

points, Las
12 points
of return to
until Feb.
ce and will
ht road pas
match is st
the Arkan
est Feb. 13

ys
ach

week, a sp
used to be
ation, and
oys as
an of Co
a the Cov
"I just
contribution

graduat
re in 198
third sea
outhwest
ip and the
Cotton Bo
to A.M.
had enou
Paul "Bo
his coach

major spe
college for
make the
do a good
Myers
said.

1
ON

I think
as far

the No.
season
10 straps
Superbo
n's reman
of what
ich was
r.

one of

The Battalion

Vol. 67 No. 74

College Station, Texas

Wednesday, February 9, 1972

845-2226

Cloudy
and
colder

Wednesday — Cloudy, easterly winds 10-15 mph, becoming northerly 10-15 mph. High 58°, low 41°.

Thursday — Partly cloudy to cloudy. Northerly winds 10-12 mph. High 37°, low 28°.

Longshoremen, shippers come to agreement

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Longshoremen and shippers reached tentative agreement Tuesday to end the crippling 123-day-old West Coast dock strike.

The settlement will be submitted to a committee representing locals of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and to individual shippers, said private mediator Sam Kagel.

The committee would set the date of a membership ratification vote and decide if there would be a return to work pending a vote, said Kagel. The committee will meet here Feb. 12.

A new contract would run to July 1, 1973, Kagel said. When he made the announcement, Kagel was flanked by ILWU President Harry Bridges and President Edmund Flynn of the employer group, the Pacific Maritime Association.

Asked by reporters if he could recommend the agreement to his members, Bridges replied: "I don't want to discuss it now."

Asked if the agreement was the result of White House and congressional pressure, the 70-year-old Bridges gave an emphatic "No."

Flynn said in response to a question, "Yes, sir, we are satisfied

with the terms, or we wouldn't have agreed."

Flynn added that the agreement was produced by "a desire on the part of both of us to work out a settlement."

President Nixon had asked Congress to order an end to the strike to dissolve what he contended was a threat to the nation's overall economy.

The Senate had scheduled a session Tuesday to consider such legislation. In the House, a proposal for a 60-day injunction to bring a partial end to the walkout was submitted.

The Senate later approved a measure that would order an end to the strike by compulsory arbitration. The bill sent to the House provides, however, for an end to the arbitration procedure when voluntary settlement of all issues is certified by both sides to the secretary of labor.

Details of the settlement were not immediately disclosed, but Bridges had said earlier that retroactivity of a wage boost already agreed upon was the last major issue to be worked out.

The strike was the longest in the history of West Coast ports and

the first since a 95-day walkout in 1948.

President Nixon said the strike cost the United States \$600 million in export losses. Some economists put the overall cost at nearly \$2 billion.

The walkout idled 24 West Coast ports and choked off shipments to Hawaii.

The strike, called by the ILWU last July 1, ran for 100 days before President Nixon invoked the Taft-Hartley Act to interrupt the work stoppage for an 80-day cooling-off period.

The 80 days ran out on Christmas Day and the union resumed the strike Jan. 17.

When the opposing sides returned to negotiations Jan. 31, Kagel, a veteran negotiator in port labor problems, was called in to assist.

Kagel told Tuesday's news conference: "I am authorized to announce that the ILWU and PMA negotiating committees reached agreement on all economic issues. Certain specific noneconomic issues will be mediated and, if necessary, arbitrated by me."

Senate asks strike arbitration

WASHINGTON (AP)—Despite a tentative voluntary agreement in negotiations, the Senate voted Tuesday to end the 123-day West Coast dock strike by compulsory arbitration.

A 79-3 roll-call vote sent the bill to the House.

Sens. William Proxmire, D-Wis., Fred R. Harris, R-Okla., and Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., cast the dissenting votes.

The measure provides for termination of the arbitration proceedings at any time a voluntary settlement of all issues is certified to the Secretary of Labor by both sides.

The vote in favor of the emergency dock strike proposal requested by President Nixon came after the Senate rejected, 42 to 39, an amendment to provide a permanent machinery for settling disputes in the transportation industries.

Debate on the compulsory arbitration bill was under way when announcement of a tentative agreement to arbitrate remaining issues voluntarily reached the Senate floor.

Sen. Harrison Williams, D-N.J., chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, and Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., its ranking Republican, said the agreement came as no surprise and was anticipated in the legislation itself.

The Senate measure provides for immediate end to the strike and no resumption for at least 18 months.

Binding arbitration would be completed in 40 days.

Alternating methods are provided for selection of the arbitration panel.

A single arbiter could be selected if the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and the Pacific Maritime Association agree on one man. If they disagree, each party could name one arbitrator and they could choose a third as chairman if they agree. If they disagree, the chairman of the three-man panel would be named by the chief judge of the U.S. District Court in Northern California. If either party fails to name an arbitrator, the judge could select a single arbitrator.

