from representatives indicating that (and I paraphrase) homosexuality is a sickness deserving of a hospital not an educational institution; that vocal minority groups are to be feared, and that society should never buckle under to their arrogant demands; that police dogs should be sent in to deal with dissenting students; and that "professors in Political Science, Economics, History, run down our system, the democratic system in this country, and teach marxism to our students."

Although I am no great supporter of the Board of Trustees, or many of their policies, I would certainly prefer their administrative services over those such an enlightened legislative body could offer. Ideally, a body riddled with notions that pose such a serious threat to the academic freedom of the university (indeed, if not the civil liberties of the university population) should keep as great a distance as is possible. Unfortunately this is the body to which we must turn for financial maintenance.

We should not have to grovel at their legislative feet, only to be slapped on the wrists with tremendous budget cuts. Although many of our noble representatives fancy themselves as great orators they are little more than the hired administrators of the funds you and I pay in State taxes.

Those who opposed the Board's ruling on the gay issue made themselves quite vocal and I now urge, in the interests of maintaining a safe distance from the State House, that those who support the First Amendment question and oppose legislative control over university decisions do likewise. In a letter or phone call to your representative demand that he take a clear stand on the Board's interpretation of the First Amendment, University autonomy, and the reasons for such serious budget cuts.

Those who feel that such efforts are not worth their time should consider that a time may soon arrive when major University decisions are in the hands of a very dangerous, very vocal, and very arrogant minority - to wit, the Maine House of Representatives.

(DGS)



# France's Pompidou dead

By Jonathan C. Randall  
Washington Post

PARIS — French President Georges Pompidou died yesterday after a long illness believed to be cancer of the bone marrow.

The Elysee Palace announcement of the 62-year-old leader's death came as a surprise despite the ever increasing deterioration in his physical appearance, which indicated he would not be able to remain in office.

*Charles de Gaulle and "de Gaulle" Placed Georges Pompidou from obscurity to the Presidency of France. Story, Page 8.*

He died until his seven-year term expired in June, 1976.

The health of Mr. Pompidou, who inherited from Gen. Charles de Gaulle the presidency of France and a determination to recreate the glory of France, had been of concern to Frenchmen for many months. He

himself had declared, however, "my health is my affair."

Unofficially, French spokesmen attributed the puffiness of Mr. Pompidou's face to cortisone which he took to relieve painful arthritis. Others, however, speculated that he suffered from multiple myeloma, a disease of the bone marrow. Cortisone is also used for this disease.

A brief flash over the French news agency ticker at 4:58 p.m. EDT said: "M. Pompidou is dead."

Radio stations immediately interrupted their regular programming and broke into mournful music.

An official communique two minutes later confirmed the news. Signed by Prof. Jean Vignatou, presidential physician, the medical bulletin said: "President Pompidou died today, April 2."

No official cause of death was given.

POMPIDOU, Page 8

## Oil drilling off New England? No one's sure when

By David Nyhan  
and Ken O. Botwright  
Globe Staff

Oil drilling rigs will probably be appearing off the New England coast in the next few years—a big question is how soon.

Dr. Stephen Gage, director of a White House study on offshore drilling, said yesterday that some rigs could be in place by next year.

Officials of the Interior Dept. and the American Petroleum Institute, however, cautioned Massachusetts "not to panic." The Interior office mentioned legal and procedural difficulties that must be overcome before drilling can begin and said the oil companies may focus their drilling efforts off the Middle Atlantic states first.

These comments came after the

White House report on drilling was made public in newspaper accounts. The report, by the President's Council on Environmental Quality, has not been released yet. However, a draft of the council's recommendations said drilling off the East Coast was an acceptable environmental risk.

Dr. Gage, director of the council, said in Washington that when the rigs are set up "there is a very little

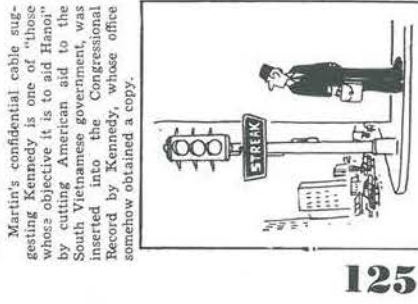
probability" of any oil spills on Georges Bank fouling beaches on Cape Cod and elsewhere in New England.

Only 10 or 20 percent of an oil spill would finally float ashore in the form of "tarballs," he said. These are a "dam nuisance" but are nothing like the massive oil spill off Santa Barbara, Calif., "which came ashore right away."

DRILLING, Page 16

Called by government in Mitchell-Stans trial

## President's brother to testify this week



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DRILLING, Page 16

By John Barbour  
Associated Press

XENIA, Ohio — The angry black hammer swept out of the dark southwestern sky and pummeled its way seven miles through this gentle Ohio town — and yesterday, in its devastating wake, Xenia was stunned.

National Guardsmen, Ohio state troopers and dozens of emergency crews are working at the piles of rubble that once were comfortable homes and placid places of business. Sirens screamed almost continuously as ambulances brought in more victims to Gree Memorial Hospital.

In one demolished residential area, women sat on the street and cried in front of what once were their homes and men wandered through the rubble picking up little pieces of debris and then letting them fall from their fingers.

