

Secret plan to end war revealed

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Nixon disclosed Tuesday a secret plan to end the Vietnam war by calling for withdrawal of all American forces within six months after agreement by North Vietnam to free all U.S. prisoners.

The secret plan also would provide for the resignation of South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu and the holding of free elections in that country — again conditioned on Hanoi's release of prisoners and agreement to a cease-fire throughout Southeast Asia.

In a broadcast from Saigon intended to coincide with Nixon's TV-radio speech to Americans, Thieu confirmed that he had agreed to resign if North Vietnam accepts U.S. proposals. And he said that in subsequent elections the National Liberation

Front—the Viet Cong—and all other parties would be allowed to offer their candidates.

Nixon said that thus far the North Vietnamese had rejected or ignored the secretly offered proposals developed over a period of 30 months during which his principal foreign affairs adviser, Henry Kissinger, had made a dozen unannounced trips to Paris to present the U.S. proposals.

Until recently, the secret negotiations "showed signs of yielding some progress," Nixon said but now, he added, "it is my judgment that the purposes of peace will best be served by bringing out publicly the proposals we have been making in private."

Kissinger, who made a secret trip to Peking last summer to arrange Nixon's February jour-

ney to China, began the secret peace negotiations in Paris on Aug. 4, 1969, Nixon said.

During the ensuing months, he said, the United States offered a variety of proposals — always in private.

Nixon said the "most comprehensive peace plan of this conflict" was offered on Oct. 11 but "lies ignored in a secret channel while the enemy tries again for military victory."

The main elements of that eight-point plan, which he said he has instructed Ambassador William J. Porter to present publicly in Paris this Thursday are:

—Total withdrawal from South Vietnam of all U.S. forces within six months of an agreement.

—An exchange of prisoners which will begin the same day as the troop withdrawals and will be completed when they are

completed.

—A general cease-fire throughout Indochina beginning when an agreement is signed and barring any infiltration of outside forces into any of the countries of Indochina.

—New presidential elections in South Vietnam within six months of an agreement, supervised by an independent body, with incumbent President Van Thieu resigning one month prior to the election.

—The other four points in the Nixon plan include an agreement that there will be no foreign intervention in Indochinese countries as set forth in the 1954 Geneva Agreement and the 1962 Laos pact; that there will be international supervision of military aspects of the agreement; that all armed forces must remain within their national fron-

tiers and that there will be an international guarantee of the fundamental rights of the Indochinese and the status of all countries in Indochina.

Nixon's bombshell disclosures have election-year political implications. His Democratic critics, especially presidential aspirant Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., have contended the North Vietnamese would release the nearly 400 American POWs if Nixon agreed to a withdrawal date.

Administration officials acknowledge that if Hanoi accepts the terms he outlined, Nixon can claim progress towards returning POWs. But if the Communists reject the offer, they say, the Democratic critics will have lost one of their arguments against Nixon's Vietnam policy.

"It is a plan to end the war

now," Nixon said of the offer he outlined. " . . . Its acceptance would mean the speedy return of all the prisoners of war to their homes."

He said progress in the public negotiations had been disappointing.

"The American people deserve an accounting of why it has been disappointing," he added. "Tonight I intend to give you that accounting, and in so doing, to try and break the deadlock in the negotiations."

The chief executive then traced the 30 months of private negotiations, which included secret meetings on last May 31, June 26, July 12, and Aug. 16. At the Aug. 16 session, Nixon said, "we . . . offered the complete withdrawal of U.S. and allied troops within nine months after an agreement on an overall settle-

ment."

But less than a month later, he said, the North Vietnamese rejected the proposal and continued "berating us at the public sessions for not responding to their . . . publicly presented seven-point plan."

"The truth is," Nixon said, "is that we did respond to the enemy's plan, in the manner they wanted us to respond—secretly."

By publicly denouncing the U.S. stance, Nixon said the North Vietnamese "induced many Americans in the press and the Congress into echoing their propaganda — Americans who could not know they were being falsely used by the enemy to stir up divisiveness in this country."