Before reaching a final vote on the emergency bill the Senate rejected an amendment to add permanent machinery for dealing with crippling strikes in the transportation industry.

Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., who offered the amendment patterned after legislation requested by the Nixon administration nearly two years ago, said if it had been on the books there would have been no dock strike.

The amendment would have provided the President a sequence of options—a 15-day extension of the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction for final negotiation, partial operation of the affected industry, and selection by an impartial arbiter of either the last offer of management or of

labor. The Packwood amendment drew support from Republican senators, but Williams said its adoption would cause problems with the House getting final congressional action.

The House Rules Committee considered exercising its extraordinary powers to force one of several choices to the House floor today.

Rep. William M. Colmer, D-Miss., Rules Committee chairman, asserted it would be "poor politics" for the House to recess tonight for a week's Lincoln day vacation and let the economy continue to suffer from the shipping

tieup. "I don't think the country would appreciate it," he said.

The House Labor Committee approved a resolution authorizing a 60-day injunction against a portion of the strike. It rejected, as did its subcommittee headed by Thompson Monday, the compulsory arbitration settlement urgently requested by President Nixon on Jan. 21.

The Labor Committee was prevented by its own rules, allowing three days for dissenting comment, from bringing its bill to the House floor immediately.

The committee-approved measure (See Senate, page 4)

10-man life raft is found from missing U.S. tanker

GALVESTON (AP)—The U.S. Coast Guard said a search group, looking for a missing tanker with 39 men aboard in the Gulf of Mexico, found a 10-man life raft from the missing vessel Tuesday.

A Coast Guard spokesman said the life raft was "positively identified as coming from the V. A. Fogg."

The life raft was found about 50 miles south of Freeport, in the same general area where a life ring and a life jacket and a door were found earlier. The life ring bore the name V. A. Fogg and a former crewman said the door

belonged to the missing ship. The Coast Guard spokesman said the life raft found Tuesday was the type that inflated as soon as it hit the water.

"There was no evidence anyone had ever been in it," he said.

The 572-foot tanker left Freeport enroute to Galveston Feb. 1. She became the object of a massive sea and air search when she failed to reach Galveston on schedule. She was to have sailed offshore 50 miles to clean her tanks of highly volatile benzene residue.

Meanwhile, the Coast Guard at Washington named a marine board to investigate the mystery of the missing ship.

Adm. Chester R. Bender, Coast Guard Commandant, named Rear Adm. Orvan R. Smeder, commander of the 7th Coast Guard District at Miami, Fla., as president of the four-member board.

The group is expected to convene later this week or early next week in Galveston to begin the inquiry.

Formal degree applicants near filing deadline

A&M students who expect to complete degree requirements and graduate this spring have until Feb. 11 to make formal degree application.

Registrar Robert A. Lacey emphasized the application is the responsibility of the graduating student.

Applications should be made in the Richard Coke Building. A \$5 graduation fee to be paid at the Fiscal Office is required.

Graduate students apply in the Graduate College office, in Room 209. Undergraduates should report to Room 7 of the Registrar's Office. The graduation fee receipt must be presented to make formal application.

He said more than 120 students in 14 halls live alone.

These students may either consolidate or notify the Housing Office they wish to continue single occupancy the remainder of the semester and pay the additional rent.

The deadline is 5 p.m. Friday, Madeley said.

Room changes end Friday for students in single room

A&M students who live in a residence hall room by themselves have until Friday to make arrangements for sharing the room.

Students without roommates will be charged one-third more rent after Feb. 11, reminded Housing Manager Allan M. Madeley.

He said more than 120 students in 14 halls live alone.

These students may either consolidate or notify the Housing Office they wish to continue single occupancy the remainder of the semester and pay the additional rent.

The deadline is 5 p.m. Friday, Madeley said.

9 women, 3 men comprise Berrigan conspiracy jurors

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—A jury of nine women and three men was sworn in Tuesday to try the Rev. Philip Berrigan and six codefendants on charges that

they conspired to kidnap presidential aide Henry Kissinger as a gesture of opposition to the Vietnam war.

Jury selection was completed after 2½ weeks of trial, during which prosecution and defense focused on the religious attitudes of prospective jurors, questioning them at length about their views of political activism by priests and nuns.

In addition to Berrigan, two of the defendants are Catholic priests, one is a former priest, one is a nun and another a former nun. The seventh defendant on trial in U. S. District Court here is a Moslem from Pakistan.

The majority of the jury is Protestant. One is a Roman Catholic. There is one black juror.

Three of the women jurors are in their 20s. The eldest member of the panel is a woman of about 60 whose four sons all were conscientious objectors. Three of the jurors have relatives who served in Vietnam.