One estimate was that 85 percent of the buildings in the swath up to three-

quarters of a mile wide were demolished. Other estimates were that 50 percent of this town of 25,000 was laid low.

One out of every 25 Xenia citizens was injured and 32 were known dead.

Col. Andrew Lacy of the Ohio Air National Guard said it was the worst natural disaster he had ever seen and resembled the bombed out cities of Europe in World War II. The armory at a local military school for orphans was converted to a morgue.

Wednesday was one of those on and off days, with periods of sunshine punctuated by periods of rain until late in the afternoon. The children were out of school and the clouds grew menacing in the west, like wind-driven smoke.

One eyewitness said she saw a small funnel leading the way with a larger funnel behind, and then the large funnel swallowed the smaller one up and it proceeded across the city like a trip hammer, bouncing capriciously over some areas and touching ground again at others.

## 126 Tornado toll in 11 states climbs to 315

By Louis Cook  
Associated Press

Rescue workers counted the dead last night and tried to help the living rebuild after the nation's worst tornado disaster in 49 years left at least 315 dead in 11 states and thousands injured or homeless. Five states were declared Federal disaster areas and damage reached into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

Eight others were killed in Canada.

"The destruction, the devastation is unbelievable," said Vice President Gerald R. Ford after flying over damaged areas of Ohio. "You can see where the houses were reduced to matches."

Hospitals overflowed. In Dayton, Ohio, near hard-hit Xenia, ambulances arrived at Miami Valley Hospital at the rate of one a minute in the hours just after tornado. Minor cases were treated in the hospital cafeteria.

"We're unable to do anything out in Xenia," said radiologist Shirley Kitchberg, returning to Dayton. "There's only one portable X-ray. The rest of the power's out."

The tornadoes and related storms that struck late Wednesday and early yesterday hit 13 Southern and Midwestern states and Ontario, Canada. Whole communities were turned into piles of rubble; more than 30 buildings at the Army's Redstone Arsenal near Huntsville, Ala., were destroyed or damaged; a pastor died as he led prayers.

Whole communities in several states were without power.

Kentucky appeared to have suffered the most, with deaths reported in 15 counties.

There were at least 40 deaths in the tiny community of Brandenburg, Ky., where twisted, grotesque wreckage was evident almost everywhere. "This street will never be the same," said Frank Thurman, 71, of Louisville, as he stared at a tree fallen across his two-story home. "The trees made the street and now the trees are gone."

Kentucky reported 71 dead from the storm, Alabama, 72, Tennessee, 58, Indiana, 52, Ohio, 34, Georgia, 16, Ontario, Canada, 8, North Carolina, 5, Michigan 3, Illinois, 2, Vir-

TORNADOES, Page 12

## Women sit in the streets of Xenia and weep at loss of their homes

HARRIS SURVEY

## Dean leads President in credibility

Just after he testified before the Senate Watergate Committee, the Harris Survey showed that former White House counsel John Dean had made a favorable impression in terms of his truthfulness. During the ensuing 10 months, belief in what he said has not diminished, while President Nixon's credibility has sharply declined.

Relatively, therefore, Mr. Nixon's chief accuser now stands as a more credible witness on the events of the Watergate cover-up than the President himself.

By 52 to 28 percent, the American people now say they believe Dean's charges that "President Nixon knew about the Watergate cover-up," by 46-29 percent, they are inclined to see Dean as being "more truthful about the Watergate cover-up" than the President.

Last July, people, by a slim margin, said they believed the Nixon version of events more than that of Dean, 38-37 percent.

Thus, in the dramatic confrontation which has been basic to the President's alleged involvement in the Watergate cover-up, the clash between John Dean and Richard Nixon, the American people have now come down on the side of believing Dean more than the President.

Between March 24 and 29, a nationwide cross section of 1495 adults was asked:

"Who do you think has been more truthful about the Watergate cover up — President Nixon or John Dean?"

|                 | March '74 | July '73 |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| President Nixon | 29        | 38       |
| John Dean       | 46        | 37       |
| Not Sure        | 25        | 25       |



BEST MOVIE OF '73 ... I AM NOT A CROOK!



BEST SUPPORTING ACTORS ... THE WATERGATE SEVEN



BEST ACTRESS ... ROSEMARY WOODS



BEST SOUND TRACK ... THE EIGHTEEN MINUTE HUM



BEST ACTOR ... R. M. NEXON



"Keep flapping, everyone, it's all under control!"



"Dear Ann Landers: Every time the phone rings, my husband..."

# 127 To A Young Black, Ruth's Play Meant Little

By UPI

It is ironic that Henry Louis Aaron is the man who ended up breaking Babe Ruth's career home run record, for as a small boy growing up in Mobile, Ala., the magical name of Ruth held no special meaning for him.

Aaron, of course, knew who Ruth was and what he had achieved, but for a black youngster growing up in the South in the 1930's and 1940's, the individual records of white professional baseball players were of little or no importance.

"We all knew that Babe Ruth was a great home run hitter and a great player, but what he accomplished was virtually meaningless to black kids," says Aaron. "We paid little attention to the records of white professional players. It wasn't until 1947 when Jackie Robinson broke the color line that I started thinking seriously of playing major league baseball."