Nixon said his latest private initiative came Oct. 11 when he set an unspecified communication. (See Nixon, page 4)

Wednesday — Mostly cloudy today, tonight and Thursday. Few showers and thundershowers in the area. Continued mild. High 65 degrees, 75 degrees and low 54 degrees, 64 degrees. Thursday high 68 degrees-78 degrees. Winds northeasterly about 10 mph.

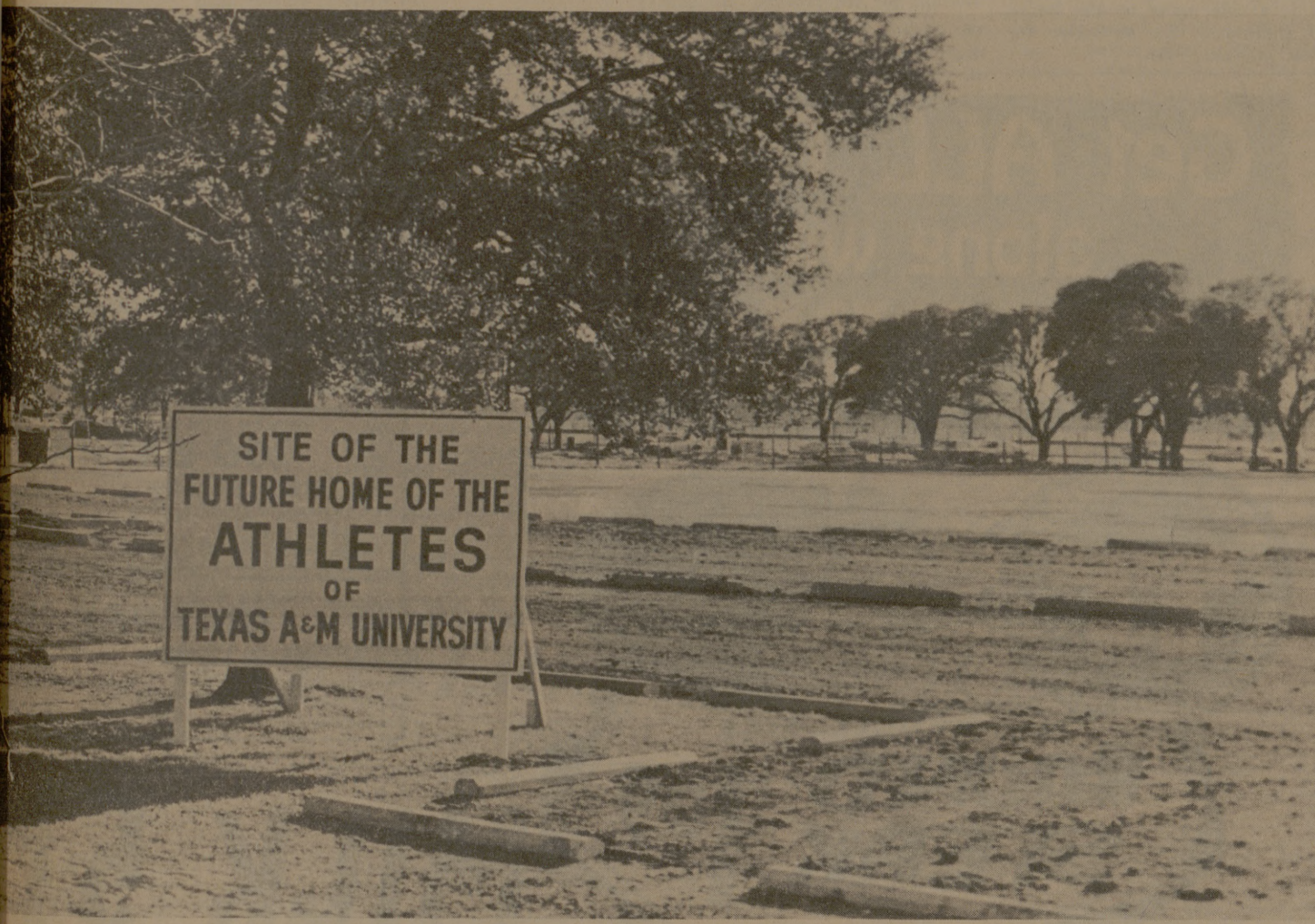
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THE ATHLETIC DORMITORY has at least made it as far as a sign. Construction is to follow soon. A careful study of the picture shows that it is located on top of another of

those ever favorite places—a parking lot. The dorm is to be built between the Memorial Student Center and the parking lots bordering the highway. (Photo by Mike Rice)

College Station elections

Absentee poll proposal passes

A resolution calling for an absentee poll for A&M students during the College Station spring general elections has been passed by the Student Senate Executive Committee.