Selection of six alternate jurors was the next order of business before Judge R. Dixon Herman. They will be available throughout the trial in the event one or more of the regular jurors has to drop out for health or other reasons.

The trial of the so-called Harrisburg 7 began Jan. 24. Since then more than 300 prospective jurors were questioned.

Forty-six survived the initial examination. This number was reduced during the Tuesday session by the use of peremptory challenges, for which no reason need be given. The defense had 28, the government 6.

The defendants are accused of plotting in 1970 to kidnap Kissinger and stage his mock trial

as a symbol of the group's opposition to President Nixon's policies in Southeast Asia.

In addition, the indictment accuses the defendants of plotting to blow up heating tunnels in Washington and to raid and vandalize draft offices in several states.

The government charges that the scheming was masterminded by Berrigan from a cell in the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., through the use of smuggled letters. He was incarcerated there at the time, beginning a six-year prison term for destroying draft records. He later was transferred from Lewisburg.

Defendants with the tall, gray-haired priest, are two other Catholic clergymen, the Rev. Joseph Wenderoth, 35, and the Rev. Neil McLaughlin, 30. Also charged are a former priest and the ex-nun he married, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Scoblick, both 32; Sister Elizabeth McAlister, 30, a teaching nun, and Eghal Ahmed, 40, a Pakistani graduate student in this country.

All but the 48-year-old Berrigan are free on bond.

THE NEW WANKEL rotary combustion engine came under close scrutiny Tuesday night in the new engineering center. The engine and a lecture were presented by Mazda Motor Company. (Photo by Robert Williams)

10 Democrats, 7 Republicans

Record number file for governor

AUSTIN (AP)—Ten Democrats and seven Republicans have filed for governor of Texas, making it the largest combined bid for that office in history.

An American Party candidate also has filed.

Only three times, in 1930, 1938 and 1946, have more Democrats sought the governor's job. The seven Republicans are by far the most to seek the GOP nomination as that party has held only six primary elections.

A total of 55 Democrats are seeking statewide office, including governor, and 10 Republicans have filed.

Another three applications for the Democratic primary May 5 were questioned because of uncertainty about when they were mailed or other reasons. One was for governor. Secretary of State Bob Bullock was asked if the Applications meet state requirements.

A candidate will be scratched from the ballot if he fails to produce either his \$400 filing fee by Feb. 28 or if he chooses not to pay the fee, a petition with the names of 2,500 registered voters by March 5.

Gov. Preston Smith, Lt. Gov. Ben Barnes, businessman-rancher Dolph Briscoe of Uvalde and Rep. Frances Farenthold of Corpus Christi are the most prominently

mentioned Democratic candidates for governor.

Sen. Henry Grover of Houston and Albert Fay, a longtime party worker also of Houston, are probably the best known Republican candidates for governor.

Sen. John Tower, R-Tex., is unopposed in the primary as is Rep. Maurice Angly of Austin, a candidate for state treasurer on the GOP ticket.

Five Democrats are in the U.S. Senate primary to oppose Tower next November, including former Sen. Ralph Yarborough and Dal-

las lawyer Barefoot Sanders.

Nine Democrats are running for lieutenant governor, including Sens. Joe Christie of El Paso, Wayne Connally of Floresville and Ralph Hall of Rockwall; Houston Post newspaper executive Bill Hobby; and Odessa oilman Bill Jones.

Houston lawyer John Hill filed against Atty. Gen. Crawford Martin in that race, and nine Democrats are running for State Comptroller, including the incumbent, 80-year-old Robert S. Calvert.

Tentative settlement reached concerning Astrodome repairs

HOUSTON (AP)—The question of who is to repair the leaking roof at the Astrodome and paint rusting beams in the ceiling came to a tentative settlement Tuesday.

Harris County, owner of the stadium, reached the agreement with Judge Roy Hofheinz' Houston Sports Association, apparently settling a court suit which has been dragging on since last year.

still must be approved by the county commissioners court, HSA will deposit \$1.2 million with the county to insure the needed repairs. Then the sports association can either use the money to contract for the repairs or the county can do so, drawing on the same funds.

The agreement also authorizes the sports association to seek to recover any damages for any previous faulty construction by the original builders.

Under the agreement, which

Reprieves given 11,000 young men eligible for draft

WASHINGTON (AP)—More than 11,000 young men who have received induction notices but haven't yet reported for duty were given a reprieve Tuesday by Selective Service Director Curtis W. Tarr.

Tarr instructed local draft boards to place the men who had received the draft orders, as well as 115,000 members of the 1972 Extended Priority Selection Group, into the less vulnerable Second Priority Selection Group. The action means they won't be drafted unless there is a national emergency.

Affected are men whose original 1971 induction dates were postponed until the first call of 1972 or until further notice, as well as those whose postponements were scheduled to end on a specific date before April 1.

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