When Robinson became the first black player to make the majors with the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947, Hank Aaron was 13 years old and had been carrying on a wild love affair with baseball for two years.

The third of eight children born to Herbert and Estellar Aaron, Baseball was the one thing that sustained Hank during the depression-ridden days of his childhood. His father was a rivet-bucker for the Alabama Shipyard Company in Mobile and also did some ball-playing on the side, but when Henry came along on Feb. 5, 1934, it was the height of the depression and there was not much time for baseball.

When he was old enough, Henry, helped out the family by delivering ice around town, and when he wasn't delivering ice he was playing ball, or watching his elders play ball.

"He was a quiet boy," his mother remembers. "He never made many friends and he just loved to play baseball. Everytime there was a game anywhere and he could join in, he'd be there."

By the time Aaron was 11 years old, his interest in baseball changed radically. Before that he played basketball and football with as much enthusiasm, but at 11 baseball became his game for life.

"If he wasn't playing the game, he was reading about it. He was reading every newspaper and magazine about baseball he could find. All the time he was around the house, he was reading," says Henry's mother.

At about the time Robinson joined the Dodgers, Aaron began to demonstrate a strong self-confidence in his own ability to make the Majors.

"Some day, I'll be out there. Some day I'll make the Major Leagues," Aaron would say to his mother. "I'm a good player, I know I am. I'll make it all the way to the top."

In his grammar school days Henry was a catcher for one of the teams of the Louisiana Recreation League, but at Central High School he was forced to play softball, since the school could not afford equipment for a baseball team. Aaron played shortstop, third and catcher for the softball team and also was a standout in football as a halfback and end.

He attended Central High for two years, then switched to Allen Institute, a private school in Mobile. Henry was forced to play softball there also, since Allen did not have a baseball team, but he excelled so much in football he was offered a scholarship to college upon his graduation in 1951.

As a student in high school, Hank was better than average.

"He was well liked by his teachers," says Mrs. Aaron. "He never gave them any trouble and he studied very hard. He liked school, but I think he liked it mostly because it gave him a chance to play on a ball team."

It was during his junior year in high school that Hank got his first chance to play baseball on a semi-pro level. He played for the Mobile Black Bears and on the final Sunday of the season, the Bears met the barn-storming Indianapolis Clowns. Henry so impressed the Clowns with his play that they offered him \$200 a month to play for them the following year.

In his first season with the Clowns, Hank led the Negro American League in hitting with a .467 average, despite the fact that he batted cross-handed, a bad habit that he corrected long before he got to the majors.

By 1952, Major League Scouts were attending Negro League games regularly and before long both the giants and the Braves were interested in Aaron's contract. The Braves were given the first opportunity to sign him, but when they procrastinated, they were given an ultimatum by the Clowns — sign him now or forget about him.

On the day the Braves were forced with the decision whether or not to sign Aaron, scout Dewey Griggs, who had sat through a steady rain to watch Aaron perform against Buffalo, got a call from Braves General Manager John Quinn.

"What do you think?" Quinn asked. "Can he play short?" "To tell you the truth," Griggs said, "the field was so wet I couldn't figure out whether he's playing short or not. But he's worth \$2,500 just for his swing."

Quinn then agreed to purchase Aaron from the Clowns for the agreed-upon price of \$2,500 down and \$7,500 more a

month later. If Aaron didn't make good in 30 days he was refundable to the Clowns.

Quinn's decision to sign Aaron probably saved the National League from becoming unbalanced. Imagine if the Giants had signed him and he had spent the rest of his career in the same outfield with Willie Mays!

The Braves sent him to their farm club at Eau Claire in Northern League for the later part of the 1952 season, and in 57 games he hit .336, which was good enough to earn him Rookie of the Year honors and a spot on the all-star team.

The following year, Hank moved up to Jacksonville in the Class A Sally League and proceeded to tear the league apart. He led the league in batting (.362), hits (206), runs (115), runs batted in (.125), putouts and assists. He also was second in the league in triples and hit 22 home runs. Naturally, he was voted the League's Most Valuable Player.

Hank played second base during his one season in Jacksonville, but the Braves had some fine infield prospects in the organization and thus converted him to the outfield during the off-season while he was playing winter ball in the Puerto Rican League.

When the Braves acquired outfielder Bobby Thomson from the Giants in a trade during the winter, it appeared Aaron was ticketed for another year in the minors.

But during spring training Thomson suffered a triple fracture of his right ankle sliding into second base, and Aaron was named to replace him in the starting outfield. Hank responded to the challenge by batting .260 and driving in 69 runs before he himself suffered a broken ankle in September.

The next year he recovered completely from the injury and hit .314 with 27 homers and 106 runs batted in. He was on his way toward establishing his own legend.

Like many youngsters who reach the top of a profession at so early an age, the hardest adjustment Aaron had to make in pro ball was in his dealings with the public. A shy youngster with a solemn face and a soft voice, Aaron earned an early reputation as a "dumb kid," an image that came about because of misinterpretation of Aaron's droll sense of humor.