The election, according to the City Charter of College Station, is to be held on the first Tuesday of April. This year that date coincides with the spring break, presenting a conflict for the over 2,000 A&M students registered to vote in College Station.

Bruce Clay, public relations chairman, presented the resolution to the city council Tuesday night. The request for an absentee poll was not well received. According to John Sharp, Student Senate president, the council members felt that they shouldn't cater to any one particular group's

needs." The council did agree to consider the matter later.

The resolution must still be presented to the entire Student Senate for its vote.

The Student Senate plans to consult the A&M lawyer concerning a law that would enable a large group of people out-of-town on election day a special opportunity to vote.

Clay introduced another resolution that met with similar results. This resolution called for a conference between the city council and the executive committee to exchange ideas and discuss problems in an effort to increase communication between the students of A&M and the College Station community.

Students can still vote absentee by going to the College Station City Hall before the elections.

Ecologists challenge big utilities

A former Federal Power commissioner reported every major utility and energy project in the U. S. today is being challenged by ecology interest groups.

Lawrence J. O'Connor Jr., now vice president of Standard Oil of Ohio, said the utility and energy industries were not geared up for the ecology fight, and it has frustrated operations.

Speaking Monday afternoon to A&M's Executive Development Program, O'Connor pointed out environmentalists are united in their belief the cause is desperate and they have made both political and organizational alliances that have great political weight.

"They have grassroots strength," O'Connor said, "with strong sup-

porters in Congress."

He maintained it may take an energy "black out" in some parts of the country before decisions are made and progress continues.

O'Connor told the 43 business executives attending the 20th annual three-week program federal standards are one answer because it keeps states from competing with pollution laws.

He predicted the future will bring greater governmental influence over business, and government will ask business for assistance in its programs.

Asked about the natural gas crisis, O'Connor said it appears "very acute." He reported 23 trillion cubic feet of gas were produced and sold last year while the market, at today's prices, was 40 trillion cubic feet.

O'Connor agreed most people understand there is an energy crisis, and it appears nuclear

energy will be the answer. He estimated by 1990 40 per cent of the U. S. energy demands will be met by nuclear energy.

The figure is seven to eight per cent by 1975, he said.

The Rice University graduate also predicted the Alaska oil and

gas pipeline will come, but it will take 10 to 15 years.

He claimed ecologists and government must know the players will play the game fair before there is a loosening in efforts to control advances on the environment.

'Juliet of the Spirits' marks opening of classic film series

A series of film classics opening Friday with "Juliet of the Spirits" will be presented this spring by the Contemporary Arts Committee of the Memorial Student Center at A&M.

"Juliet of the Spirits" parallels the Italian Fellini's "8½," in which he explored his subconscious. In the dream-like "Juliet,"

Fellini does the same for his wife. It starts at 8 p.m. Friday in the MSC Ballroom, according to CAC film series chairman Scott Smith.

Admission is \$1 for TAMU students with activity cards and \$1.50 for others, at the door. Season tickets are \$3.50 for students with activity cards and \$5.50 for others.

Campus stir increases to permit student use of alcoholic beverages

A movement is growing in the Student Senate and Civilian Student Council to all student consumption of alcoholic beverages on campus.

The ruling that prohibits possession or consumption of alcohol on campus was established by the Board of Directors and is not a state law as is commonly believed.

The ruling as set forth in "Objectives and Rules for the TAMU System", section 10, chapter 3, states, Liquors are prohibited on system property. The only state laws relevant deal with possession of intoxicating beverages at a sports event sales of alcohol within 300 feet of a public school.

The executive committee of the Student Senate under the leadership of Mike Essmyer has conducted extensive research into the problems of legalizing alcohol on campus for students. Aspects of this research include questionnaires to 60 other schools, bulletins from authorities such as the attorney general of Texas, and close contact with the precedent setting case at the University of Houston.