Aaron's humor often took the form of a put-on in his early days with the Braves, and the subtlety of it was subject to misinterpretation. Both misinterpretation and overstatement of his humor caused Aaron to become suspicious of some sportswriters.

As he matured, and grew more at ease in his position as a superstar, Aaron's warm personality began to manifest itself and he became what he is today — a man of quiet dignity and eloquence.

It is difficult to sum up Hank Aaron without harping on clichés, but perhaps Leo Burcher, of all people, captured the essence of the man when he said: "He has class, but it's based on a quiet competence, lacking in emotional outbursts, so only the wisest heads accept him for what he is — one of the greatest. And I mean one of the all-time greatest."

Hank Passes Babe  
With Number 715



# Oil men fear 2d embargo would be worse than first

By Thomas O'Toole  
Washington Post

**SAN FRANCISCO** — If the Arab oil embargo is reimposed for any reason, it will last longer and have more far-reaching effects than the embargo of five months that ended in March.

That was the conclusion of sources inside the Arabian-American Oil Co. (Aramco), which concluded a two-day board of directors meeting last week at the headquarters of Standard Oil of California, one of the four American oil companies that are Aramco partners. The sources said they hope Saudi Arabia will not turn to the embargo again as a political weapon, but held out the possibility if a Syrian settlement is not reached by June 1.

"A second embargo would be an economic disaster," one Aramco source told the Washington Post. "It would certainly mean new production cutbacks, which would drive prices up again."

This source explained that it was the Saudis who had helped to win the rest of the Arab world to the idea of ending the embargo, declaring that progress was being made in the Middle East peace talks.

"The Saudis were the moderates the last time, convincing the militants to end the embargo," the source said. "If Syrian talks come to a halt or go backwards, the Saudis will be forced into a much less moderate stance on the embargo issue."

If there is progress toward a Syrian settlement and there is no second embargo, oil prices will probably remain where they are for some time to come. The Aramco sources said they felt the \$11.65 posted Arabian price for a barrel of oil would not move down until many oil producers agreed to lower the price, a view shared by one of three Saudis on the Aramco board.

"The present price level

is not in line with our policy, but we need concerted action by many oil producers to get the price down," said Dr. Abdul Yadi Taher, Saudi Arabia's governor for petroleum and minerals. "Our action alone would not be sufficient to get the prices down."

Dr. Taher (pronounced tie-air) said he felt a price of \$8.50 a barrel would be a more reasonable worldwide price, but admitted the Saudi view was not shared by such producers as Iran and Venezuela.

To put downward pressure on prices, the Saudi Arabians agreed to allow an expansion of production by Aramco in their own country. The Aramco board last week voted to spend between \$2.5 billion and \$3.5 billion to increase oil output by two million barrels a day by the end of 1975.

The move to expand Saudi Arabian oil production was the main order of business at the Aramco board meeting. It will allow Aramco to produce 11.2 million barrels of oil a day by the end of 1975, an increase of almost 3 million barrels a day.

Saudi Arabia still has 800,000 barrels of oil a day in readily available unused capacity, but should reach its full production rate of 9.2 million barrels a day before the end of the year.

Aramco sources insisted the board did not discuss any proposals to increase Saudi Arabia's share in Aramco from its present 25 percent. Reports in London suggested the Saudis would press for control, and for it were willing to pay \$500 million.

One reason for the Saudis to increase their own-

ership is to supply their share of Aramco oil to run the large number of refineries and petrochemical plants they plan to build in Saudi Arabia.

In the next seven to 10 years, Saudi Arabia will spend between \$15 billion and \$17 billion on industrial expansion.

Most of the expansion will come from the sale of oil, which is pouring \$1.5 billion a month into Saudi Arabia. One estimate of Saudi cash reserves is \$4 billion, growing at a rate of \$1 billion a month.

The Saudis are planning an aluminum plant, a giant petrochemical plant and a joint venture with Royal Dutch/Shell for a refinery that will cost \$500 million. They are planning to construct five industrial "cities," three on the Arabian Gulf coast, one on the Red Sea coast and one in the interior.



"I'd rather have detente with Cuba and get a decent cigar!"

## Kissinger said a mouthful

There is nothing more difficult than for a highly industrialized nation to tell the poorer portions of the world that they ought to curb their ambitions for a better existence. It smacks of the worst kind of arrogance and selfishness and seems to imply that they should continue to endure their poverty while the rest of us wallow in our affluence.

But Henry Kissinger was correct in warning the special session of the United Nations that there is a real peril to everyone in trying to reshape all of the international trade in natural resources virtually instantaneously, a peril that could actually reduce the prospects for the poor to achieve their perfectly legitimate aspirations.

It is worthwhile to remember some other things Henry Kissinger has said on the subject of resources. When President Nixon last fall announced "Project Independence" for the development of energy self-sufficiency in this country by the end of the decade, Henry Kissinger lost little time in telling a group in London that the whole world is tied together by mutual problems and intertwined economies. He commented his mild rebuke of the President a few weeks later with his reference at the Washington conference on energy to "Project Interdependence."