This data has been presented to President Williams once earlier this year, but was not received too favorably.

The present plan of action includes the reopening of the com-

mittee dealing with this issue in the Student Senate at the next meeting.

"Once the committee begins operation a resolution will be sponsored to the senate body. This is the first step toward getting student support for the cause," said Freshman President and ex-officio Senate member Terry Brown.

"There are several definite steps that have to be taken to set this into motion. The Student Senate must first pass a resolution, then the university officials must approve the action. Then it goes to the Board," Brown said.

The University of Houston is the first state school to challenge liquor on campus laws. They defined the step and set the precedent for this type of action. They have not received a final ruling, but it appears only a matter of time before alcohol appears.

Drinking is currently not much of a problem on campus at A&M.

"Sometimes we do encounter students in an intoxicated condition, and then we usually take them to their dorm and put them to bed," said Asst. Chief M. A. Maddox of the University Police, "but we really do not have a consumption problem on campus."

There are many reasons expressed for a change in the present regulations. One of the most

commonly heard and the basis of the action in Houston deals with students personal rights. "No person should be abridged of his rights or responsibilities under state laws just because he is a student in a college or university," said Houston students.

Other questions have been raised. "Does the policy really affect consumption or does it just change the place? Does it cause more problems in the long run than it solves?" questioned Civilian Student Council member Bill Hatherill.

"The administration's policy is not one of neutrality, it tells the student what to do. It does not let him make up his own mind," commented Hatherill.

"Should not the student be taught the responsibility of using alcohol while still a student? It is part of life and he will see it when he leaves school," said Brown.

Another point often brought out is that many parents would prefer their children, if they are going to consume alcohol, to do it where they will not have to drive home. This could help eliminate drunk driving and traffic deaths, commented Brown.

Students can show their support or disapproval on this issue by contacting their student leaders and representatives.

Nixon asks \$50-billion raise in ceiling for national debt

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon asked Congress Tuesday for a \$50-billion raise in the national debt ceiling, biggest single increase since World War II, to accommodate record red-ink spending.

The oral request from the Treasury to the House Ways and Means Committee is for a borrowing limit of \$480 billion through June 30, 1973.

The committee has scheduled a hearing on the legislation for Monday, with Treasury Secretary John B. Connally and George P. Shultz, director of the Office of Management and Budget, expected to be the first witnesses.

While the majority Democrats in Congress are expected to take the occasion to excoriate Nixon financial policies, legislation for a borrowing authority increase almost certainly will be approved promptly.

Congress never has refused an extension of borrowing authority to enable the government to pay its bills.

The Treasury has estimated that the present \$430-billion ceiling will be exceeded about March 1 as the government is forced to borrow during a time of slack re-

ceipts before the income tax

deadline.

The present ceiling of \$430 billion, \$400 billion designated as permanent, \$30 billion as temporary, has been in effect since July 1, 1971. Officials have long known an increase would be needed, but the amount was not arrived at until the budget made public Monday showed deficits estimated at \$38.8 billion for the fol-

lowing year, the biggest since World War II.

Meanwhile the Treasury disclosed that the nation's total reserve assets suffered the deepest yearly decline in history, \$2.3 billion, during 1971. It said, however, the level stabilized after Aug. 15, when President Nixon suspended redemption of dollars in gold and put his domestic economic program in effect.

Students to start receiving their own copy of grades

Students will begin receiving their own semester grade reports beginning with the 1972 fall semester, according to the recent revision in the University Rules and Regulations.

The Academic Council approved this change of grade reporting Tuesday. At the close of a semester an official report of the students' semester grades will be sent to the student as well as his parent or guardian.

The old regulations required the Registrar's Office to mail one copy of a student's semester grades to the parents. Beginning

next fall, preliminary grade reports showing current progress of all undergraduate students will also be sent to each student.

If the student is 21 years old or older, his grades will be sent to him only, unless he requests otherwise. Prior to the revision, these students had to make special requests to receive their own grades. Marital status is no longer a factor in the grade reporting system.

Any student now may obtain a copy of his current grade report by going to the office of his academic dean.

University National Bank
On the side of Texas A&M.
—Adv.