Right now the entire world, industrialized and underdeveloped, is caught in a scramble for resources that seem to be in shorter and shorter supply. Some attention has already been focused on the attempts of countries with large supplies of bauxite, the ore from which aluminum is smelted, to combine to raise their prices in the way the oil nations have used through OPEC — the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries. There has been serious discussion of similar "cartel" agreements in the case of copper, tin, natural rubber, coffee and other commodities that are widely used but produced in relatively few places.

The difficulty with following the OPEC lead, not mentioned by Mr. Kissinger in his UN speech, is that the case has not yet run its full course. Under the worst of circumstances, the competition for oil might degenerate into a physical

struggle for its possession — war. It could also produce real economic chaos if the high price of oil drove industrial nations into alternative sources of energy that simply abandoned the OPEC countries, many of them poor, to shift for themselves. It could trigger a recession that would shut markets for the poor countries.

While the aspirations of the raw material suppliers vary from country to country, they all seem to want to copy the broad patterns if not the errors of the industrial world. This means they are, consciously or unconsciously, committed to world commerce in a way that makes highly destructive the sort of cartel approach they are contemplating.

Mr. Kissinger took a vital intellectual step in dealing with the difficult issue of these aspirations. He made a pledge that the industrial countries, or at least this industrial country, would meet its obligations to provide the technical and physical assistance without which the poorer countries will have an exceedingly hard time in improving their lot.

But that pledge really had to be directed in several directions at once, just as his "Project Interdependence" was a reminder to President Nixon that there really is no such thing as absolute self-sufficiency in today's world. This time the rebuke is directed at a Congress that has been woefully slow in offering assistance to the poorer countries in recent years.

Congress earlier this year, for instance, defeated a \$1.5 billion grant to the International Development Association, a subdivision of the World Bank that assists the emerging nations. That defeat may have been understandable politically in an energy-frightened nation, but it was unforgivable as a broad expression of refusal to help a portion of the world that lives all too often on per capita income of as little as \$100 a year.

We hope that the resource-owning nations will pay heed to Mr. Kissinger about the danger implicit in embargoes and cartels, but we think his most important audience was really in Washington on Capitol Hill.

## Oil companies' profits soar; Gulf up 76%

By Josh Fitzgugh  
Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — Leading off a week of oil industry reports, two major companies yesterday announced that their first-quarter profits were more than 75 percent higher than those of the same period last year. Both companies said overseas operations were responsible for much of the increase.

Gulf Oil Corp., one of the country's top five oil firms in terms of sales, said its earnings for the first three months of this year totaled \$290 million, 76 percent above the \$165 million reported for the same period of 1973, and 26 percent above the \$230 million reported off the final quarter of last year.

Standard Oil of Indiana (Amoco), which is ranked in the top 10 in sales, reported earnings of \$219 million for the first quarter, up 81 percent from both the \$121.1 million in the first quarter of 1973 and the \$121 million reported in the last three months of last year.

Amoco also reported overall revenue of \$2.28 billion, a 55 percent increase over revenues of \$1.47 billion in the first quarter of 1973.

PROFITS, Page 36



"The Great Society . . . did we have it, is this it, or is it yet to come?"



I WAS MENTIONED IN HIS WILL ALL RIGHT-- BOY! I'VE NEVER HEARD SUCH LANGUAGE!



# Israelis, Syrians fighting for control of 131 mountain that is 'eyes, ears of Mideast'

The following dispatch was written by an Associated Press correspondent during a visit yesterday to the top of Mt. Hermon, as the war of attrition went into its 37th day.

By Hal McClure, Associated Press

ATOP MT. HERMON, Occupied Syria—The Israelis and Syrians are engaged in a deadly battle for control of this rocky, snowswept peak that looms a mile above the Golan Heights war front.

"We mean to hold on to Hermon," said an Israeli officer. "This mountain is the eyes—and ears—of the Middle East."

On clear days the view stretches to and beyond Damascus, the Syrian capital about 25 miles to the east-northeast.

Israel conquered all of the Hermon massif from Syria in the Middle East war last October.

Both sides were content to hold their positions during the bitter cold winter months. But the arrival of spring heated more than the weather.

The Syrians made their first attempt to win back the 9232-foot peak from the Israelis April 6. Other tries followed—and all failed, the Israelis say.

Military correspondents yesterday reported that Israel had finished building a rough track to the peak of the mountain where they have established a fortified position.

During the night the Israelis fired at a Syrian helicopter and Syrian forces in the area below the peak to the north. A ground search at daybreak revealed nothing, the Israeli military command in Tel Aviv said.

Various battles have been fought on this mountain in the past seven years. Here is a chronology:

In the 1967 Middle East war, Israel conquered the 7220-foot-high Ketef ha Sharon — the Hermon shoulder — at the southern end of the mountain. Syria retained the rest of the massif, including the peak.

Last October, in a stunning surprise attack, Syrian commandos, landing by helicopter, overran heavily fortified Israeli positions on the Ketef ha Sharon, and gained complete mastery of the mount. Sixteen days later, Mt. Hermon changed hands again as the Israelis recaptured the Ketef in bloody hand-to-hand fighting.

The Israelis re-established their rock and concrete fortresses on the Ketef and on another high point between the shoulder and the peak to the north.

Israel established within the United Nations that it controlled the peak, although it had no soldiers stationed there because of the encroaching winter.

That was the way the situation stood until April 6, when Israeli spotters saw about 40 Syrian commandos moving up the mountain. The Israelis called in artillery fire and air strikes.

On Easter Sunday, Israeli troops who had been sent to construct a permanent base on the peak after the Syrian attack, discovered that during the night a 50-man Syrian force had moved to within 600 feet of the summit.

The battle that followed lasted most of the day. It was the hottest combat since October.

Premier Golda Meir has said Israel would be prepared to hand over the Hermon peak to the United Nations as part of any separation of forces agreement with Syria. But Israel still wants to hold on to other positions on the mountain, she said.

## ELSEWHERE IN THE NEWS

### INTERNATIONAL

**THE WARSAW PACT'S** top political consultative committee yesterday opened a three-day meeting believed to be aimed at encouraging detente and reducing Western suspicions of Communist policy. Soviet Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev, Premier Alexi Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko joined other Warsaw Pact leaders for the talks. Although no agenda was published, the Polish party newspaper Trybuna Luda said the Pact states would strive to reduce Western reluctance to give support to military detente.

**US-EAST GERMAN** relations are being formally established, US administration officials said, but they would not predict precisely when the diplomatic ties would be completed. The New York Times reported that John Sherman Cooper, former Republican senator from

Kentucky and ambassador to India in 1955 and 1956, may be named the first US ambassador to Communist East Germany. Officials confirmed his name was being considered.

**CHILEAN AIR FORCE** officials and civilians — 57 in all — went before a court-martial board in the first of an expected series of court-martial aimed at cleansing the Chilean armed forces of supporters of the late Socialist President Salvador Allende. Defense lawyers alleged that five of their clients had been tortured while prosecutors claimed that Allende's government was not constitutional, the first time a representative of the military junta had made such a claim.

**THE NUMBER** of US troops in Europe will not be reduced unless agreed to at East-West talks in Vienna, US Defense Secretary James Schlesinger predicted after conferring with West German Defense Minister Georg Leber. He said they agreed NATO must maintain enough military power to adjust to changes in the military strength of the Warsaw Pact forces. Schlesinger

are you confused

The Boston Globe Thursday, April 18, 1974

was in West Germany to tour American military installations.

**FRENCH NARCOTICS AGENT** Francois le Mouel said heroin labs are still operating in Marseille and each one can feed the habit of thousands of addicts in the United States and France. French police announced this week that three alleged big-time traffickers were arrested in connection with the seizure in Paris of 44 pounds of pure heroin believed to have come from Marseille.

**A MONUMENT MARKING** the grave of the late Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev has received official approval and will be erected this year, according to a source close to his family who visited his grave on the 80th anniversary of his birth.

### NATIONAL

**A MAJOR BREWERY**, the Adolph Coors Co. of Golden, Colo., yesterday told a government hearing that it has to spend thousands of dollars inspecting the bottles it buys because so many of them are

hazardous to consumers. The Consumer Product Safety Commission called the hearing to determine what can be done to cut down on injuries — 111,000 emergency cases last year — associated with exploding glass containers, particularly beer, champagne and soft drink bottles.

**ATTORNEY GENERAL** William Saxbe criticized the Associated Press for suspending a staff photographer, James Mone, because he gave FBI agents information about the Indian occupation of Wounded Knee last year. "We are trying to do everything possible to increase citizen participation," Saxbe said. "We must have citizen participation" if the police and courts are to reduce crime.

**SUPERMARKET PRICES** for beef were lower by 15 percent, or an average of 24.5 cents per pound, on April 11 than on Feb. 11, a nationwide survey indicated. The survey was conducted by the American National Cattlemen's Assn. on prices of five representative meat cuts in 19 cities. A spokesman said the nation has a plentiful supply of

## 132 Jaworski asks US court to subpoena tapes on 64 Watergate conversations

## Nixon aide says House will get only some tapes

## Testimony completed in Mitchell-Stans trial

The Boston Globe Wednesday, April 17, 1974

## Was robbery staged to show 'new' Miss Hearst?

## Humphrey warns Democrats against overconfidence for '76

## Supreme Court reinstates Kent State damage suits

## Calley's Sentence Halved; Parole Looms In 6 Months

## Israeli crisis clouds US efforts for peace in Mideast



"Of course I'm depressed! Any normal, sensitive, feeling person would be, the way things are! What's wrong with you?"

## China makes political, economic gains by selling oil to key Asian neighbors

## QE2 passengers await midocean evacuation

THE WIZARD OF ID



By Parker and Hart



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A RICHARD D. ZANUCK/DAVID BROWN PRESENTATION

WEEK DAYS 1:30-6:45-9—SAT.-SUN. 1:30-4-6:45-9

**Finearts CINEMA 2**



## Libya cuts off oil to Egypt

United Press International

BEIRUT, Lebanon — Libya has suspended oil shipment to Egypt because of President Anwar Sadat's acceptance of the cease-fire that ended last October's Middle East war, Libyan Prime Minister Abdel Salam Jalloud said yesterday in an interview with the Beirut newspaper *Al Nahar*.

Col. Moammar Khadafi, chairman of the ruling Revolution Command Council, in an interview with the same newspaper said Libya is prepared to give Syria whatever help it needs to continue the fight against Israel.

Jalloud said that Libya responded promptly to Egyptian requests for oil during the October war "to be used in the battles as fuel for tanks and planes."

"But since the battles have stopped, why should they need oil," he said.

## Work on canal starts this month

United Press International

CAIRO — US Rear Adm. Brian McCauley yesterday said the combined American - British - Egyptian operation to clear the Suez canal for international shipping will start at the end of this month and should be completed within a year.

McCauley, commander

of the American task force and other military units taking part in the operation, told a news conference he expected the clearing of mines and other explosive war debris from the canal to be completed by the first week of June.

The canal has been closed since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

# US long-term assistance and development program in Egypt US gets its first shipment of Arab oil in five months

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The first big tanker-load of Arab oil to reach the United States in five months

arrived yesterday at Norfolk, Va., the Federal Energy Office (FEO) announced.

The shipment marks the

beginning of the end of that part of the US oil shortage that began when imports of Arab oil dried up last November. Federal

officials expect the imports to increase over the next month or two until they match the levels of last September.

But the Arab nations have not made it clear whether they would increase the production beyond that level, and the

Federal Energy Office has forecast small but chronic petroleum shortages for the rest of the year.

She will remain in caretaker role

## Mrs. Meir says she'll quit today, says it's final

## Rabin nominated to follow Mrs. Meir as Israeli premier

## Jaworski Seeks Tapes Subpoena For Cover Trial

By HARRY F. ROSENTHAL

WASHINGTON (AP) — Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski asked federal court Tuesday to issue a subpoena for tape recordings of 63 presidential conversations, saying the White House has ignored his repeated requests.

He told the court the tapes and written material about the conversations are needed in the coming Watergate cover-up trial.

Jaworski filed a motion with U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica saying he has received no definitive response to his requests and "I... feel obligated to seek these materials by subpoena."

At Key Biscayne, Fla., a

White House spokesman said there would be no comment until the legal paper had been reviewed.

Many, but not all, the conversations already have been subpoenaed by the House Judiciary Committee for its impeachment inquiry. That subpoena is returnable on April 25th. The White House said it will let the committee know what it will supply soon after Congress' Easter recess ends on April 22.

Jaworski asked that the subpoena cover conversations on 27 specific days, beginning June 20, 1972 — Three days after the Watergate break-in — through June 4, 1973, a day

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Portland, Me., Press Herald, Thursday, April 25, 1974

## UMPG's Student Theater Stages Bitter Kopit Satire

By ANDY MERDER  
Staff Writer

Satire, like a roller skate, depends on ball bearings. If the audience doesn't have a ball, it loses its bearings.

They had a ball at Wednesday night's opening of Arthur Kopit's satire, "Indians," presented by the UMPG Art Theater and directed by Tom Powers. They laughed in the right places, but appropriate silences from the 125 playgoers indicated they understood the bitter outrages behind the laughs.

Kopit's play, a dream-like series of flashes backward and forward, pinpoints the atrocities of word and deed committed by the United States government against the American Indians. An American audience has as much right to laugh at the show's historical meaning as it has to laugh at the My Lai massacre or at the bombing of Bach Mai Hospital.

THE INDIAN WARS from 1866 to 1890 represented America's first "peace with honor" or "our country's initial attempt to impose its will upon a culture of different skin color. There was even a body count, which, as was the case in the Vietnam War, was printed in the press like a baseball box score.

Kopit's play opens its most vituperative condemnation at Ned Bonline, the reporter who trailed after Buffalo Bill Cody, lionizing his efforts against beasts of brown fur and of red skin. Cody himself, is portrayed as an ego-centric peacock who finally begins to understand the havoc that won him fame. Indian leaders are seen as victims, deceived, insulted and finally murdered by the federal government.

MINOR TECHNICAL SNAFUS and the nervous rushing of lines detracted from the performance, but the points were made. And some performances were superb — thoughtful, inventive and sincere.

Andy Stewart, faced with the difficult task of playing three roles, managed to keep them separate, credible and compelling. As the purposeful Bonline, he was properly despicable. As Jesse James he was sloppy and sleazy, and as Col. Forsythe, leader of the Wounded Knee massacre, he could have been Lt. Calley.

Ray Bouffard, as Indian spokesman John Grass, was a joy. His indignation was dynamic, yet tempered, and in conjunction with Herb Adams' portrayal of the bombastic Senator Logan, it made for the play's finest moment.



BUFFALOED — Chris Tizano, right, will appear as "Buffalo Bill" Cody in the UMPG Art Theatre production of Arthur Kopit's "Indians," opening tonight.

TONY SHALLOUS SITTING BULL was a constant companion. His measured tones, efficiency of movement and clarity of purpose kept the play from dragging when the pace might otherwise have been painful.

As Buffalo Bill Cody, Chris Tizano turned in an uneven performance. When he was good, he was great — when he was bad, the Theater of the Absurd became simply absurd theater. When he learns that bravado doesn't necessarily require volume and speed, he'll hear the house down.

Jeff Kelley's lights and set were properly stark and rough-hewn. The only distraction came from the projection of authentic, Indian massacre slides above the set. It should be enough to watch actors suffer and die; the real thing on high only served to undercut the craft of the cast.

BOB SWITZER'S EERIE SOUND EFFECTS contributed much to the overall environment without interfering in stage business. The authoritative drumrolls at the end of the play did justice to the final tableau.

"Indians" continues through Sunday at Luther Bonney Hall on the UMPG Portland campus at 8 p.m. daily. Benefit performances will be given May 4 and 5 for the UMPG Alumni Association and the Children's Theater of Maine, respectively.



THAMES & CO. 1974



# THE WIZARD OF ID

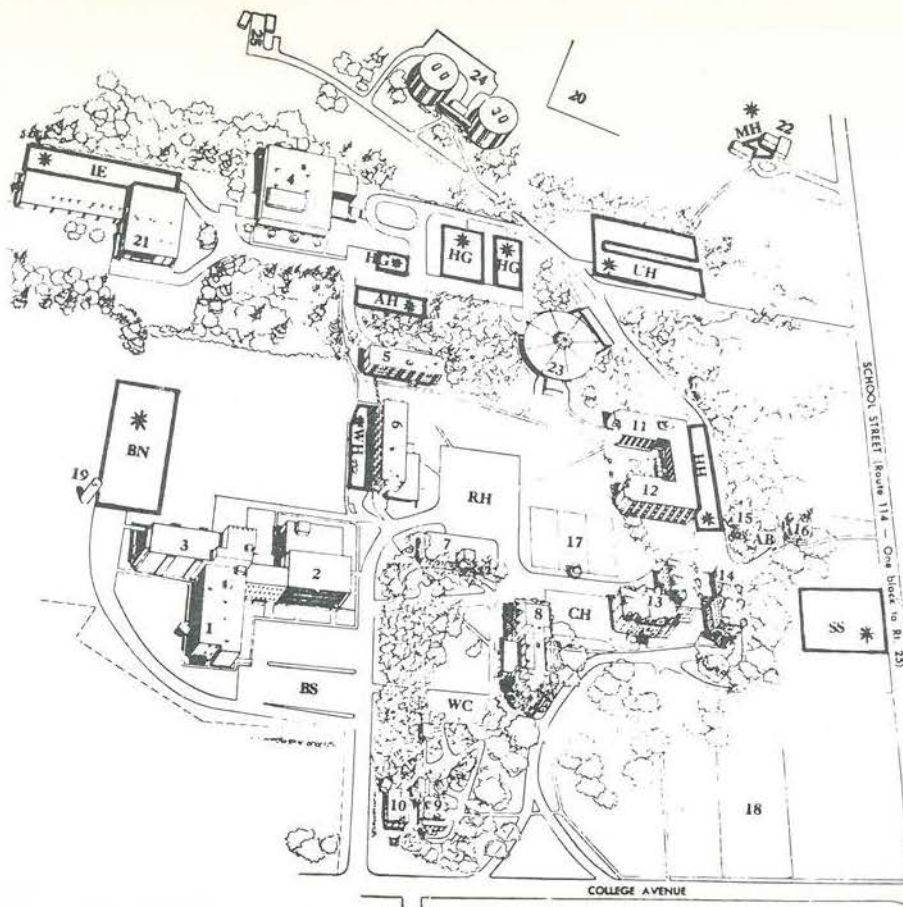
by parker and hart



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## UNIVERSITY OF MAINE at Portland-Gorham

## the Gorham campus



### STUDENT PARKING LOTS

\*indicates student parking lots, which are outlined by heavy borders on this map. From left to right, these are:

- IE — Industrial Education Center
- BN — Bailey Hall North
- HG — Hill Gymnasium (outlined areas only)
- AH — Anderson Hall
- WH — Woodward Hall
- UH — Upton Hall
- HH — Hastings Hall
- MH — McLellan House
- SS — School Street

After 4:00 p.m. students may park in the southern hall of the BS faculty parking lot or the RH faculty-staff parking lot. These lots must be restricted at other hours.

Lightly outlined parking areas coded RH and CH are for faculty and staff only; the BS area is for faculty only. Small areas restricted to faculty-staff parking are also provided close to the gymnasium, the Industrial Education building, and the Art Building.

Ten-minute parking for visitors is provided west of Corthell (WC), west of the Hill Gymnasium, near the entrance of the Bailey Library, and by the tennis court.

### Buildings:

1. Bailey Hall — Science Wing
2. Bailey Hall — Library Wing
3. Bailey Hall — Classroom Wing
4. Warren G. Hill Gymnasium
5. Anderson Hall
6. Woodward Hall
7. Russell Hall
8. Corthell Hall
9. President's Residence
10. All Faith Chapel — Art Gallery
11. Upton Hall
12. Hastings Hall
13. Robie Hall
14. Andrews Hall
15. Maintenance Building
16. Art Building (Academy)
- 17-18. Tennis Courts
19. Water Tower
20. Athletic Field
21. Industrial Education Center
22. McLellan House
23. Student Center — Dining Center
24. Dickey and Wood Towers
25. Heating and Sewage Plants





UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

*At Portland-Gorham*